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THE

# STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK

OF CANADA

FOR

1892

Vol. 8

EIGHTH YEAR OF ISSUE



ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



1682  
26/7/93

OTTAWA

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1893





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## INTRODUCTION.

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Every page of the present issue has been carefully examined for the purpose of detecting errors and removing inadvertent traces of political party bias.

The Year Book for 1892 will be found to be the most complete of the series.

GEORGE JOHNSON,

*Statistician.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

STATISTICS BRANCH,

OTTAWA, June, 1893.



## ADDENDA.

---

The following are the names of the Arbitrators, Counsel and Agents at present engaged in Paris in the discussion respecting the seal fisheries in Behring Sea :—

<i>Arbitrators.</i>	<i>Appointed by</i>
Lord Hannen .....	} Great Britain.
Sir John Thompson .....	
Judge Jno. M. Harlan .....	} United States.
Senator J. P. Morgan .....	
Baron A. de Courcel (President). ....	France.
Marquis Visconti Venosta .....	Italy.
M. Gram .....	Norway and Sweden.

<i>Counsel.</i>	
Sir Richard Webster .....	} Great Britain.
Sir Chas. Russell .....	
Mr. Christopher Robinson .....	
Mr. J. S. Carter .....	} United States.
Mr. E. J. Phelps .....	
Mr. F. R. Coudert .....	

<i>Agents.</i>	
Hon. C. H. Tupper .....	Great Britain.
Hon. J. W. Foster .....	United States.

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On the 24th of May, 1893, Hon. John Carling was created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

## ERRATA.

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In paragraph 41, for 78 million acres read 73 million.

In paragraph 286, amount of duty collected per head in 1892, for \$4.24 read \$4.20.

In paragraph 39, year 1889, for 584 read 854, and for 536 read 556

In paragraph 41, read 460,097 acres.









THE  
STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK OF CANADA  
FOR  
1892.

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PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

1. The Dominion of Canada has an area of about 3,315,647 square miles, or, including its water surface, 3,456,383 square miles, is about 3,500 miles from east to west and 1,400 miles from north to south, and consists of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec (formerly Upper and Lower Canada), Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and the North-west Territories, (which latter contain the vast territory formerly under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company). It, therefore, comprises the whole of the northern half of North America, with the exception of the United States Territory of Alaska on the west, and Labrador, which is under the control of the Government of Newfoundland,\* on the east. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the west by the Territory of Alaska† and the Pacific Ocean, on the south by the United States and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean.

The Dominion of Canada.

2. The origin of the word Canada is obscure, but the derivation now generally accepted is that from an Indian word, "Kannatha," meaning a village or collection of huts, and it is supposed that Jacques Cartier, hearing this word used by the Indians with reference to their settlements, mistook its meaning, and applied it to the whole country.

Origin of the name "Canada."

3. The principal physical features of Canada are the Rocky Mountains and the Laurentian Range, the plains of the North-west Territories and the great inland lakes.

Physical features.

4. The great inland lakes, which are five in number, and are remarkable for their size, form a complete system of navigation from the head

The great lakes.

---

\*As the question of the admission of Newfoundland into the Confederation has been renewed, some particulars concerning that Island are given on a subsequent page.

†The boundary line between the Dominion and the Territory of Alaska is now the subject of an international survey.



of Lake Superior to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of 2,384 miles. Lake Superior is connected with Lake Huron by the Ste. Marie River and the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Lake Huron flows into Lake St. Clair by the St. Clair River, and Lake St. Clair into Lake Erie by the Detroit River. Lake Erie flows into Lake Ontario by the Niagara River, fourteen miles from the mouth of which are the renowned Niagara Falls, 160 feet in height. The two lakes are connected for the purpose of navigation by the Welland Canal. The St. Lawrence River, flowing out of Lake Ontario into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, forms the outlet of this system. Further particulars of these lakes are given subsequently under the heading of canals.

Other  
principal  
lakes.

5. The other principal lakes are—in Ontario, the Lake of the Woods (1,500 square miles), Lakes Nepigon, Nipissing and Simcoe, and the Muskoka Lakes—Muskoka, Rosseau, Joseph and the Lake of Bays. In Quebec, Lake Témiscamingue, which is on the borders of Ontario and Quebec, Lake St. John, Grand Lake and Lake Mistassini; and in the Territories and Manitoba, Lake Great Bear (11,200 square miles); Great Slave (10,100 square miles); Athabasca (4,400 square miles); Winnipeg, 260 miles long, 65 miles broad, 710 feet above the sea, and an area of 9,400 square miles; Winnipegosis, 130 miles long, 27 miles broad, 828 feet above the sea, and an area of 2,030 square miles, and Manitoba, length 122 miles, breadth 24 miles, elevation above sea 809 feet, and area 1,900 square miles.

Moun-  
tains.

6. The principal mountains are the Rocky Mountains in the west, which extend from the Arctic Ocean to the United States, and contain the highest points in the Dominion, among the chief being Mount Hooker, 16,760 feet, Mount Brown, 16,000 feet, and Mount Murchison, 15,700 feet, while there are several others of nearly the same height. The Canadian Pacific Railway crosses this range through the Kicking Horse Pass at an altitude of 5,300 feet above the sea. West of the Rocky Mountains, and between them and the Pacific Ocean, are the Cascade Mountains, which follow the coast from the Fraser River to Alaska, and in some places are as high as 10,000 feet. The other ranges of any size are: the Laurentian range, which extends from Labrador along the north of the St. Lawrence, and is upwards of 2,000 miles in length; the Notre Dame Mountains in Quebec, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, and the North and South Mountains and the Cobequid Mountains in Nova Scotia.

Rivers.

7. The principal rivers are, in the Territories and Manitoba, the Mackenzie River, over 2,400 miles in length; the Copper Mine and Great Fish Rivers, which flow into the Arctic Ocean; the Saskatchewan, Assiniboine and Red Rivers, which flow into Lake Winnipeg, and the Churchill, Severn and Albany Rivers, which flow into Hudson's Bay. In Ontario and Quebec, the St. Lawrence, with its tributaries,

the Ottawa, St. Maurice, Richelieu and Saguenay. In New Brunswick, the St. John, Restigouche and Miramichi Rivers; and in British Columbia, the Fraser River, which flows into the Gulf of Georgia; the Peace River, which rises in that province and flows into the Mackenzie River, and the Columbia River, over 1,200 miles in length, which flows through the United States into the Pacific Ocean.

8. The coast line of Canada is very much broken, and contains several large gulfs, bays and inlets, besides innumerable smaller ones. On the east the principal indents are the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Bay of Fundy and Bay of Chaleurs; on the north, Hudson's Bay, which is really a large inland sea, being 1,000 miles long and 600 miles wide, with an area of 350,000 square miles; Baffin's Bay, the Gulf of Boothia, and Melville and Lancaster Sounds; and on the west the Straits of Juan de Fuca, the Gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte Sound. Gulfs and bays.

9. The largest islands on the west are Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands, the former of which is about 300 miles in length, has an area of about 20,000 square miles, and contains Victoria, the capital of British Columbia; and on the east, Prince Edward Island, which forms the province of that name; Cape Breton, which is part of the province of Nova Scotia, being separated from the mainland by the Strait of Canso; and Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on which the Dominion Government have important signal and wrecking stations. A great network of islands, the limits of which have not been well defined, extends along the entire north coast of Canada. It is known generally as the Arctic Archipelago. Islands.

10. The area of Canada being so great, its general physical features and its soil and climate naturally vary very much in character. The whole of the eastern part of Canada, from the Atlantic to the north-west boundaries of Ontario, was formerly one vast forest, and is still in many places very heavily wooded, the production of timber in various forms being one of the principal industries in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and it is calculated that the timber wealth of the northern parts of Ontario and Quebec, in spite of the heavy inroads annually made, is sufficient to meet the demand for some years to come. Underlying this forest, when cleared, the soil has been found of great richness, and admirably adapted for agriculture of all kinds. Physical features, Eastern Canada.

11. Between the northern boundary of Ontario and the Rocky Mountains lie the province of Manitoba and the southern part of the North-west Territories. This great tract of land is remarkable for its division along lines running generally north-west and south-east, into three distinct prairie steppes, or plateaux, as they are generally called. The first of these is known as the Red River valley and Lake Win- Physical features, North-western Canada.

nipeg plateau. The width at the boundary line is about 52 miles, and the average height about 800 feet above the sea ; at the boundary line the height is about 1,000 feet. The first plateau lies entirely within the province of Manitoba, and is estimated to contain about 7,000 square miles of the best wheat-growing land on the continent, or in the world. The second plateau or steppe has an average altitude of 1,600 feet, having a width of about 250 miles on the national boundary line, and an area of about 105,000 square miles. The rich, undulating, park-like country lies in this region. This section is especially favourable for settlement, and includes the Assiniboine and Qu'Appelle districts. The third plateau or steppe begins on the boundary line at the 104th meridian, where it has an elevation of about 2,000 feet, and extends west for 465 miles to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, where it has an altitude of about 4,200 feet, making an average height above the sea of about 3,000 feet. The three plateaux, while varying considerably in character, are all most favourably adapted for agriculture of all kinds, including dairying and stock raising. Settlement is proceeding at a very rapid rate ; numerous and prosperous homesteads and cattle ranches having been established.

Physical  
features,  
the Mac-  
kenzie  
Basin.

12. The northern part of the centre of the Dominion, extending from the Rocky Mountains to Hudson's Bay, is very extensively wooded, and has generally been considered for the most part unfit for settlement, and only useful as a preserve for fur-bearing animals. But during the session of Parliament of 1888 a committee of the Senate held an investigation into the capabilities of these regions, the result being that all previous ideas were upset. The area inquired into was about 1,260,000 square miles, and of these it was estimated 860,000 square miles were fit for settlement, and about 400,000 square miles useless for cultivation ; 656,000 square miles were suitable for potatoes, 407,000 square miles for barley and 316,000 square miles for wheat. There is a river navigation of about 2,750 miles, 1,390 miles being suitable for stern-wheel steamers and 1,360 miles for light draught sea-going steamers. There are large auriferous deposits, as well as silver, iron, graphite, ochre, brick and pottery clay, mica, gypsum, lime and sandstone, "while the petroleum area is so extensive as to justify the belief that eventually it will supply the larger part of this continent." Furs are at present the chief commercial products of this region, which is the last great fur preserve of the world, and in view of the great danger of the extinction of animals whose furs become fashionable, it was suggested by the committee that fur districts should be leased by the Government, and a limitation placed on the catch of certain kinds of furs. The lakes and rivers abound in fish, especially whitefish and lake trout. The committee pointed out that the valuable whale fisheries of the northern coasts of Canada were being rapidly destroyed by foreign whalers, and suggested that the

Government should adopt some measures for their protection. The climate of this region in some places resembles that of western Ontario.

13. Some idea of the size and importance of the fur trade may be obtained from the following figures of the receipts of furs at the Hudson's Bay Company's warehouse, in Montreal, during the last six years. The figures have been kindly furnished by the manager in Montreal:—

RECEIPTS of Furs by Hudson's Bay Company.

Kinds of Fur.	Number of Skins.					
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Bear .....	1,399	1,528	2,037	1,900	1,800	1,760
Beaver .....	22,848	22,174	18,787	20,000	16,000	16,300
Fisher .....	1,197	1,120	1,377	1,500	1,100	1,360
Ermine .....				1,000	800	1,500
Fox .....	669	756	1,150	1,900	1,400	2,270
Lynx .....	2,655	3,830	4,107	4,400	3,200	3,570
Marten .....	19,264	18,986	16,708	17,000	11,000	15,500
Mink .....	10,002	7,757	6,420	7,000	6,000	8,870
Musquash .....	81,103	74,572	55,285	72,000	79,000	81,000
Otter .....	2,768	2,550	3,010	3,000	2,800	2,380
Skunk .....	228	420	478	600	200	260
Wolverine .....	24	21	27	30	14	28
Wolf .....				16	30	16
Total .....	142,157	133,714	109,386	130,346	123,344	134,814

14. The Province of British Columbia occupies the mountainous or hilly region that extends to the Pacific Ocean from the western edge of the great plain or prairie country lying east of the Rocky Mountains. The general surface of the country is mountainous and broken, consisting of short ranges, detached groups of mountains, elevated plateaux and many valleys of various extent. An apparently inexhaustible supply of fish, timber and minerals of unknown value are the principal natural sources of its wealth, but the climate is delightful and extremely favourable for rapid growth, and agriculture is now making great progress. Physical features, British Columbia.

15. There is probably more misconception about the climate of Canada generally than about that of any other known country, the idea still prevailing among large numbers in Europe and elsewhere that the land is one of perpetual winter and usually covered with snow. In reality the climate of Canada, is dry, healthy and invigorating, and owing to the great area of the country, extending over 20



degrees of latitude, or from the latitude of Constantinople to the North Pole, has a wide range of temperature. The extreme dryness of the atmosphere, however, makes both cold and heat less acutely felt than the readings of the thermometer would lead people to expect. In the Maritime Provinces the climate somewhat resembles that of the British Isles; in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba the summers are warm and the winters cold, but the cold is pleasant and bracing, and the snow that generally covers the ground during the winter is of the greatest benefit alike to the farmer, the lumberman and the merchant. In the North-west Territories, cattle graze at large all through the winter months; and on the Pacific slope, west of the Rocky Mountains, the climate is milder than in any other part of the Dominion, and is considered by the inhabitants as unsurpassed in the world.

Average  
seasons.

16. Instead of the perpetual winter so much talked about, the facts are, that the average winter is about four and a-half months, and though the spring may begin two or three weeks later than in England, the conditions for rapid growth—warm sunshine and rain—are so favourable that the crops of the two countries are about equally advanced by the middle of July; and as during the last few years the country has become better known, it is beginning to be understood that, though the winters are at times severe, they are healthy and enjoyable, while the summer weather is not surpassed in the most favoured parts of Europe. That the climate is superior to that of England is admitted by all who have experienced both; and it is a well recognized fact that a sharp, cold winter, with plenty of snow, is by far the healthiest as well as the most advantageous to business of every kind, while a mild winter is equally unhealthy and detrimental. The marine currents are singularly favourable to Canada; along the Atlantic coast the Gulf stream exerts a beneficial influence to such an extent that, on Sable Island, there are troops of wild ponies, the progenitors of which, two centuries ago, were shipwrecked and cast upon the island, and there, successive generations, without shelter of any kind, have lived and multiplied. Along the Canadian shores of the Pacific Ocean, the Japanese current produces the same effect on the climate as the Gulf stream does in England. Vancouver Island is like the south of England, except that it has a greater summer heat with less humidity. In the vicinity of Victoria the highest temperature in the shade in July and August ranges from 80 to 90 Fahr., while in winter there are rarely more than 10 degrees of frost.

Opening  
and closing of na-  
vigation.

17. The following table, giving the dates of opening and closing of navigation at Montreal and Toronto during the last twenty-two years, will afford the best evidence of the actual length of the winter. In considering these figures it must be remembered that, although

navigation is reported as closing or opening on a particular day, the rivers, lakes and canals are probably navigable for several days in addition, as the steamers and other vessels have to leave or go into winter quarters before the frost commences, and navigation does not actually begin until several days after there is open water.

CLOSING and Opening of Navigation at Montreal and Toronto in the years 1870 to 1892, inclusive.

YEAR.	Montreal.		Toronto.	
	Closing.	Opening.	Closing.	Opening.
1870-71.....	December 18....	April 8.....	December 24....	March 11.
1871-72.....	do 1....	May 1.....	do 21....	April 12.
1872-73.....	do 8....	April 25.....	do 10....	do 14.
1873-74.....	November 26....	do 25.....	November 26....	March 16.
1874-75.....	December 13....	May 3.....	December 18....	April 16.
1875-76.....	November 29....	April 27.....	November 30....	do 11.
1876-77.....	December 10....	do 17.....	December 18....	March 25.
1877-78.....	January 2, '78...	March 30....	do 19....	do 9.
1878-79.....	December 23....	April 24.....	do 26....	do 25.
1879-80.....	do 19....	do 17.....	do 19....	February 19.
1880-81.....	do 3....	do 21.....	November 22....	April 16.
1881-82.....	January 2, '82...	do 11.....	January 2, '82...	February 13.
1882-83.....	December 9....	do 27.....	December 9....	April 14.
1883-84.....	do 16....	do 22.....	do 21....	do 8.
1884-85.....	do 18....	May 5.....	do 19....	do 25.
1885-86.....	do 7....	April 24.....	January 8, '86...	March 20.
1886-87.....	do 4....	May 1.....	December 4....	April 12.
1887-88.....	do 23....	April 29.....	do 24....	do 11.
1888-89.....	do 14....	do 14.....	do 20....	March 15.
1889-90.....	do 29....	do 14.....	March 1, '90....	do 15.
1890-91.....	do 3....	do 14.....	December 28....	do 20.
1891-92.....	do 17....	do 13.....	January 5, '92...	do 31.

18. The following table, which by the kindness of Mr. Charles Latitudes and eleva-  
 Carpmal, Director of the Meteorological Service, was prepared  
 expressly for this work, gives the latitude, longitude and elevation  
 above the sea of 99 places in the Dominion, and also the mean summer  
 and winter temperature. The summer temperatures are taken from  
 the months of July, August and September, and those of the winter  
 from January, February and March :—  
 tion of  
 principal  
 places.

PLACE.	Latitude.	Longi- tude.	Eleva- tion above Sea.	MEAN TEMPERATURE.	
				Summer.	Winter.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.					
Georgetown. ....	46° 11	62° 35	30	62° 2	19° 9
Charlottetown. ....	46° 14	63° 10	38	62° 1	19° 1
Kilmahumaig. ....	46° 48	64° 2	.....	61° 0	16° 9
NEW BRUNSWICK.					
Grand Manan. ....	44° 42	66° 48	49	62° 1	24° 7
St. Andrews. ....	45° 5	67° 4	47	60° 0	22° 3
St. John. ....	45° 17	66° 3	116	58° 6	21° 5
Dorchester. ....	45° 55	64° 32	116	58° 2	19° 1
Fredericton. ....	45° 57	66° 38	164	62° 0	17° 3
Chatham. ....	47° 3	65° 29	36	61° 2	15° 1
Bathurst. ....	47° 39	65° 42	35	63° 4	15° 8
Dalhousie. ....	48° 4	66° 22	45	59° 2	13° 0
NOVA SCOTIA.					
Yarmouth. ....	43° 50	66° 2	57	58° 8	27° 4
Liverpool. ....	44° 2	64° 42	30	61° 2	27° 4
Digby. ....	44° 38	65° 46	150	60° 6	25° 6
Halifax. ....	44° 39	63° 36	122	61° 5	30° 2
Windsor. ....	44° 59	64° 6	87	62° 3	23° 9
Truro. ....	45° 22	63° 18	77	60° 7	21° 1
Antigonish. ....	45° 38	61° 59	77	59° 6	18° 3
New Glasgow. ....	45° 36	62° 39	77	62° 3	20° 2
Pictou. ....	45° 42	62° 41	25	62° 6	21° 9
Baddeck. ....	46° 6	60° 44	25	61° 0	21° 3
Sydney. ....	46° 10	60° 10	56	60° 4	21° 3
Glace Bay. ....	46° 12	59° 58	34	59° 9	22° 6
Guysborough. ....	45° 22	61° 30	34	61° 0	22° 2
QUEBEC.					
Huntingdon. ....	45° 5	74° 10	.....	63° 1	16° 3
Brome. ....	45° 10	72° 36	.....	61° 9	15° 5
Richmond. ....	45° 40	72° 8	437	61° 3	14° 9
Sherbrooke. ....	45° 24	71° 55	.....	61° 0	13° 3
Danville. ....	45° 47	72° 1	.....	61° 9	14° 6
St. Francis. ....	46° 12	70° 50	.....	61° 4	12° 6
Cranbourne. ....	46° 22	70° 43	.....	58° 2	12° 5
Montreal. ....	45° 30	73° 35	187	65° 1	16° 7
Quebec. ....	46° 48	71° 12	315	62° 2	15° 0
Chicoutimi. ....	48° 25	71° 5	159	58° 8	8° 7
Father Point. ....	48° 31	68° 28	22	54° 4	13° 3
Cape Magdalen. ....	49° 16	65° 20	.....	56° 8	12° 1
Anticosti, S.W.P. ....	49° 24	63° 25	20	54° 5	14° 4
Belle Isle. ....	51° 56	55° 25	426	47° 9	9° 6
Cape Norman, Nfld. ....	51° 40	55° 50	.....	50° 3	11° 0
Cape Rosier. ....	48° 52	64° 12	39	56° 0	14° 5

PLACE.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Elevation. above Sea.	MEAN TEMPERATURE.	
				Summer.	Winter.
ONTARIO.	°	'	Feet.	°	°
Point Pelee.....	41° 50'	82° 38'	570	67·8	22·9
Windsor.....	42° 19'	83° 2'	604	69·0	25·9
Port Dover.....	42° 47'	80° 13'	635	66·1	23·9
Welland.....	42° 59'	79° 17'	.....	65·3	23·7
Sarnia.....	42° 59'	82° 24'	586	64·2	20·9
London.....	43° 59'	81° 13'	832	65·0	23·5
Ingersoll.....	43° 2'	80° 57'	877	63·9	24·7
Woodstock.....	43° 8'	80° 47'	980	64·7	22·4
Brantford.....	43° 10'	80° 21'	750	66·8	23·2
Hamilton.....	43° 16'	79° 54'	372	68·0	25·6
Stratford.....	43° 23'	81° 0'	1182	63·8	20·9
Galt.....	43° 23'	80° 22'	870	63·4	21·9
Guelph.....	43° 33'	80° 16'	1157	64·4	19·5
Cornwall.....	45° 1'	74° 43'	194	65·0	17·8
Parry Sound.....	45° 19'	80° 0'	635	62·4	17·0
Huntsville.....	45° 19'	79° 8'	.....	61·4	14·4
Ottawa.....	45° 26'	75° 42'	236	64·8	14·3
Pembroke.....	45° 50'	77° 7'	389	64·3	14·6
Port Arthur.....	48° 27'	89° 12'	644	57·4	10·4
Toronto.....	43° 39'	79° 24'	350	67·5	24·6
Brampton.....	43° 41'	79° 45'	703	65·8	21·8
Goderich.....	43° 45'	81° 43'	723	65·5	23·3
Belleville.....	44° 10'	77° 23'	321	66·8	20·6
Kincardine.....	44° 10'	81° 37'	684	65·5	24·1
Kingston.....	44° 13'	76° 29'	307	66·8	20·6
Peterboro'.....	44° 17'	78° 19'	722	66·4	20·0
Barrie.....	44° 23'	79° 41'	779	65·0	20·0
Owen Sound.....	44° 34'	80° 55'	.....	61·9	20·4
Brockville.....	44° 26'	75° 44'	278	64·8	17·0
Newmarket.....	44° 2'	79° 29'	.....	63·4	20·9
Oshawa.....	43° 53'	78° 52'	.....	63·1	18·9
MANITOBA.					
Emerson.....	49° 1'	97° 13'	784	62·3	12·7
St. Boniface.....	49° 52'	97° 9'	.....	59·9	-1·3
Brandon.....	49° 51'	99° 53'	.....	58·1	-1·8
Winnipeg.....	49° 53'	97° 7'	764	60·3	1·0
Stony Mountain.....	50° 5'	97° 12'	803	60·1	1·7
Rapid City.....	50° 2'	100° 1'	.....	62·2	2·7
Minnedosa.....	50° 10'	99° 48'	1665	55·3	-2·0
Gimli.....	50° 37'	97° 0'	723	58·9	2·6
Russell.....	50° 42'	101° 11'	.....	55·8	-3·8
Hillview.....	49° 54'	100° 32'	.....	58·4	-2·5
Portage la Prairie.....	49° 57'	98° 10'	.....	61·8	-2·6



PLACE.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Elevation above Sea.	MEAN TEMPERATURE.	
				Summer.	Winter.
N.-W. TERRITORIES.	° '	° '	Feet.	°	°
Fort McLeod. ....	49° 49'	113° 17'	.....	62·2	21·0
Medicine Hat. ....	50° 1'	110° 37'	2136	62·9	13·2
Regina. ....	50° 27'	104° 37'	.....	59·2	-2·4
Qu'Appelle. ....	50° 30'	103° 51'	2115	57·1	-0·1
Gleichen. ....	50° 52'	112° 54'	.....	58·3	12·2
Calgary. ....	51° 2'	114° 4'	3389	55·6	12·2
Pheasant Forks. ....	50° 45'	102° 52'	.....	56° 0	-3·6
Battleford. ....	52° 44'	108° 16'	.....	60° 0	12·5
Edmonton. ....	53° 32'	113° 29'	2285	55·2	11·3
York Factory. ....	57° 0'	92° 28'	55	48·7	-12·6
Fort Chipewyan. ....	58° 43'	111° 19'	.....	54° 0	-3·4
BRITISH COLUMBIA.					
Esquimalt. ....	48° 26'	123° 27'	42	57·2	40·4
Victoria. ....	48° 24'	123° 19'	10	57·8	39° 0
New Westminster. ....	49° 12'	122° 53'	33	60·1	36·9
Lillooet. ....	50° 42'	122° 2'	690	63·8	28·1
Vancouver. ....	49° 21'	122° 52'	.....	62° 0	33·8

Temperature and rainfall in Canada, 1888.

19. The next table, compiled from Mr. Carpmal's Report for the year ended 31st December, 1888 (the latest issued), gives the highest, lowest and mean temperature, as well as the snow and rainfall and the total precipitation, at 92 places in Canada. Ten inches of snow have been considered as equivalent to one inch of rain.

#### TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL IN CANADA, 1888.

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.			PRECIPITATION.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
ONTARIO.	°	°	°	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Birmam. ....	93° 0	-23° 0	42° 79	23° 63	81° 81	31° 81
Biscotasing. ....	90° 0	-45° 0	33° 87	10° 81	79° 5	18° 76
Bala. ....	90° 0	-31° 0	38° 53	25° 16	68° 5	32° 01
Beatrice. ....	88° 0	-31° 0	37° 69	27° 86	162° 4	44° 10
Brampton. ....	93° 0	-23° 0	43° 18	.....	.....	.....
Brantford. ....	97° 0	-20° 0	43° 57	21° 50	14° 7	22° 97
Buda. ....	92° 0	-45° 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatham. ....	94° 0	-11° 0	45° 08	26° 03	31° 4	29° 17
Conestogo. ....	91° 0	-26° 2	41° 53	21° 57	40° 7	25° 64
Deseronto. ....	94° 0	-30° 5	42° 87	19° 92	38° 6	23° 78

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL IN CANADA, 1888—*Continued.*

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.			PRECIPITATION.		
	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Mean.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
ONTARIO—( <i>Concluded.</i> )	°	°	°	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Durham.....	89·0	—22·0	41·85	25·35	94·2	34·77
Egremont.....	87·0	—22·0	49·03	23·49	50·4	28·53
Elora.....	88·0	—19·0	41·38	21·28	40·1	25·29
Guelph.....	95·0	—18·5	41·53	19·31	37·5	23·06
Gravenhurst.....	94·0	—32·0	39·65	18·64	95·8	28·22
Ingersoll.....	93·9	—23·2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston.....	89·8	—19·5	41·23	25·90	68·1	32·71
Lakefield.....	91·0	—26·0	39·85	17·67	57·1	23·38
Lindsay.....	98·0	—30·6	39·81	19·90	72·0	27·10
London.....	88·2	—16·5	43·91	25·90	51·7	31·07
London 2nd.....	92·4	—17·2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minden.....	92·2	—42·4	37·36	25·86	83·4	34·20
North Bay.....	86·0	—35·0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwood.....	93·0	—31·4	.....	19·31	62·0	25·51
Ottawa.....	94·9	—32·9	40·30	24·34	73·3	31·67
Owen Sound.....	90·0	—20·0	.....	23·53	71·0	30·63
Port Arthur.....	91·0	—39·0	32·11	20·12	62·4	26·36
Parry Sound.....	88·7	—34·6	38·36	24·16	84·6	32·62
Peterboro'.....	.....	.....	40·89	.....	.....	.....
Petrolia.....	95·0	—18·0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Point Clark.....	86·0	—13·0	41·46	22·98	69·0	29·88
Point Pelee.....	98·0	—4·0	46·18	.....	.....	.....
Port Stanley.....	91·4	—15·3	43·07	27·18	36·2	30·80
Port Dover.....	87·9	—19·0	42·10	31·03	16·0	32·63
Rockliffe.....	91·7	—46·0	36·19	16·72	79·9	24·71
St. George.....	92·0	—15·0	43·44	20·70	31·0	23·80
Stony Creek.....	93·0	—12·0	44·89	30·25	31·0	33·35
Saugeen.....	87·0	—16·1	40·20	21·32	102·2	31·54
Savanne.....	85·0	—49·0	.....	15·89	96·1	25·50
Sharon.....	90·5	—21·1	41·00	20·55	54·3	25·98
Sprucedale.....	94·0	—46·0	35·46	22·84	79·6	30·80
Sudbury.....	93·0	—45·0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto.....	92·0	—16·1	42·70	22·82	34·6	26·28
Wanstead.....	91·8	—17·5	43·47	23·01	35·5	26·56
Woodstock.....	92·0	—24·0	42·68	20·63	58·4	26·47
Zurich.....	94·0	—18·0	42·80	25·87	70·4	32·91
QUEBEC.						
Anticosti, S.W. Point.....	70·1	—17·6	35·28	22·49	114·8	33·97
do W. Point.....	73·0	—14·0	35·58	.....	.....	.....
Brome.....	83·0	—34·0	38·28	30·07	96·5	39·72
Bird Rock.....	75·2	—17·6	37·61	24·54	50·9	29·63
Belle Isle.....	65·0	—18·0	39·67	.....	.....	.....
Cranbourne.....	84·8	—38·4	32·54	37·24	219·8	59·22
Chicoutimi.....	89·2	—36·5	.....	23·03	96·8	32·71
Cape Magdalen.....	79·0	—17·0	35·70	20·44	189·0	39·34
Cape Norman.....	65·0	—17·0	32·76	16·62	227·7	39·39
Father Point.....	81·5	—22·0	33·31	31·18	161·3	47·31
Huntingdon.....	90·0	—36·4	38·65	37·03	77·3	44·76
Montreal.....	88·1	—24·4	41·38	31·08	132·3	44·31
Point des Monts.....	80·0	—26·4	34·66	34·81	320·0	66·81
Quebec.....	84·7	—31·7	36·37	31·91	163·1	48·22
Richmond.....	88·5	—41·4	37·88	35·72	133·2	49·04

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL IN CANADA, 1888—*Concluded.*

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.			PRECIPITATION.		
	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Mean.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
NOVA SCOTIA.						
	°	°	°	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Glace Bay .....	88·0	— 9·0	39·74	.....	.....	.....
Halifax .....	93·4	— 5·1	41·76	60·29	61·4	66·43
Pictou .....	84·0	—13·5	41·63	35·56	60·0	41·56
Sydney .....	80·9	— 6·0	40·68	36·31	81·3	44·44
Sable Island .....	69·0	7·0	43·38	41·45	73·0	48·75
Truro .....	82·3	—17·8	40·95	35·47	60·3	41·50
Yarmouth .....	76·5	3·9	41·87	61·80	96·4	71·44
White Head .....	73·0	— 1·0	40·63	34·26	32·0	37·46
NEW BRUNSWICK.						
Bathurst .....	91·5	—26·0	40·14	25·43	111·2	36·55
Chatham .....	88·1	—30·8	39·07	31·50	136·6	45·16
Fredericton .....	87·7	—22·0	40·11	38·33	102·4	48·57
Grand Manan .....	85·6	— 9·8	41·60	49·48	67·8	56·26
St. Andrews .....	86·8	—11·4	40·14	40·81	100·6	50·87
St. John .....	81·9	—11·5	39·81	44·38	70·6	51·44
Point Lepreaux .....	68·0	— 8·0	38·34	54·21	70·5	61·26
MANITOBA.						
Minnedosa .....	93·8	—50·6	29·62	11·05	45·0	15·55
Russell .....	94·0	—49·5	29·51	.....	.....	.....
Stony Mountain .....	97·7	—44·7	32·44	10·36	24·2	12·78
Sourisford .....	103·0	—50·5	.....	6·16	42·5	10·41
Winnipeg .....	96·0	—46·4	32·35	11·85	51·9	17·04
BRITISH COLUMBIA.						
Victoria .....	85·0	8·0	49·07	23·23	6·7	23·90
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.						
Kilmahumaig .....	83·0	—17·1	38·25	31·57	74·5	39·02
THE TERRITORIES.						
Edmonton .....	87·5	—42·0	34·34	15·78	39·3	19·71
Medicine Hat .....	100·4	—39·9	38·64	11·98	25·9	14·57
Qu'Appelle .....	91·8	—44·9	32·44	13·52	35·3	17·05
Grenfell .....	94·0	—47·0	31·46	.....	.....	.....
Parkland .....	97·3	—46·3	30·53	.....	.....	.....
Fort Chipewyan .....	78·0	.....	.....	9·58	.....	.....
Pheasant Forks .....	98·0	—48·5	29·43	.....	.....	.....
Regina .....	96·0	—51·0	31·63	7·02	37·3	10·75
NEWFOUNDLAND.						
St. John's .....	76·0	—3·0	39·16	45·37	108·2	56·19
Point Rich .....	71·0	—15·0	35·94	18·36	151·0	33·46

20. According to the above figures, the extremes of mean temperature in 1888 in the several provinces were as follow :

Extremes  
of mean  
tempera-  
ture, by  
provinces,  
1888.

	Max.	Min.
Ontario.....	49·03	32·11
Quebec.....	41·38	32·54
Nova Scotia .....	43·38	39·74
New Brunswick.....	41·60	38·34
Manitoba. ....	32·44	29·51
British Columbia.....	49·07	49·07
Prince Edward Island....	38·25	38·25
The Territories.....	38·64	29·43

The highest mean temperature was at Victoria, B.C., and the lowest at Pheasant Forks, N.W.T. The maximum temperature recorded was at Sourisford, Man., viz., 103·0; and the minimum at Regina, N.W.T., viz., 51·0.

21. The next table gives the number of inches of rain and snow recorded as having fallen in the several provinces during each year since 1870. Rain and snow fall, 1870-1888.



## RAIN AND SNOW FALL IN CANADA, 1870-1888.

YEAR.	ONTARIO.		QUEBEC.		NOVA SCOTIA		NEW BRUNSWICK.		P. E. ISLAND		MANITOBA.		BRITISH COLUMBIA.	
	Rain.		Snow.		Rain.		Snow.		Rain.		Snow.		Rain.	
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
1870.	29.14	123.9	21.36	92.8	46.25	96.0	43.24	143.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871.	19.68	75.4	25.58	84.0	36.64	85.2	35.54	65.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872.	20.12	81.4	25.45	114.2	42.30	124.5	39.96	135.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873.	24.85	97.0	24.85	138.4	41.42	86.9	28.12	118.3	33.12	97.9	14.52	57.4	.....	18.0
1874.	19.40	75.0	25.93	107.1	36.95	86.5	26.81	107.1	39.53	117.1	13.74	62.6	11.49	43.0
1875.	21.91	97.5	30.02	123.0	30.61	104.6	32.53	126.6	29.86	136.0	12.19	41.6	21.93	19.3
1876.	23.10	91.4	25.77	124.3	35.09	87.6	31.51	106.0	26.13	105.7	19.89	66.8	14.20	9.5
1877.	22.16	52.3	23.52	92.3	38.36	67.8	31.03	87.3	31.95	89.7	19.17	20.9	31.48	5.4
1878.	34.14	60.4	29.62	96.5	43.82	30.3	34.16	87.4	40.15	78.3	21.22	27.6	24.47	11.8
1879.	21.68	87.7	24.50	113.9	27.70	113.1	32.46	115.2	24.92	152.4	21.01	41.2	37.80	60.8
1880.	27.23	66.3	24.08	103.9	33.94	94.7	26.50	92.3	21.88	132.0	19.62	34.6	26.98	73.2
1881.	22.63	64.0	23.62	86.4	32.59	77.2	35.36	77.3	31.12	116.4	13.63	63.8	33.64	33.1
1882.	22.70	73.5	23.00	107.4	35.37	115.2	29.69	139.0	28.07	169.2	13.62	61.4	21.24	31.3
1883.	28.30	91.5	24.54	117.7	36.82	87.2	28.27	95.6	27.59	110.3	13.13	34.1	14.06	29.0
1884.	23.37	91.6	26.12	130.3	41.73	79.1	38.82	89.5	38.83	75.0	18.09	45.2	14.19	17.8
1885.	29.70	91.4	24.44	137.0	38.27	95.7	33.00	118.3	29.49	102.5	11.76	31.5	19.49	18.7
1886.	24.76	90.4	24.98	121.3	35.05	49.3	30.92	102.1	32.92	60.7	9.01	28.2	33.31	34.7
1887.	19.81	85.1	21.36	147.9	39.07	58.5	32.85	128.9	33.73	96.1	12.33	45.5	48.12	33.5
1888.	22.82	59.0	27.35	155.2	41.11	60.6	40.44	105.5	31.66	74.5	11.43	37.9	43.53	56.4

22. The following information respecting the weather of 1892 has been taken from the *Monthly Weather Review*, a publication issued by the Director of the Meteorological Service at Toronto. The mean temperature and total precipitation at the capitals of the provinces and of the Territories have been given, Calgary having been substituted for Regina, as particulars were not continuously given for the latter place, and Esquimalt for Victoria. The temperature does not call for any special remarks.

MEAN TEMPERATURE AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES IN CANADA, 1892.

PLACES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	26·4	22·2	21·7	38·8	45·0	56·5
Halifax, N.S.....	28·6	25·7	29·6	41·5	46·3	57·4
Fredericton, N.B.....	19·8	21·3	26·0	40·9	49·1	61·0
Montreal, Que.....	14·5	17·9	23·3	41·2	52·9	65·7
Toronto, Ont.....	20·6	24·7	26·5	41·2	51·4	65·0
Winnipeg, Man.....	-8·4	1·5	18·0	32·9	45·5	60·4
Calgary, N.W.T.....	14·5	16·3	29·7	34·1	43·9	55·8
Esquimalt, B.C.....	39·5	41·1	45·5	46·4	52·4	55·5

PLACES.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	66·2	63·8	58·4	43·9	38·8	23·5
Halifax, N.S.....	63·7	64·5	58·1	44·9	39·5	25·8
Fredericton, N.B.....	65·9	63·7	56·1	42·5	34·0	17·7
Montreal, Que.....	69·8	66·4	57·4	46·3	33·0	18·7
Toronto, Ont.....	68·1	67·4	60·1	47·7	35·4	26·0
Winnipeg, Man.....	67·2	63·4	53·0	41·1	14·4	-1·9
Calgary, N.W.T.....	59·9	57·8	50·4	46·0	19·0	12·0
Esquimalt, B.C.....	57·0	58·8	54·3	48·8	43·9	39·2

TOTAL PRECIPITATION IN INCHES AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES IN CANADA, 1892.

PLACES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
Charlottetown, P.E.I....	5·61	1·28	3·04	1·42	4·16	2·28
Halifax, N.S.....	6·27	2·52	5·99	2·65	5·46	3·63
Fredericton, N.B.....	8·34	2·45	3·15	1·07	2·44	5·71
Montreal, Que.....	4·59	3·27	3·84	1·73	2·20	8·01
Toronto, Ont.....	1·55	2·27	0·77	1·26	3·48	5·81
Winnipeg, Man.....	0·41	0·60	1·60	1·91	1·38	1·40
Calgary, N.W.T.....	0·03	0·03	0·07	0·60	0·06	1·07
Esquimalt, B.C.....	4·95	0·80	3·05	2·53	1·95	0·60

## TOTAL PRECIPITATION IN INCHES AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES IN CANADA, 1892.

PLACES.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Charlottetown, P.E.I. ....	2·23	8·44	0·60	4·45	4·70	1·54
Halifax, N.S. ....	2·69	6·80	1·74	3·47	9·23	3·02
Fredericton, N.B. ....	3·91	6·99	3·05	1·99	4·84	1·79
Montreal, Que. ....	2·95	5·24	2·92	1·57	3·70	2·00
Toronto, Ont. ....	2·49	3·99	3·12	1·35	2·18	1·24
Winnipeg, Man. ....	3·57	3·73	0·86	0·84	2·26	0·10
Calgary, N.W.T. ....	2·40	1·10	0·50	0·66	1·30	0·09
Esquimalt, B.C. ....	0·87	0·72	4·09	1·56	10·34	4·88

The temperature during the winter months was generally above the normal, and the same can be said of the summer months. The rainfall in August was remarkably heavy, and largely above the average.

Storm  
Signal  
Service.

23. The Storm Signal Service Branch issued 637 warnings of approaching storms between the 1st November, 1891, and the 30th June, 1892, of which number 514, or 80·7 per cent., were verified. Several severe storms occurred during the eight months, November to June, notably in November, 1891, and February, 1892. The report of the Meteorological Service, has for some reason, only been made up to the 30th June, 1892, instead of for the calendar year, as formerly, consequently no comparisons can be made.

Storms  
warnings.  
1877-1892.

24. The following table shows the number of storm warnings issued and verified in each year since 1877 ;—

YEAR.	Number Issued.	Number Verified.	Percentage Verified.
1877 .....	743	510	68·6
1878 .....	860	673	78·3
1879 .....	712	591	83·0
1880 .....	889	736	82·8
1881 .....	854	727	85·1
1882 .....	841	658	78·2
1883 .....	1,085	858	79·1
1884 .....	798	663	83·2
1885 .....	830	741	89·3
1886 .....	906	799	88·2
1887 .....	1,093	972	88·9
1888 .....	897	758	84·5
1889 .....	1,126	926	81·3
1890 .....	1,199	987	82·3
1891 .....	1,017	826	81·2
1892, 1st November, 1891, to 30th June, 1892.	289	228	78·9

It will be seen, therefore, that out of a total of 14,139 storm warnings issued during the last fifteen and one-half years, 11,653, or 82·4 per cent, have been verified.

25. The total number of predictions of weather probabilities issued during the eight months, November, 1891, to June, 1892, was 4,819, of which 470 were not verified, 74·8 per cent having been fully, and 90·0 per cent fully and partially verified. The proportion of predictions fully and partially verified was higher than usual. The signal discs showing the weather expected were, as usual, carried on trains from June to September. These discs are much appreciated by farmers. Warnings of snow storms issued to railway companies were reported to have been of great value. Weather predictions.

26. Minerals of almost every kind are known to exist in Canada, and their development in future will constitute one of the chief sources of wealth for the country. Gold has been found extensively in Nova Scotia and British Columbia. In the former province there are thirty-four mines in working order, and in the latter there is scarcely a stream of any importance in which the "colour" of gold cannot be found, and paying mines exist in localities extending through ten degrees of latitude. The total value of gold exported from British Columbia since its admission into Confederation to 30th June, 1892, has reached the large sum of \$17,439,893. Gold has also been found in Ontario and Quebec, and it is not improbable that valuable discoveries of that metal are yet to be made in these provinces. Iron is found in considerable quantities in all the provinces, and the supply is practically inexhaustible, that of Nova Scotia being particularly fine, and bringing in the market nearly double the price of English iron. More complete details respecting the mineral resources of Canada are given in a subsequent chapter. Minerals.

27. What may be called the natural industries of the Dominion are: In Prince Edward Island, agriculture, fishing and ship-building; in Nova Scotia, coal and gold mining, ship-building, agriculture, lumbering and fishing, the fisheries of this province being the most valuable and productive in the world; in New Brunswick, ship-building, lumbering, agriculture and fishing, the value of these fisheries being second only to that of Nova Scotia; in Quebec, agriculture, ship-building, lumbering, fishing and mining; in Ontario, agriculture, lumbering and mining; in Manitoba and the Territories, agriculture and stock-raising—coal mining is expected to become a very important industry in these regions, it being estimated that there are about 65,000 square miles of coal-bearing strata east of the Rocky Mountains;—and in British Columbia, mining, lumbering, fishing and agriculture. Natural industries.

28. With the exception of Prince Edward Island and the Territories, lumbering prevails to considerable extent in all the provinces, especially Lumbering.

in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, and some idea of the amount of lumber annually produced can be formed from the following statement, showing, to a certain extent, the production of timber of all kinds, by provinces, in 1891. The figures are taken from the official reports, and only give, therefore, the quantities on which dues were paid. The actual production is, of course, very much larger, but, except at the decennial census, there are no means of ascertaining the amount of material produced on the land, for which no returns are made, as, for instance, the amount of cordwood made for home and local consumption, the number of shingles made, the quantity of lumber produced by logs taken to the mill by and sawn for the farmer, to be used on his farm, the number of posts and rails made in the same way. Returns of the above, collected at the census of 1891, are not yet available. Full particulars cannot be obtained from Nova Scotia, and the figures given represent only the shipment of deals from the province to trans-atlantic ports. The figures for New Brunswick only represent the production on which stumpage dues were paid.

#### PRODUCTION OF TIMBER IN CANADA, 1891.

Timber.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	Manitoba and N.W.T.
Saw-logs..... B. M.	454,878,754	490,670,000	79,354,411	**78,603,742	†113,615,774	22,023,091
Square timber.... c. ft.	1,689,117	3,224,447	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boom timber.....pieces.	*206,769	9,509	17,178	.....	.....	.....
Hardwood.. .... c. ft.	2,048	‡3,299,080	26,850	.....	.....	.....
Railway ties..... No.	975,841	169,159	80,626	.....	10,119	.....
Cordwood..... cords.	18,764	9,437	1,755	.....	.....	.....
Telegraph poles, &c ..... No.	1,484	435	8,135	.....	.....	.....
Cedar..... lin. ft.	132,309	.....	5,029,723	.....	.....	.....
Cedar posts, tan bark and shingle bolts ..... cords.	6,358	729	92	.....	.....	.....
Pile timber.....pieces.	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shingles..... M.	.....	2,579	780	.....	520	4,277
Battens, knees, &c No.	.....	6,668	13,517	.....	.....	.....
Posts and rails..... No.	3,132	40,697	†12,350	.....	.....	\$967,350
Staves, poles, &c.. M.	.....	.....	†100	.....	.....	.....
Pulp wood..... cords.	864	6,184	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dues received..... \$	837,439	646,237	82,224	14,106	64,247	.....

\* 37,844,114 feet.

† Cedar.

‡ Rafting pins.

\*\* Trans-atlantic shipments only.

Laths.

‡ B. M.

30,507,439 feet cut on and \$32,768 received from Dominion Lands.



29. The lumber industry in British Columbia is increasing rapidly every year, as facilities for production and transport increase, and the product of the mills in 1891 was considerably more than the above figures, which are from Government returns only. This province produces the Douglas fir, celebrated for its strength and straightness. It frequently grows over 300 feet high, and has squared 45 inches for a length of 90 feet. The red cedar too, which has an increasing commercial value, is frequently found here, growing to a height of 200 feet and with a diameter of 20 feet. The figures for New Brunswick, also, do not by any means represent the production of the mills of that province, as is shown by the following statement of trans-atlantic shipments from New Brunswick ports during 1891 and 1892 :—

	1891.	1892.
Superficial feet, deals.....	252,519,988	325,149,811
Cubic feet, square timber.....	302,950	565,350
Number of vessels employed.....	380	455
Tonnage.....	279,436	357,775

Timber in  
British  
Columbia.

In New  
Brunswick

The shipment of deals was the largest since 1889.

30. The trans-atlantic shipments of deals from Nova Scotia in 1892 amounted to 87,861,398 feet; the average quantity during the last ten years having been 84,061,803 feet.

Nova  
Scotia,  
trans-  
atlantic,  
shipments.  
Agricultural and  
fishing  
industries.

31. The agricultural and fishing industries are dealt with in detail in subsequent chapters.

32. There is a very large area of land throughout Canada, available for settlement, either for agricultural or mining purposes, the disposition of which is in the hands of the Dominion Government and of the several Provincial Governments, according to situation. These lands are known generally as "Crown Lands."

Crown  
Lands of  
Canada.

33. The Crown Lands of the Dominion, commonly called Dominion Lands, are situated in Manitoba, the Territories, and in what is known as the Railway Belt in British Columbia, and comprise some of the finest agricultural lands on the continent. In order to provide every facility for information to immigrants and settlers, the Commissioner of Dominion Lands has his office in Winnipeg, and a number of land agencies are situated at the most convenient points, where the fullest details can be obtained.

Dominion  
Lands.

34. The following are the comparative figures for the last six years of transactions in Dominion Lands :—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Homesteads..	319,500	420,333	696,050	471,040	563,680	774,400
Pre-emptions	87,747	70,521	212,651	57,600	.....	.....
Sales.....	114,544	197,140	177,092	139,030	189,704	62,828

Land  
transac-  
tions,  
1887-1892.

Increase in  
area taken  
up, 1892. 35. It will be seen that there was an increase of 210,720 acres in the quantity of land taken up as homesteads by actual settlers, the number of entries, viz., 4,840, having been greater than in any year, except in those of 1882 and 1883. The pre-emption system terminated on 1st January, 1890.

Entries  
cancelled. 36. The number of entries cancelled has been steadily decreasing ; in 1874, 63 per cent of the homestead and 93 per cent of the pre-emption entries were cancelled ; in 1891, .01 per cent only of homestead entries were cancelled. The number of patents issued was 2,955, as compared with 2,449 in the preceding year, and the number cancelled was 27.

Receipts  
from fees  
and sales,  
1873-1892. 37. The next table gives the total amount of pre-emption and homestead fees, and proceeds of sales received in each year from 1st July, 1873, to 30th June, 1892 :—

PRE-EMPTION AND HOMESTEAD FEES AND PROCEEDS FROM  
SALES, 1873-1892.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Homestead and Pre-emption Fees.	Ordinary Sales.		Sales to Colonization Companies.	Total.
		Cash.	Scrip.	Cash.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1873.....	6,970	21,616	.....	.....	28,586
1874.....	8,290	17,697	.....	.....	25,987
1875.....	11,570	13,591	.....	.....	25,161
1876.....	4,700	3,704	320	.....	8,724
1877.....	5,620	1,069	136,955	.....	143,645
1878.....	15,370	2,682	120,159	.....	138,211
1879.....	36,026	8,188	210,904	.....	255,119
1880.....	32,358	41,768	81,685	.....	155,812
1881.....	30,682	62,940	70,828	.....	164,451
1882.....	94,228	1,228,424	50,590	354,036	1,727,280
1883.....	127,740	516,092	33,638	248,492	925,962
1884.....	70,390	423,113	40,919	253,713	788,136
1885.....	42,745	198,759	45,875	1,214	288,594
1886.....	40,481	76,140	204,658	.....	321,279
1887.....	26,502	48,176	337,640	.....	412,318
1888.....	28,521	52,238	313,523	*10,000	404,282
1889.....	50,010	57,513	318,238	*16,000	441,761
1890.....	44,500	54,897	228,744	.....	328,141
1891.....	†29,164	91,665	171,425	*4,460	292,254
1892.....	†46,994	108,901	97,822	.....	253,717

†Homestead fees only. \*Scrip.

Total re-  
venue,  
1892. 38. The total net revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1892, including receipts from timber dues, grazing, hay and mineral lands, was \$436,860, being a decrease as compared with 1891 of \$16,935.

39. The above figures relate to the fiscal year only, and the following figures give the total revenue for the departmental years ended 31st October, 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Gross revenue in cash.....	\$232,584	\$241,203	\$276,107	\$340,027
Scrip redeemed and warrants located.	318,536	267,763	157,548	125,203
Total.....	<u>\$551,410</u>	<u>\$508,966</u>	<u>\$433,655</u>	<u>\$465,230</u>

Revenue  
for depart-  
mental  
years.

40. The total receipts on account of Dominion Lands under the various heads, from 1st July, 1872, to 30th June, 1892, have been:—

Homestead fees.....	\$ 541,993
Pre-emption.....	206,741
Sales.....	5,525,929
Timber, grazing and mineral.	1,332,200
Colonization.....	887,921
Miscellaneous.....	423,546
	<u>\$8,918,330</u>
LESS—Refunds.....	<u>175,532</u>
	<u>\$8,742,798</u>

Total  
receipts,  
1872-1892.

41. The total area set out for settlement in each year since 1873 is given below:—

	Acres.	Number of Farms of 160 acres each.
Previous to June, 1873.....	4,792,292	29,952
In 1874.....	4,237,864	26,487
1875.....	665,000	4,156
1876.....	420,507	2,628
1877.....	231,691	1,448
1878.....	306,936	1,918
1879.....	1,130,482	7,066
1880.....	4,472,000	27,950
1881.....	8,147,000	50,919
1882.....	9,460,000	59,125
1883.....	27,000,000	168,750
1884.....	6,400,000	40,000
1885.....	391,680	2,448
1886.....	1,379,010	8,620
1887.....	643,710	4,023
1888.....	1,131,840	7,074
1889.....	516,960	3,231
1890.....	817,075	5,106
1891.....	76,560	476
1892.....	1,395,200	8,720
Total.....	<u>78,615,807</u>	<u>460,099</u>

Area set  
out for  
settlement

At the rate of five to a homestead of 160 acres, these lands would sustain an agricultural population of 2,300,495 souls.

Rocky  
Mountains  
Park.

42. Under an Order in Council passed 25th November, 1885, a large tract of land, inclosing the hot mineral springs at Banff, N.W.T., was reserved and set apart as a national park, to be known as "Rocky Mountains Park." Under an Order in Council passed 10th October, 1886, certain other reservations in the Rocky Mountains were also made for park purposes. Since the reservation, a number of improvements have been made in the Rocky Mountains Park, roads having been made and bridges built, besides alterations at the hot springs for the convenience of visitors and bathers. Still further improvements and repairs were made in 1892, the sum of \$4,400 having been expended. The number of visitors during the year to the Cave and Basin was 4,198 as compared with 5,066 in 1891, the decrease being attributable to the existence of small-pox on the Pacific Coast, which had the effect of restricting travel. Among those who registered their names at the springs were 2,509 Canadians, 1,173 from the United States and 419 from the United Kingdom.

Provincial  
Crown  
Lands.

43. The provincial Crown Lands are situated within the limits of the several provinces, and are controlled by the respective governments, from whom particulars of transactions concerning them can always be obtained. The regulations regarding the disposition of Dominion Lands, Provincial Crown Lands, and the lands belonging to the principal railway companies, who have received land subsidies in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, will be found at the end of this book in Appendix B.

Land re-  
gulations.

Industrial  
establish-  
ments,  
1891.

44. The total number of industrial establishments in Canada according to the census taken in April, 1891, was 75,768. In 1881 the number was 49,923, showing that during ten years there was an increase of 25,845, or nearly 52 per cent.

Number of  
employees

45. The total number of employees in these establishments in 1891 was 367,865, an increase of 112,930 during the ten years, which is equal to 44.5 per cent. The position of the provinces towards each other in respect to industrial establishments and employees in 1881 and 1891 was as follows:—

Provinces.	1881.		1891.	
	Establish- ments.	Em- ployees.	Establish- ments.	Em- ployees.
Ontario.....	23,058	118,308	32,028	165,326
Quebec.....	15,848	85,673	23,112	116,830
Nova Scotia.....	5,459	20,390	10,373	34,265
New Brunswick.....	3,117	19,922	5,419	26,609
Other provinces.....	2,441	10,642	4,836	24,835
Total.....	49,923	254,935	75,768	367,865

46. The proportion of employees to each 10,000 of the total population was as follows:—

Employees  
in propor-  
tion to po-  
pulation.

Provinces.	1881.	1891.
Ontario.....	601	782
Quebec.....	627	785
Nova Scotia.....	452	760
New Brunswick.....	620	828
Manitoba.....	308	287
British Columbia.....	580	1,175
Prince Edward Island.....	528	725
North-west Territories.....	19	162

47. The following table shows the value of machinery and tools employed in the industrial establishments in Canada in April, 1891:—

Value of machin-  
ery, etc.

Ontario.....	\$38,295,158
Quebec.....	26,256,791
Nova Scotia.....	4,688,401
New Brunswick.....	5,478,924
Manitoba.....	1,829,476
British Columbia.....	3,248,571
Prince Edward Island.....	672,598
North-west Territories.....	333,346
Total. ....	<u>\$80,803,265</u>

48. The number of steam engines (obtained for the first time) was 9,873, not including those employed in mines, in shipping afloat, or in agricultural pursuits, and by provinces, the number and horse-power used were:—

Number of  
steam en-  
gines.

Provinces.	Number.	Horse-power.
Ontario.....	5,811	163,596
Quebec.....	2,285	66,287
Nova Scotia.....	686	22,309
New Brunswick.....	507	23,626
Prince Edward Island.....	106	2,056
Manitoba.....	179	6,894
North-west Territories.....	58	1,614
British Columbia.....	241	11,990
Total.....	9,873	298,372

This gives an average of 30 horse-power to each engine.



Industrial establishments by provinces, 1881 and 1891. 49. The number of industrial establishments in the several provinces in 1881 and 1891, with certain comparative particulars concerning them, are given below.

PARTICULARS of Industrial Establishments in the several Provinces of Canada, according to the census, 1881 and 1891.

Provinces.	1881.	1891.	Increase.
ONTARIO.			
Number of establishments.....	23,058	32,028	8,970
Capital invested..... \$	80,950,847	176,603,339	95,652,492
Number of employees.....	118,308	165,326	47,018
Wages paid..... \$	30,604,031	49,207,710	18,603,679
Cost of raw materials..... \$	91,164,156	128,201,318	37,037,162
Value of products..... \$	157,989,870	240,100,267	82,110,397
QUEBEC.			
Number of establishments.....	15,848	23,112	7,264
Capital invested..... \$	59,216,992	116,969,581	57,752,589
Number of employees.....	85,673	116,830	31,157
Wages paid..... \$	18,333,162	30,670,991	12,337,828
Cost of raw materials..... \$	62,563,967	85,871,928	23,307,961
Value of products..... \$	104,662,258	153,195,189	48,532,931
NOVA SCOTIA.			
Number of establishments.....	5,459	10,373	4,914
Capital invested..... \$	10,183,060	19,007,614	8,824,554
Number of employees.....	20,390	34,265	13,875
Wages paid..... \$	4,098,445	6,974,818	2,876,373
Cost of raw materials..... \$	10,022,030	15,663,676	5,641,646
Value of products..... \$	18,575,326	30,243,683	11,668,357
NEW BRUNSWICK.			
Number of establishments.....	3,117	5,419	2,302
Capital invested..... \$	8,425,282	16,608,755	8,183,473
Number of employees.....	19,922	26,609	6,687
Wages paid..... \$	3,866,011	5,936,021	207,001
Cost of raw materials..... \$	11,060,842	12,443,043	1,382,201
Value of products..... \$	18,512,058	23,685,686	5,173,578
MANITOBA.			
Number of establishments.....	351	1,029	678
Capital invested..... \$	1,383,331	5,681,537	4,298,206
Number of employees.....	1,921	4,375	2,454
Wages paid..... \$	755,507	1,894,241	1,138,734
Cost of raw materials..... \$	1,924,821	5,668,306	3,743,485
Value of products..... \$	3,413,026	10,126,082	6,713,056

PARTICULARS of Industrial Establishments in the several Provinces of Canada, according to the census, 1881 and 1891—*Con.*

Provinces.	1881.	1891.	Increase.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Number of establishments .....	420	755	335
Capital invested.....\$	2,952,835	14,342,149	11,389,314
Number of employees.....	2,871	11,473	8,602
Wages paid.....\$	929,213	3,560,727	2,631,514
Cost of raw materials.....\$	1,273,806	5,204,864	3,931,058
Value of products.....\$	2,962,784	11,916,928	8,954,144
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.			
Number of establishments.....	1,646	2,677	1,031
Capital invested.....\$	2,085,776	2,910,663	824,887
Number of employees.....	5,767	7,906	2,139
Wages paid.....\$	807,208	1,092,780	285,572
Cost of raw materials.....\$	1,829,210	2,084,067	254,857
Value of products.....\$	3,400,208	4,333,510	933,302
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.			
Number of establishments.....	24	375	351
Capital invested.....\$	104,500	1,713,179	1,605,679
Number of employees.....	83	1,081	998
Wages paid.....\$	35,425	425,153	389,728
Cost of raw materials.....\$	79,751	846,017	766,266
Value of products.....\$	195,938	1,844,410	1,648,472

50. A summary of the preceding table shows the progress that has been made in the Dominion, according to the census returns, during the decade.

Summary of industrial establishments 1881 and 1891.

PARTICULARS of Industrial Establishments in Canada, 1881 and 1891.

Establishments, &c.	1881.	1891.	Increase.	
			Numerical.	Per cent.
Number of establishments.....	49,923	75,768	25,845	51·8
Capital invested.....\$	165,302,623	353,836,817	188,534,194	114·9
Number of employees.....	254,935	367,865	112,930	44·43
Wages paid.....\$	59,429,002	99,762,441	40,333,439	67·86
Cost of raw material.....\$	179,918,593	255,983,219	76,064,626	42·3
Value of products.....\$	309,676,068	475,445,705	165,769,637	53·5

51. The following table gives corresponding particulars concerning the cities and towns of the Dominion. The table is divided into three sections:—1. Places with more than 5,000 inhabitants; 2. Places with from 3,000 to 5,000 inhabitants; 3. Places with from 1,500 to 3,000 inhabitants.

Industrial establishments in cities, towns and villages, in Canada.

## PARTICULARS of Industrial Establishments in the Cities,

## (1) PLACES HAVING MORE

Name of Place.	No. of Establishments.		Capital Invested.		Hands Employed.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
			\$	\$		
Barrie . . . . .	77	139	286,572	595,135	355	551
Belleville . . . . .	132	195	641,375	609,575	964	1,072
Berlin . . . . .	73	94	396,645	1,499,186	896	1,827
Brantford . . . . .	140	250	1,028,983	3,231,879	1,306	2,185
Brockville . . . . .	73	135	535,465	1,207,107	803	1,161
Charlottetown . . . . .	198	238	980,018	959,589	1,005	1,049
Chatham . . . . .	143	177	578,060	1,018,792	810	1,025
Cornwall . . . . .	23	108	1,139,500	2,915,582	1,054	1,758
Fredericton . . . . .	92	163	326,585	389,157	686	836
Galt . . . . .	72	162	1,061,200	2,173,597	956	1,699
Guelpf . . . . .	178	160	1,318,609	2,199,941	1,741	1,865
Halifax . . . . .	351	348	2,205,888	5,337,885	3,013	4,308
Hamilton . . . . .	433	1,143	4,825,500	8,128,162	6,493	9,575
Hull . . . . .	43	69	1,910,506	1,377,530	1,424	1,424
Kingston . . . . .	187	401	937,568	1,645,381	1,472	2,671
Lévis . . . . .	72	146	511,693	762,205	722	1,220
Lindsay . . . . .	85	102	273,796	635,250	399	618
London, (Municipally) . . . . .	371	804	4,650,784	6,132,193	4,917	6,045
Moncton . . . . .	53	96	530,380	1,099,025	603	911
Montreal, (Municipally) . . . . .	1,467	1,735	32,185,691	51,212,133	33,355	38,562
New Westminster . . . . .	50	57	1,562,700	2,467,622	733	1,124
Ottawa, (Municipally) . . . . .	302	553	2,891,080	6,540,037	4,242	6,683
Owen Sound . . . . .	67	148	217,775	1,145,510	327	1,025
Peterborough . . . . .	93	216	583,422	1,993,615	846	1,876
Port Hope . . . . .	111	140	383,248	551,354	480	536
Quebec . . . . .	850	1,410	4,434,784	8,982,319	8,499	10,371
St. Catharines . . . . .	137	108	1,257,470	1,721,660	1,225	1,330
Ste. Cunégonde . . . . .	34	84	728,036	2,718,440	718	1,900
St. Hyacinthe . . . . .	114	116	356,000	906,045	809	1,429
St. Henri . . . . .	60	44	391,389	1,902,340	515	1,142
St. John with Portland . . . . .	204	773	2,143,064	5,384,658	2,690	5,878
St. Thomas . . . . .	161	294	552,293	1,167,455	1,205	1,566
Sarnia . . . . .	53	117	252,025	794,358	318	693
Sherbrooke . . . . .	84	83	1,661,838	2,141,698	1,260	1,929
Sorel . . . . .	51	128	187,575	475,802	404	670
Stratford . . . . .	78	139	393,875	1,294,701	567	2,082
Three Rivers . . . . .	128	74	1,356,023	814,597	1,228	871
Toronto, (Municipally) . . . . .	932	2,405	11,691,700	32,123,549	13,245	26,333
Truro . . . . .	55	131	156,430	368,346	306	708
Valleyfield . . . . .	27	35	596,055	2,609,150	774	1,400
Vancouver . . . . .		94		3,748,927		1,085
Victoria, B.C. . . . .	198	239	810,545	3,974,821	711	2,033
Windsor, Ont. . . . .	84	128	356,005	841,502	498	652
Winnipeg . . . . .	106	307	691,655	3,123,367	950	2,334
Woodstock, Ont. . . . .	81	105	650,480	1,828,775	858	1,626
Yarmouth, N.S. . . . .	23	151	290,065	782,875	211	925
Total . . . . .	8,346	14,744	90,920,350	183,532,827	106,593	158,563

## Towns and Villages of Canada, 1881 and 1891.

## THAN 5,000 INHABITANTS.

Wages Paid.		Material used, Value.		Value of Products.	
1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
100,189	146,290	265,139	378,343	497,331	789,307
264,840	313,685	540,768	531,400	1,091,208	1,204,095
178,106	535,458	398,949	773,450	749,915	1,825,722
433,828	1,031,675	1,122,747	1,894,926	1,931,097	4,280,999
243,476	373,543	442,128	664,269	908,360	1,404,638
235,241	281,119	610,209	797,795	998,530	1,405,246
288,905	310,792	1,867,820	1,289,029	2,849,525	2,134,161
265,362	537,971	692,170	1,116,655	1,316,911	2,193,977
156,897	251,490	445,215	388,018	731,340	828,368
336,274	569,936	1,363,700	1,524,335	2,023,250	2,621,310
554,486	686,610	1,497,959	1,696,003	2,571,064	2,974,125
906,298	1,215,049	3,464,260	4,545,237	5,355,670	7,492,993
2,246,127	3,204,202	4,303,693	7,128,443	8,209,486	14,003,326
385,781	251,147	851,550	640,947	1,846,358	1,033,292
379,849	786,198	814,639	1,433,805	1,576,256	3,113,573
168,347	315,610	362,365	586,399	649,929	1,107,310
96,199	174,145	334,548	683,550	542,103	1,043,602
1,511,723	1,847,353	4,653,282	3,969,565	8,660,627	8,235,207
251,840	297,250	1,222,402	1,339,059	1,719,382	1,899,536
8,925,865	13,078,546	32,484,005	42,429,102	52,509,710	72,603,377
400,520	469,220	259,471	637,645	876,541	1,408,452
1,038,722	1,854,749	3,374,764	5,265,267	5,269,072	8,822,051
95,649	287,088	194,433	594,900	420,249	1,529,564
239,626	596,301	571,833	1,501,278	1,011,266	2,774,746
132,460	137,214	630,955	373,428	918,176	675,100
1,685,999	2,710,701	6,002,492	8,477,460	9,789,215	14,804,551
408,598	442,588	1,449,445	1,420,976	2,270,925	2,444,680
196,790	643,708	502,975	1,301,740	827,804	3,330,700
175,194	399,691	629,790	1,067,624	1,201,105	2,251,651
203,938	366,623	560,918	566,510	1,042,551	1,150,734
749,340	1,862,148	2,564,700	4,627,834	4,123,753	8,050,230
398,706	509,454	830,469	1,411,001	1,498,493	2,376,792
106,870	208,402	264,938	483,063	539,570	976,508
340,463	566,010	815,163	911,456	1,579,332	2,043,094
106,219	188,849	258,127	299,173	522,427	755,745
179,560	743,781	365,355	749,518	717,800	1,772,462
293,331	227,561	559,997	516,005	1,102,397	943,096
3,876,909	9,361,787	9,978,287	22,423,740	19,562,981	45,026,322
106,730	223,236	213,965	389,627	391,180	845,990
154,689	278,626	390,544	798,440	824,692	1,514,665
.....	564,620	.....	853,770	.....	1,895,516
298,800	1,196,238	644,030	1,986,404	1,279,135	4,479,386
164,326	273,264	407,061	368,917	841,202	953,030
410,744	1,167,020	960,895	3,054,797	1,700,320	5,561,090
262,170	650,688	580,100	2,173,511	1,035,100	3,768,335
69,700	291,245	99,075	704,129	284,270	1,252,316
30,025,686	52,428,881	90,847,830	162,768,543	156,367,608	253,600,970

PARTICULARS of Industrial Establishments in the Cities,  
(2) PLACES HAVING FROM

Name of Place.	No. of Establishments.		Capital Invested.		Hands Employed.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
			\$	\$		
Almonte. . . . .	58	77	423,273	971,620	622	708
Amherst. . . . .	52	97	81,035	328,630	288	682
Arnprior. . . . .	28	49	253,180	1,134,705	845	1,215
Bowmanville. . . . .	43	86	271,320	508,944	657	502
Brampton. . . . .	37	89	394,450	448,055	448	496
Brandon. . . . .	...	40	...	379,055	...	269
Calgary. . . . .	...	28	...	405,120	...	169
Carleton Place. . . . .	28	90	388,000	1,165,310	409	907
Coaticook. . . . .	48	75	249,102	450,398	457	556
Cobourg. . . . .	98	83	373,220	595,300	682	643
Collingwood. . . . .	40	78	266,250	433,865	271	322
Côte St. Antoine. . . . .	...	1	...	6,700	...	6
Dartmouth. . . . .	41	34	770,080	1,043,750	538	621
Deseronto. . . . .	18	17	88,450	806,115	465	708
Dundas. . . . .	48	61	1,267,350	429,478	1,111	496
Fraserville. . . . .	33	92	29,285	138,836	80	206
Gananoque. . . . .	63	72	535,860	1,105,640	541	809
Goderich. . . . .	83	59	449,340	472,285	411	286
Ingersoll. . . . .	86	103	637,906	976,483	668	669
Joliette. . . . .	108	75	144,145	843,200	447	581
Lachine. . . . .	17	18	260,125	1,004,600	105	696
Lauzon. . . . .	6	87	7,500	75,390	15	230
Lunenburg. . . . .	110	290	34,871	159,993	352	626
Mill End. . . . .	33	1	12,564	300	81	8
Nanaimo. . . . .	23	37	67,510	261,830	66	167
Napanee. . . . .	90	84	247,550	200,885	565	406
New Glasgow. . . . .	40	122	160,630	566,108	360	667
Niagara Falls. . . . .	18	36	26,500	274,910	21	246
Orillia. . . . .	21	73	119,100	571,780	184	482
Oshawa. . . . .	41	94	1,146,014	799,748	937	921
Paris. . . . .	43	45	398,050	471,555	665	654
Pembroke. . . . .	62	98	215,340	602,115	369	594
Perth. . . . .	77	70	182,910	286,448	309	385
Petrolia. . . . .	45	106	741,765	1,682,212	308	632
Pictou, Ont. . . . .	71	105	199,250	390,900	365	617
Pictou, N.S. . . . .	78	50	192,700	190,280	415	329
Portage la Prairie. . . . .	...	65	...	363,498	...	215
Smith's Falls. . . . .	33	91	274,533	899,635	339	627
Springhill, N.S. . . . .	13	49	17,200	47,370	56	185
Strathroy. . . . .	102	132	373,098	359,210	584	610
St. John's, P.Q. . . . .	76	69	365,774	895,840	740	855
St. Mary's. . . . .	64	73	236,095	338,179	438	455
Trenton. . . . .	37	62	550,305	133,261	708	1,087
Walkerton. . . . .	33	88	156,200	411,425	225	582
West Toronto. . . . .	...	82	...	635,694	...	781
Westville. . . . .	29	9	20,660	17,795	42	24
Woodstock, N.B. . . . .	29	62	106,650	226,565	224	518
Totals. . . . .	2,103	3,404	12,735,220	24,506,025	17,413	24,450



Towns and Villages of Canada, 1881 and 1891—*Continued.*  
3,000 TO 5,000 INHABITANTS.

Wages Paid.		Material used, Value.		Value of Products.	
1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
75,211	198,717	494,046	426,829	773,400	867,680
83,605	198,677	140,231	347,083	283,485	724,312
199,750	462,580	231,700	696,374	502,500	1,436,914
201,285	159,162	386,300	395,361	691,817	704,801
123,900	139,721	133,400	357,033	368,920	641,200
.....	136,525	.....	435,360	.....	758,190
.....	97,670	.....	90,280	.....	258,900
75,967	233,440	309,845	613,576	570,470	1,002,177
112,730	107,340	249,822	208,803	433,200	474,265
182,310	197,361	648,042	526,250	980,520	853,228
78,033	82,592	352,120	311,550	504,844	549,300
.....	1,000	.....	1,500	.....	2,000
168,739	142,386	423,980	759,929	773,670	1,028,140
139,625	248,740	453,025	911,060	747,400	1,310,300
299,060	160,354	687,234	348,870	1,242,040	664,719
8,982	55,338	50,425	85,806	83,596	209,870
148,100	280,597	472,210	530,039	761,745	1,081,272
120,154	94,700	567,017	372,590	807,924	563,270
245,485	235,146	812,602	724,908	1,385,750	1,242,206
80,074	140,415	301,143	218,316	459,513	485,973
32,020	310,016	45,625	437,650	158,650	1,358,325
1,625	66,963	1,700	133,643	7,300	225,665
56,275	98,259	148,441	430,247	272,751	635,391
13,781	1,500	112,198	1,000	149,597	5,000
39,080	98,719	44,610	153,468	99,220	339,993
181,570	106,770	377,550	247,147	675,900	461,859
92,686	217,036	166,224	399,230	313,404	913,077
6,200	76,895	40,400	188,700	50,400	444,435
54,966	146,585	130,775	307,320	253,895	660,949
282,800	317,405	561,685	564,650	1,207,300	1,154,585
183,835	225,027	775,450	498,877	1,112,850	907,566
103,889	160,994	274,763	361,435	479,620	660,952
68,219	129,305	161,826	399,043	298,856	722,278
117,764	255,787	937,905	1,293,708	1,719,630	1,983,100
97,251	141,164	186,650	308,355	369,666	596,722
108,489	83,832	309,935	177,402	522,690	367,205
.....	93,900	.....	397,360	.....	741,575
86,381	236,196	199,023	389,635	363,415	966,355
13,214	45,396	25,490	69,272	51,810	168,050
168,771	152,790	722,963	430,920	1,157,452	766,370
157,179	259,915	273,945	430,005	530,743	947,300
110,960	127,999	353,790	412,789	575,293	640,937
176,074	311,702	266,431	344,528	537,920	754,156
82,460	166,545	229,700	344,485	394,400	652,720
.....	279,918	.....	390,050	.....	982,545
6,065	5,640	13,577	31,450	25,540	60,000
65,450	150,650	114,700	221,158	258,260	483,935
4,639,014	7,640,459	13,188,498	17,725,044	22,957,356	33,459,762

PARTICULARS of Industrial Establishments in the Cities  
(3.) PLACES HAVING FROM

Name of Place.	No. of Establishments.		Capital Invested.		Hands Employed.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
			\$	\$		
Alexandria.....	12	52	32,000	112,259	30	180
Amherstburg.....	52	22	86,050	72,185	179	63
Ashburnham.....	24	26	100,980	177,845	92	108
Aurora.....	34	64	371,675	200,290	245	257
Aylmer, O.....	56	74	166,690	246,905	244	380
Aylmer, Q.....	21	42	28,795	72,427	55	122
Beauharnois.....	30	20	68,960	205,860	146	134
Bedford.....	13	45	8,135	211,645	15	160
Berthier.....	33	31	88,000	145,000	173	163
Blenheim.....	38	54	87,550	164,325	157	206
Buckingham.....	66	50	332,767	949,470	415	720
Campbellford.....	42	100	73,350	582,465	193	413
Caughnawaga.....	8	14	2,235	24,359	10	210
Chicoutimi.....	37	60	92,940	59,910	450	447
Clinton.....	40	71	193,295	250,935	331	388
Côte St. Louis, Q.....	15	18	27,350	102,025	38	84
Dresden.....	54	76	183,560	87,390	302	265
Drummondville.....	23	31	40,305	346,010	192	413
Dunnville.....	41	41	88,950	97,990	145	112
Essex Centre.....	19	33	34,561	132,560	143	201
Exeter.....	41	57	137,590	182,366	204	218
Farnham.....	26	34	23,415	410,830	81	266
Fergus.....	36	34	149,850	150,155	181	161
Forest.....	36	46	103,276	139,570	119	105
Georgetown.....	26	56	232,600	237,190	213	238
Granby.....	25	39	116,430	707,697	109	515
Gravenhurst.....	29	36	54,015	696,805	167	569
Harriston.....	60	52	161,030	181,067	321	272
Hawkesbury.....	29	35	153,350	859,335	538	472
Iberville.....	29	20	49,972	143,100	152	98
Kentville.....	33	105	45,514	50,568	116	240
Kincardine.....	24	50	114,100	337,810	169	319
Lachute.....	37	58	84,182	357,436	97	310
Leamington.....	44	49	100,368	92,072	143	171
Listowell.....	63	38	407,560	215,385	503	243
Liverpool, N.S.....	50	67	27,735	85,114	123	267
Longueuil.....	30	51	145,084	71,496	181	96
Louiseville.....	45	52	57,670	89,110	230	208
Magog.....	15	41	11,890	853,945	33	729
Meaford.....	69	59	146,039	215,175	232	224
Merrittton.....	19	16	899,950	1,087,475	693	634
Milltown, N.B.....	20	17	95,800	1,421,080	273	798
Mitchell.....	47	44	233,500	206,079	366	271
Montmagny.....	30	37	24,488	87,955	40	77
Morrisburg.....	35	52	77,900	206,851	143	161
Mount Forest.....	89	92	213,225	196,716	337	298

Towns and Villages of Canada, 1881 and 1891—*Continued.*

## 1,500 TO 3,000 INHABITANTS.

Wages Paid.		Material Used.		Value of Products.	
1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
5,314	51,951	33,762	149,419	40,408	253,071
43,948	16,627	108,525	71,500	210,150	136,790
26,730	35,335	169,360	361,461	243,125	510,649
75,691	84,973	167,790	163,619	262,196	318,713
75,975	89,172	226,300	206,805	353,670	382,710
6,877	26,126	15,516	25,350	32,641	68,015
40,018	42,700	55,925	86,300	109,930	162,200
2,898	68,656	11,654	93,975	16,748	215,650
59,950	55,320	127,780	102,655	239,450	223,540
33,817	62,755	78,828	243,530	158,230	366,020
116,178	221,499	154,126	274,341	287,936	621,951
42,125	97,742	215,730	376,682	240,545	637,545
2,401	16,864	10,181	17,555	13,920	45,884
54,888	46,789	231,388	69,356	395,632	142,865
101,075	113,140	242,630	206,690	462,505	482,845
16,240	30,015	36,400	103,822	57,800	168,459
106,180	69,082	202,900	166,555	378,325	298,415
59,975	150,960	85,650	177,134	172,900	432,740
43,767	34,757	193,000	63,910	272,255	141,255
51,370	69,254	164,030	99,985	251,490	226,785
60,871	53,695	242,775	224,008	358,500	327,883
13,481	46,991	63,050	101,820	100,900	191,590
49,610	43,590	155,170	281,415	263,458	384,590
36,585	34,950	425,150	147,562	754,600	251,000
65,037	67,255	171,033	140,155	293,440	294,250
32,565	130,500	277,395	435,850	331,674	739,750
37,816	212,085	77,887	307,050	159,193	653,550
87,997	59,292	132,360	121,018	275,948	246,826
130,265	127,730	287,210	331,494	524,290	612,830
47,800	32,120	85,363	56,710	177,025	117,960
36,918	66,226	37,830	45,126	84,090	171,250
42,650	72,837	147,280	137,250	233,850	291,800
16,968	91,252	114,596	224,499	170,874	384,854
29,594	47,371	129,887	110,721	244,893	222,214
151,985	57,960	563,229	304,050	862,825	464,750
31,520	65,982	39,228	48,870	82,791	161,524
20,739	22,088	29,695	54,732	66,810	109,076
24,925	55,520	161,301	97,925	226,370	226,737
7,266	169,995	7,000	349,142	19,525	767,670
49,534	50,178	114,481	207,990	221,080	325,005
182,552	211,318	557,913	358,727	970,190	719,287
83,550	249,710	192,850	437,250	320,900	794,600
74,975	66,355	144,725	218,826	365,500	368,610
2,524	17,937	32,970	40,192	55,544	79,741
32,705	53,485	28,060	240,501	98,400	357,317
86,519	70,359	187,491	254,476	356,285	403,411

## PARTICULARS of Industrial Establishments in the Cities,

## (3) PLACES HAVING FROM

Name of Place.	No. of Establishments.		Capital Invested.		Hands Employed.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
			\$	\$		
Midland .....	9	35	4,200	156,785	134	203
Newmarket. . . . .	44	41	216,158	249,825	293	251
Nicolet. ....	28	90	63,585	413,865	300	368
North Sydney*.....	38	145	36,295	172,817	120	371
Notre Dame de Grace ....	5	9	27,150	67,955	67	66
Oakville .....	46	46	115,550	174,095	233	255
Orangeville. ....	62	103	93,200	170,847	191	293
Palmerston. ....	31	71	80,740	135,772	146	195
Parkhill. ....	56	52	57,025	168,755	198	259
Parrsboro' .....	17	33	22,000	70,765	104	195
Penetanguishene. ....	26	35	80,968	446,340	258	376
Point Edward. ....	2	17	15,600	45,600	51	134
Point Gatineau. ....	13	13	26,380	15,874	35	13
Port Arthur. ....	15	33	46,500	148,617	35	143
Port Elgin. ....	39	63	96,135	222,330	121	277
Port Perry. ....	51	55	121,805	158,149	252	213
Prescott. ....	38	69	215,300	457,885	212	335
Preston. ....	34	50	240,360	587,525	305	533
Regina. ....		28		153,410		88
Renfrew. ....	61	69	104,140	256,553	214	243
Richmond. ....	36	37	93,750	64,575	164	102
Ridgetown. ....	32	47	87,900	145,215	144	247
Sault Ste. Marie. ....		20		80,335		101
St. Boniface. ....	5	25	4,600	113,764	13	106
St. Stephen. ....	38	69	41,975	281,070	174	399
St. Jérôme. ....	55	85	83,155	954,635	179	489
Seaforth. ....	79	70	338,940	460,275	501	409
Simcoe. ....	91	68	162,200	274,545	343	319
Summerside. ....	65	63	98,137	168,179	297	250
Sydney. ....	67	157	30,231	137,574	85	330
Sydney Mines*.....		71		21,037		152
Stellarton. ....	9	11	5,000	53,730	11	58
Thorold. ....	35	33	161,615	488,700	208	311
Tilsonburg. ....	66	42	243,600	354,411	325	270
Uxbridge. ....	30	49	68,400	223,865	155	231
Wallaceburg. ....	29	58	67,550	963,743	169	397
Waterloo, O. ....	53	40	198,225	1,048,602	392	596
Waterloo, Q. ....	34	42	81,245	175,300	172	161
Welland. ....	53	36	139,390	175,290	208	215
Whitby. ....	70	92	233,960	243,955	307	358
Wiarton. ....	38	49	42,135	297,945	112	245
Windsor, N.S. ....	24	48	64,110	488,980	163	391
Windsor Mills. ....	8	25	76,700	628,530	127	589
Wingham. ....	46	52	116,285	227,307	207	386
Totals. ....	3,233	4,514	10,104,865	25,840,563	17,044	24,909

\*North Sydney and Sydney Mines could not be taken separately in 1881.

Towns and Villages of Canada, 1881 and 1891—*Concluded.*

1,500 TO 3,000 INHABITANTS.

Wages Paid.		Material used, Value.		Value of Products.	
1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
\$	¢	\$	¢	\$	\$
20,600	65,680	55,800	198,659	137,400	365,505
93,627	80,066	418,465	222,108	688,743	371,547
21,569	81,886	86,230	182,174	149,590	337,911
20,936	96,409	55,484	113,420	103,482	265,197
11,940	33,930	23,900	34,390	40,690	83,600
60,656	72,230	171,820	196,503	281,734	378,752
45,324	62,324	111,398	152,021	183,401	294,981
23,284	40,080	79,850	160,166	155,950	261,262
51,025	56,970	127,850	105,481	239,900	231,203
17,470	50,811	40,450	348,728	80,710	448,029
48,121	78,650	90,989	376,740	165,690	512,275
24,700	31,170	60,000	107,900	136,000	218,000
6,450	4,404	10,050	7,430	18,650	14,850
14,150	63,800	10,900	265,330	29,750	394,045
28,860	54,410	120,000	152,105	205,360	289,749
62,311	61,130	167,277	179,581	291,931	316,985
68,350	103,348	232,700	257,053	423,275	606,073
87,639	181,795	300,227	366,735	476,702	737,640
.....	35,110	.....	39,655	.....	112,750
51,220	61,766	202,635	160,268	290,742	308,334
37,960	27,147	56,680	56,135	137,060	108,215
36,610	79,020	96,620	151,205	205,694	296,847
.....	29,380	.....	39,790	.....	107,510
2,940	29,274	4,900	38,888	12,300	111,544
58,200	134,655	121,500	398,862	253,800	704,021
27,687	109,925	154,804	281,180	223,610	629,265
141,830	117,900	508,058	433,320	813,844	702,414
127,470	70,898	313,451	260,615	532,744	430,210
75,478	76,294	176,399	106,790	283,134	242,972
13,043	113,000	43,701	126,562	81,396	331,045
.....	30,381	.....	15,980	.....	60,166
4,640	13,179	1,470	32,300	8,470	57,550
70,753	94,045	430,210	288,463	554,819	495,946
95,347	97,205	250,836	495,223	419,780	810,725
51,200	72,675	162,550	165,611	249,200	322,207
52,488	126,879	71,575	192,152	166,100	399,040
104,720	199,293	629,187	483,336	835,174	969,835
46,437	46,465	176,031	103,540	289,065	233,300
60,686	44,023	96,744	131,385	188,948	233,738
78,825	91,534	♦ 119,155	193,803	321,976	372,465
28,754	57,685	57,500	283,010	112,060	432,197
43,570	109,149	39,551	157,776	120,564	352,076
49,222	209,905	80,188	361,075	231,379	678,950
60,586	109,120	159,377	236,281	247,031	464,097
4,377,676	6,965,498	13,068,686	16,997,738	22,286,259	31,681,815



Capital invested, 1891. 52. In taking the census of 1891, the amount of capital invested was divided into fixed and working capital, and the following table shows the amount of capital invested, per head of population, in each province.

CAPITAL invested in Canada, 1891.

Capital.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Bruns- wick.	Mani- toba.	British Colum- bia.	Prince Edward Island	North west Terri- tories.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Invested in land.....	7.30	6.80	3.70	3.00	2.50	22.00	1.90	1.60
do buildings.....	13.10	13.80	8.60	12.80	6.00	18.70	4.40	3.40
do machinery.....	18.10	17.70	10.40	17.00	12.00	33.30	6.16	5.00
Working capital.....	45.00	40.10	19.50	19.00	16.80	73.00	14.00	15.60
Total invested.....	83.50	80.00	42.20	51.70	36.60	147.00	26.70	25.60
Total invested, 1881....	42.10	43.60	25.10	26.10	20.00	59.70	19.10	1.86

The total capital invested in Canada in 1891, per head of population, was \$73.22, as compared with \$38.22 per head in 1881, being an increase of \$35 per head.

Output of manufactures, 1891. 53. The actual value of the output of the manufactures of Canada in 1891—obtained by deducting the value of raw material from the total manufactured value—was \$219,462,486 as against \$129,757,475 in 1881, an increase of \$89,705,011.

Wages, 1891. 54. There was an increase in 1891 over 1881 in the amount paid for wages of \$40,333,439, the amount in 1891 being at the rate of \$272 per head, as compared with \$233 per head in 1881, and, all variations of conditions being considered, it would appear that there was an advance in the average rate of wages, during the decade, of about 16 per cent.

Capital invested and annual product, 1891. 55. The following table gives the nature of the principal industries in which capital was invested, according to the census of 1891, showing the amount of capital and the value of the annual product.

CAPITAL invested in and value of annual product of principal industries in Canada, according to the Census, 1891.

Industries.	Invested Capital.	Value of annual Product.
	\$	\$
Agricultural implements.....	8,528,535	7,515,624
Boots and shoes.....	9,671,120	18,999,931
Cabinet and furniture.....	6,061,485	7,776,493
Cheese factories.....	2,660,969	9,961,731
Cotton mills.....	13,208,121	8,451,724
Distilleries and breweries.....	15,368,953	7,924,268
Engine building.....	1,244,589	1,575,159
Fitting and foundry works.....	17,031,553	16,925,030
Flour mills.....	23,128,471	52,307,429
Furriers and hatters.....	2,048,281	4,984,941
Hosiery.....	370,820	578,631
Iron smelting furnaces.....	4,159,481	3,076,240
Meat curing.....	2,168,252	7,096,441
Meat, fish, fruit and vegetable canning.....	3,449,714	3,943,513
Musical instruments.....	3,072,014	4,042,353
Oil refineries.....	1,833,578	2,004,713
do (fish).....	52,917	58,007
Nail and tack factories.....	922,930	1,423,850
Paper factories.....	5,259,211	3,142,447
Preserved food.....	3,165,183	5,169,633
Rolling mills.....	916,500	1,750,000
Saddle and harness.....	2,552,770	4,068,708
Sash, door and blind factories.....	6,691,806	8,716,040
Saw mills.....	48,932,340	50,855,103
Ship-building.....	1,983,206	3,070,275
Sugar refineries.....	5,924,400	17,127,100
Tanneries.....	6,321,233	11,277,300
Tin and sheet iron working and tinsmithing.....	4,522,953	6,739,306
Tobacco factories.....	2,208,150	2,375,321
Woollen mills.....	9,365,158	8,408,071
Carriage-building.....	8,029,143	9,627,655

56. Public attention having been once more directed to the question of the admission of Newfoundland into the Confederation, by which means the Dominion of Canada would comprise the whole of British North America, it has been thought well to insert here a brief description of the physical and social condition of that colony. The Island of Newfoundland is situated at the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Lat. 46° 36'—51° 39' N. and Long. 52° 37'—59° 25' W. Its estimated area is 40,200 square miles, or about double the area of the province of Nova Scotia. Its greatest length, Cape Ray to Cape Norman, is 316 miles\*, and its greatest breadth, Cape Spear to Cape Anquille, 317 miles. The coast of Labrador, from Lat.

Newfoundland

Physical features.

\*Some authorities place its extreme length at 350 miles.

52° N. to Cape Chudleigh, comprising an area of about 120,000 square miles, belongs to Newfoundland, and is separated from the Island by the Straits of Belle Isle. The shores of Newfoundland are generally rocky, with cliffs ranging up to 300 feet in height, but the coast line is much broken by numerous bays, some of which run nearly as far inland as 100 miles, and while the circumference of the Island, from headland to headland, is about 1,000 miles, its actual coast line is nearly 4,000 miles in length. Around the heads of the bays are large tracts of excellent land, generally covered with fine timber and well adapted for agricultural and grazing purposes, while the interior consists of an elevated undulating plateau, traversed by low hills, the surface being diversified by valleys, woods, lakes, ponds and marshes. The lakes and ponds occupy nearly one-third of the whole surface, the largest lake being Grand Lake, 56 miles in length, with an area of 192 square miles. There are no high mountains, but several ranges of hills which attain from 1,500 to 2,000 feet in height. The principal rivers are the Exploits (200 miles in length), the Humber and the Gander. The principal bays are, St. Mary's, Placentia, Fortune, Conception, Trinity and St. George's Bay. The climate is more temperate than that of Canada, the thermometer rarely falling below zero in winter or rising above 82° in summer. Fogs are prevalent around the coasts, but seldom penetrate far inland. The Island generally is said to be very healthy.

Industries  
of New-  
foundland.

57. The principal industry is that of fishing, which is indeed the main element of the resources of the Island; cod, seal, herring, lobster and salmon fisheries being the most important. The annual catch of cod has been estimated at about 330,000 quintals of 112 lbs., but in 1891, the total was only 147,948 quintals. The number of vessels employed in this fishery in 1891 (census) was 279, of 15,212 tonnage, and the number of men, 3,719. All returns for 1882 were burnt in the Custom-house, St. John's, in the great fire of that year. There were 20 steamers, aggregating 6,278 tons, engaged in the seal fishery in 1892, the crews of which numbered 4,548 men. The number of seals taken was 348,624, weighing 7,736 tons. There were also about 50 sailing vessels engaged in this fishery, the catch in which varies very much. The seals taken are the harp-seal and hood-seal, not the fur-seal, and are valuable for their oil and for the leather made from their skins. According to the census of 1891, there were 340 lobster factories in the Island, valued at \$179,288, and employing 4,807 persons. The number of cases of lobsters turned out was 77,580, representing 3,723,840 lbs. of fish. The total population engaged in the fisheries was 53,502. The value of the Newfoundland fisheries in 1890 and 1891 was, respectively, \$5,649,766 and \$6,679,574.

58. The exports of fish and oil and skins, in the years named, Exports of principal articles, New-foundland.  
were :—

Fish—	1888.	1889.	1890.
Cod.....	\$4,182,626	\$3,907,205	\$3,193,681
Lobsters..	385,077	472,524	520,078
Herring.....	232,947	211,537	241,218
Oils—			
Cod.....	210,520	238,716	240,820
Seal.....	287,520	373,317	334,710
Seal-skins.....	286,464	302,064	220,321

59. The mining industry comes next to that of fishing, the copper Mining deposits being considerable, and the exports of this ore range from and other industries, New-foundland.  
\$250,000 to \$300,000 annually. Lead, silver and coal have also been found. In spite of much deliberate misrepresentation, there is no doubt that a large part of the island is well adapted for agricultural purposes. The supply of timber is considerable and lumbering is carried on to a certain extent.

60. It is generally admitted now that Newfoundland was discovered by Sebastian Cabot on 24th June, 1497, and is therefore the oldest Discovery of New-foundland.  
British colony, though it was not until 1583 that the island was formally annexed to the British Crown. Owing, however, to the persistent attempts of those interested in the fisheries, to prevent settlement, progress has been very slow, and only during the present century has any material advancement been made.

61. In 1884 the population was 197,335 (including Labrador, 4,211). Population of New-foundland.  
In 1891 it had only increased to 202,100. The capital of the colony is St. Johns, with a population of about 30,000. The other principal towns are Harbour Grace, Carbonear, Twillingate and Bonavista.

62. Representative government was granted to Newfoundland in 1832, and responsible government in 1855. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and there are two chambers, a Legislative Council (not to exceed 15 members), nominated for life by the Governor in Council, and a House of Assembly consisting of 36 members elected under manhood suffrage. Members of the Council receive \$120 and those of the Assembly \$300 per annum. Government of New-foundland.

63. Following are some financial and commercial statistics respecting the colony :— Statistics of New-foundland.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
*Revenue.....	\$1,370,029	\$2,102,993	\$1,831,336	\$1,973,275
*Expenditure.....	1,831,441	2,208,736	1,993,288	1,831,432
Public debt....	3,335,589	4,133,202	4,138,627	5,223,364
Imports—				
United Kingdom.	3,625,229	2,653,152	2,174,524	2,341,706
Canada.....	2,041,144	2,076,258	2,423,319	2,830,441
United States....	1,422,188	1,615,143	1,247,754	1,526,674
Other countries..	331,839	262,512	523,258	169,637
Total....	<u>\$7,420,400</u>	<u>\$6,607,065</u>	<u>\$6,368,855</u>	<u>\$6,869,458</u>
Exports—				
United Kingdom.	\$1,607,007	\$1,407,242	\$1,514,131	\$1,966,581
British possess'ns.	998,614	1,112,105	1,247,686	1,172,145
Other countries..	3,976,392	3,603,638	3,338,019	4,298,432
Total.....	<u>\$6,582,013</u>	<u>\$6,122,985</u>	<u>\$6,099,836</u>	<u>\$7,437,158</u>

While the imports come almost entirely from Great Britain, Canada and the United States, the exports go largely to other countries, viz., Portugal, Brazil, West Indies and Spain.

New-  
foundland  
shipping.

64. The total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1891, exclusive of the coasting trade, was 656,310 tons. There are about 170 miles of railway in operation, and 2,087 miles of telegraph open. A cable from Ireland lands at Heart's Content and one from America at Placentia. Steamers run about twice a week for the greater part of the year between St. Johns and Halifax, and fortnightly to Great Britain.

Discovery  
of Canada.

65. According to what may be called tradition rather than history, the shores of North America were visited on several occasions, as early as the tenth century, by parties of Norsemen, some of whom settled in what is now the State of Massachusetts, but were eventually either killed or expelled by the natives. The earliest authentic record of the landing of Europeans on these shores is that of Sebastian or John Cabot,† who reached some part of the coast of Labrador on the 21st June, 1497, and two or three days afterwards discovered the Island of Newfoundland. Columbus did not reach the mainland until the following year, 1498, and Amerigo Vespucci, from whom the continent took its name, until 1499. Cabot, therefore, is fairly entitled to be considered as the discoverer of what is now the Dominion of Canada. In 1517 Cabot made another voyage, and succeeded in making his way into what was afterwards called Hudson's Bay, but nothing further was done towards the exploration of the mainland, until the expedition of Jacques Cartier in 1534, who landed in the neighbourhood of Miramichi Bay on the 4th July in that year, and with this date Canadian history proper may be said to begin.

\*Including loans.

† It is not certain that the father accompanied the expedition.



66. Commencing with the first voyage of Cartier, the following are some of the principal events of importance in the history of this country :—

Principal events in Canadian history.

1534. July 4. Landing of Jacques Cartier in the neighbourhood of the Miramichi River.  
The Bay of Chaleurs was so named by him on account of the great heat of the weather.
1535. July. Second visit of Cartier.  
August 10. Cartier anchored in a small bay at the mouth of the St. John River, which, in honour of the day, he named after St. Lawrence. The name was afterwards extended to the gulf and river.
1540. Third visit of Cartier.
- 1542-43. The Sieur de Roberval and his party wintered at Cap Rouge.
1598. The Marquis de la Roche landed 40 convicts on Sable Island, where they were left for five years without relief, and only twelve were found alive at the end of that time.
1603. First visit of Samuel de Champlain to Canada.
1605. Founding of Port Royal (Annapolis), Acadia (derived from an Indian word "Cadie," a place of abundance), by the Baron de Poutrincourt.
1608. Second visit of Champlain. Founding of Quebec, the first permanent settlement of Canada. The name is said to be an Indian one, "Kébec," a strait. 28 settlers wintered there, including Champlain.
1611. Establishment of a trading post at Hochelaga.
1613. St. John's, Newfoundland, founded.
1615. Champlain sailed up the Ottawa River, crossed Lake Nipissing and descended French River into Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, returning by Lake Ontario.
1620. Population of Quebec, 60 persons.
1629. July. Capture of Quebec by the English under Sir David Kirke. 117 persons wintered there.
1632. Canada ceded to France by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.
1634. July 4. The town of Three Rivers founded.  
August 13. Fort Richelieu (Sorel) founded.
1635. Dec. 25. Death of Champlain at Quebec.
1642. May 18. Ville Marie (Montreal) founded by Maisonneuve.
- 1642-1667. Frequent and serious wars between the French and the Iroquois Indians.
1667. White population of New France, 3,918.
1670. April 21. Hudson's Bay Company founded.
1672. Count de Frontenac appointed Governor. Population, 6,705.
1673. June 13. Cataragui (Kingston) founded.
1689. August 5. Massacre at Lachine by Indians, and capture of the fort at Montreal, which they held till October.
1690. Capture of Port Royal by Sir Wm. Phipps, and unsuccessful attack upon Quebec.
1692. Population of New France, 12,431.
1698. Death of Frontenac. Population, 13,355.
1701. August 4. Ratification of a treaty of peace with the Iroquois at Montreal.
1713. Treaty of Utrecht, by which Hudson's Bay and adjacent territory, Nova Scotia (Acadia) and Newfoundland were ceded to the English.
1720. Population of New France, 24,434, and of St. John's Island (Prince Edward Island) about 100.
1721. January 27. Mail stage established between Quebec and Montreal.
1739. Population of New France, 42,701.
1745. Louisbourg, Cape Breton, taken by the English.
1748. Restoration of Louisbourg to the French in exchange for Madras by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.
1749. June 21. The City of Halifax founded by Lord Halifax. 2,544 British emigrants brought out by the Hon. Edward Cornwallis, the first English Governor of Nova Scotia.
1752. March 23. Issue of the Halifax *Gazette*, the first paper published in Canada.

1755. Expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia, about 6,000.
1758. July 26. Final capture of Louisbourg by the English.
1759. July 26. Capture of Fort Niagara by the English under General Prideaux, who was killed during the assault.
- June 25. Commencement of the siege of Quebec.
- September 12. Battle of the Plains of Abraham and defeat of the French by General Wolfe, who was killed on the field. Loss of the English, 700, and of the French, 1,500.
- September 13. Death of General Montcalm, commander of the French forces.
- September 18. Capitulation of Quebec to General Townshend.
1760. April. Unsuccessful attack on Quebec by General de Lévis.
- September 8. Capitulation of Montreal, and completion of the conquest of Canada. Population of New France, 70,000.
1762. British population of Nova Scotia, 8,104.
1763. February 10. Treaty of Paris signed, by which France ceded and guaranteed to His Britannic Majesty in full right "Canada with all its dependencies."
- General Murray was the first Governor-General of the Province of Quebec.
1764. June 21. Issue of the *Quebec Gazette*.\*
- In this year Pontiac, Chief of the Ottawas, organized a conspiracy for a simultaneous rising among the Indian tribes, and a general massacre of the British. The plan was successfully carried out in several places, where not a soul was left alive, but finally the Indians were forced to succumb.
1766. General Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester, appointed Governor-General.
1770. St. John's Island (Prince Edward Island) made into a separate province, with Walter Paterson the first Governor. The first meeting of the House of Assembly took place in July, 1773.
1774. The "Quebec Act" passed. This Act gave the French Canadians the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, the enjoyment of their civil rights, and the protection of their own civil laws and customs. It annexed large territories to the Province of Quebec, provided for the appointment by the Crown of a Legislative Council, and for the administration of the criminal law as in use in England.
1775. Outbreak of the American Revolution, and invasion of Canada by the Americans; every place of importance rapidly fell into their hands, with the exception of Quebec, in an attack upon which General Montgomery was defeated and killed on 31st December.
1776. Reinforcements arrived from England, and the Americans were finally driven out of Canada.
1778. June 3. First issue of the *Montreal Gazette*. This paper is still published.
1783. September 3. Signing of the Treaty of Paris, and definition of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, viz., the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence, the 45th parallel of north latitude, the highlands dividing the waters falling into the Atlantic from those emptying themselves into the St. Lawrence and the St. Croix River.
1784. Population of Canada, 113,012 (United Empire Loyalists in Upper Canada not included.)
- British population of Nova Scotia, 32,000 (about 11,000 Acadians not included). Separation from Nova Scotia, and erection into a new Province of New Brunswick—population, 11,457.
- About this time began the migration into Canada and Nova Scotia of the United Empire Loyalists, as they were called—that is, of those settlers in the American States who had remained faithful to the British cause. This migration lasted for several years, and though it is not possible to arrive at any exact figures, it is probable that the number altogether was not less than 40,000. The Loyalists were well treated by the British Government, and large grants of lands were made to them in various parts of the country. The banks of the St. Lawrence, and shores of Lake Ontario in particular, were settled by about 10,000, on lands allotted to them by the Government.

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\* This has generally been considered as the first paper published in Canada, but the Halifax *Gazette*, though lasting barely two years, has undoubtedly the claim to priority.

1785. May 18. Date of charter of St. John, N.B., the oldest incorporated town in Canada.

Re-introduction of the right of *habeas corpus*.

1791. Division of the Province of Quebec into two provinces, viz., Upper and Lower Canada. Each province to have a Lieutenant-Governor, and a Legislature composed of a House of Assembly and a Legislative Council. The members of the Council were to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor for life, those of the Assembly to be elected by the people for four years.

Population of the two provinces, 161,311.

1792. September 17. First meeting of the Parliament of Upper Canada at Newark (Niagara), under Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe. The House of Assembly consisted of sixteen members.

December 17. Opening of the Legislature of Lower Canada, at Quebec, by Gen. Clarke. The House of Assembly consisted of fifty members.

1793. Abolition of slavery in Upper Canada.

1796. The seat of Government of Upper Canada removed from Niagara to York (Toronto).

1798. The name of St. John's Island changed to that of Prince Edward Island, in honour of the Duke of Kent, the change to take effect in 1800. Population, 4,500.

1806. November 22. Issue of *Le Canadien*, the first newspaper printed entirely in French.

Population of Upper Canada, 70,718, and of Lower Canada, 250,000.

1812. War declared between Great Britain and the United States.

August 11. Surrender of Detroit by the Americans under General Hull to General Brock.

October 13. Battle of Queenston Heights, and defeat of the Americans. Death of General Brock.

November. Defeat of General Dearborn, by Col. de Salaberry, at Lacolle River.

1813. April 25. Capture of York by the Americans.

June 5. Battle of Stony Creek and defeat of the Americans.

September. Battle of Moraviantown. Retreat of the British, and death of the Indian Chief Tecumseth.

October 26. Battle of Chateauguay. Defeat of three thousand Americans under General Hampton by Colonel de Salaberry and four hundred French Canadian militia.

November 11. Battle of Chrysler's Farm—Defeat and rout of General Wilkinson and the Americans by the Canadian militia under Col. Morrison.

1814. July 25. Battle of Lundy's Lane, and defeat of the Americans.

December 24. War terminated by the Treaty of Ghent.

Population of Upper Canada, 95,000, and of Lower Canada, 335,000.

1818. October 20. Convention signed at London regulating the rights of Americans in the British North American fisheries.

1821. Commencement of the Lachine Canal. First vessels passed through in 1825.

1831. Population—Upper Canada, 236,702; Lower Canada, 553,134.

1833. August 5. The steamer Royal William left Quebec and arrived at Gravesend on the 12th September following. The boat was built at Quebec during 1830-31, and was the first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic, the motive power of which was entirely steam.

1836. July 21. Opening of the railroad from Laprairie to St. John's—the first railroad in Canada.

1837-38. Outbreak of rebellion in both provinces. It was suppressed in Upper Canada by the militia, and in Lower Canada by British troops.

1840. Death of Lord Durham, to whose exertions the subsequent union of the provinces was mainly due.

1841. February 10. Union of the two Provinces under the name of the Province of Canada, and establishment of responsible government. The Legislature was to consist of a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, each province to be represented by 62 members, 42 elected by the people and 20 appointed by the Crown.

Population of Upper Canada, 455,688.

May 17. Land slide from the Citadel Rock, Quebec. 32 persons killed.

- June 13. Opening of the first united Parliament at Kingston, by Lord Sydenham.
1842. August 9. Settlement of the boundary line between Canada and the United States by the Ashburton Treaty.
1844. Population of Lower Canada, 697,084.
1845. Large fires in the City of Quebec; 25,000 people rendered homeless.
1847. Telegraph line established between Quebec, Montreal and Toronto.
1848. The St. Lawrence Canals open for navigation.
1849. April 25. Riots in Montreal over the passage of the Rebellion Losses Bill, and burning of the Parliament Library at Montreal.
1850. The first sod of the Northern Railway turned by Lady Elgin. The road was opened from Toronto to Bradford on 13th June, 1853, and was the first locomotive railroad in operation in Upper Canada.
1851. Transfer of the control of the postal system from the British to the Provincial Governments, and adoption of a uniform rate of postage, viz. :—3 pence per  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce. The use of postage stamps was also introduced.  
Population of Upper Canada, 952,004; of Lower Canada, 890,261; of New Brunswick, 193,800, and of Nova Scotia, 276,854.
1852. Commencement of the Grand Trunk Railway.
1853. The number of members in the Legislative Assembly was increased from 84 to 130, being 65 from each province.  
May 9. First ocean steamer arrived at Quebec.
1854. January 27. Main line of the Great Western Railway opened for traffic.  
Abolition of seigniorial tenure in Lower Canada, and settlement of the Clergy Reserves question.  
June 5. Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, signed at Washington. It provided for mutual rights of fishing in certain Canadian and American waters, for free interchange of the products of the sea, the soil, the forest and the mine; it allowed Americans the use of the St. Lawrence River and Canadian canals on the same terms as British subjects, and gave to Canadians the right to navigate Lake Michigan. This treaty was to last ten years.
1856. The Legislative Council was made an elective chamber.
1857. March 12. Desjardins Canal railway accident; 70 lives lost.
1858. Adoption of the decimal system of currency. Selection by the Queen of the City of Ottawa as the Capital of the Dominion and permanent seat of Government.  
April. Gold found in British Columbia.  
September. Gold found in Tangier River, Nova Scotia.
1860. August 25. Opening of the Victoria Bridge by the Prince of Wales. This bridge crosses the St. Lawrence at Montreal, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway. It is the largest iron tubular bridge in the world, is 60 feet high in the centre, and nearly two miles in length.  
September 1. Laying of the corner stone of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa by the Prince of Wales. These buildings, together with the Departmental Buildings, have been erected at a total cost, up to 30th June, 1892, \$4,979,242.
1861. Population of Upper Canada, 1,396,091; of Lower Canada, 1,111,566; of New Brunswick, 252,047; of Nova Scotia, 330,857; of Prince Edward Island, 80,857; of Vancouver Island, exclusive of Indians, 3,024.
1866. March 17. Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, in consequence of notice given by the United States.  
June 1. Invasion of Canada by Fenians. Battle of Ridgeway, and retreat of the volunteers.  
June 3. Withdrawal of the Fenians into the United States.  
June 8. First meeting of Parliament in the new buildings at Ottawa. At this meeting the final resolutions necessary to effect the confederation of the provinces were passed.
1867. February 10. The British North America Act passed by the Imperial Legislature.  
July 1. Union of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick under the name of the Dominion of Canada. The names of Upper and Lower Canada were changed to Ontario and Quebec respectively.



Lord Monck was the first Governor General of the Dominion, and the first Parliament met on the 6th November, Sir John A. Macdonald being Premier.

1868. April 7. Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, M.P., murdered at Ottawa.  
 July 31. The Rupert's Land Act passed by the Imperial Government providing for the acquisition by the Dominion of the North-west Territories.
1869. June 22. Bill passed providing for the Government of the North-west Territories.  
 October 29. Hon. Wm. McDougall appointed Lieutenant-Governor.  
 Red River Rebellion.  
 November 19. Deed of surrender signed, Hudson's Bay Company to Her Majesty.
1870. March 4. Thomas Scott shot at Fort Garry.  
 September 24. Arrival at Fort Garry of the expedition under Colonel (Lord) Wolseley, when the rebels were found to have dispersed.  
 May 25. Fenians crossed the frontier at Trout River, in Quebec, but were driven back by the volunteers.  
 July 15. Addition of the North-west Territories to the Dominion and admission of the Province of Manitoba into the Confederation. This province was made out of a portion of the newly acquired territory.
1871. May 8. Signing of the Treaty of Washington.  
 July 20. Admission of British Columbia into the Confederation.  
 Population of the four provinces, 3,485,761; of Manitoba, 18,995; of British Columbia, 36,224, and of Prince Edward Island, 94,021. Total, 3,635,001.  
 November 11. The last regular troops left Quebec.
1872. Abolition of dual representation.
1873. May 20. Death of Sir George E. Cartier, in London.  
 July 1. Admission of Prince Edward Island into the Confederation.
1876. Opening of the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax.
1877. June 20. Great fire in St. John, New Brunswick.  
 November 23. Award by Halifax Fisheries Commission of the sum of \$5,500,000 to be paid by the United States to the Imperial Government.
1879. Adoption of a protective tariff, otherwise called the National Policy.
1880. Death of the Hon. George Brown.  
 October 21. Contract signed for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This contract was subsequently ratified by 44 Vic., c. 1 (1881).
1881. April 4. Population of the Dominion, 4,324,810.  
 May 2. First sod turned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
1882. June 22. Legality of the Canada Temperance Act confirmed by the Privy Council.  
 August 23. The new seat of Government for the North-west Territories received the name of Regina.
1885. March 26. Outbreak of rebellion in the North-west; commencement of hostilities at Duck Lake.  
 April 2. Massacre at Frog Lake.  
 April 14. Fort Pitt abandoned.  
 April 24. Engagement at Fish Creek.  
 May 12. Battle of Batoche, and defeat of the rebels.  
 May 26. Surrender of Poundmaker.  
 July 1. Termination of the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty by the United States.  
 July 2. Capture of Big Bear, and final suppression of the rebellion. Total loss of the militia and volunteers under fire: killed, 38; wounded, 115. The rebel loss could not be ascertained.  
 November 7. Driving of the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
1886. May 4. Opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London.  
 June 13. Town of Vancouver totally destroyed by fire.  
 June 28. First through train left Montreal for Vancouver.
1887. April 4. Important conference in London between representatives of the principal Colonies and the Imperial Government. Canada was represented by Sir Alexander Campbell and Mr. Sandford Fleming.  
 June 14. First C. P. R. steamship arrived at Vancouver from Yokohama.  
 November 15. Meeting of the Fisheries Commission at Washington.



1888. February 15. Signing of the Fishery Treaty at Washington.  
August. Rejection of the Fishery Treaty by the United States Senate.
1889. September 19. Landslide (second) from Citadel Rock, Quebec. 45 persons killed.
1890. May 6. Longue Pointe Lunatic Asylum, near Montreal, destroyed by fire ; over 70 lives lost. The buildings had been erected at a cost of \$1,132,232.  
October 6. McKinley Tariff Bill came into operation in the United States.
1891. April 6. Population of the Dominion, 4,833,239.  
April 29. The first of the new C.P.R. steamers arrived at Vancouver from Yokohama, beating the record by over two days. The mails were landed in Montreal in 3 days 17 hours, from Vancouver.  
June 6. The Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B., Premier of the Dominion, died.
1892. April 17. Death of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.  
May 24. Death of Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.  
December 5. Resignation (from ill-health) of Sir J. J. C. Abbott, K.C.M.G., Premier of the Dominion.
1893. April 4. The Court of Arbitration, respecting the seal fisheries in Behring Sea, which met formally on 23rd March, began its session. Arbitrators : Baron de Courcel (Belgium), Lord Hannen (Great Britain), and Sir John Thompson (Canada).
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## CHAPTER I.

## CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

67. The Imperial Act, 30 Vic., cap. 3, known as the British North America Act, 1867, defines the Constitution of the Dominion of Canada, which it declares to be similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom. The Executive Government and authority, as well as the command-in-chief of all naval and military forces of and in Canada, are declared to be vested in the Queen, who governs through the person of a Governor-General, appointed by her during pleasure.\* Constitution defined.

68. The Governor-General takes no active part in legislation, but governs through a council, known as the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to which belong all those who are or have been advisers of the Crown. The Executive Committee of the Privy Council consists of those members of the Dominion Parliament who are, for the time being, Ministers of the Crown, either as heads of the various administrative departments, or as members of the Cabinet without portfolio, and who form the Government of the day. Members of the Privy Council are styled Honourable, and for life. The power of dismissing the Ministry, or of removing members of the Privy Council, lies with the Governor-General. The Privy Council.

69. The Governor-General assents in the Queen's name to all measures passed by the Senate and House of Commons, but he may refuse such assent, and may reserve Bills for Her Majesty's consideration. He also has power to disallow Acts of the Provincial Legislatures within one year of their having been passed in the Province. The Governor-General.

70. There is one Parliament for Canada, consisting of the Queen, represented by the Governor-General; an Upper House styled the Senate, the members of which are appointed, and a Lower House, or House of Commons, the members of which are elected. The Parliament.

71. The Senate is composed of persons appointed for life by the Governor-General under the Great Seal of Canada, and each member must possess the following qualifications: he must have passed the age of 30 years; be a British subject, born or naturalized; must reside in the province for which he is appointed, within which also he must be possessed of real property of the value of \$4,000 above all encumbrances, and his real and personal property together must be worth \$4,000, clear of all liabilities. In the Province of Quebec he must either reside or have his real property qualification in the electoral division for which he is appointed. The Senate. Qualifications.

\* Six years is, as a rule, the extreme limit of office.

**Conditions of tenure.** 72. A senator may resign his place, and his place also becomes vacant, if, for two consecutive sessions of Parliament, he fails to attend in the Senate; if he makes any declaration of allegiance to a foreign power; if he becomes bankrupt or insolvent; if he is convicted of treason or felony, or if he cease to possess the proper property qualifications. A senator cannot be elected a member of the House of Commons without previously resigning his place in the Senate.

**Additions to Senate.** 73. The Governor-General may, at any time, recommend to the Queen the addition of three or six members to the Senate, but if such addition is made, no further appointment shall be made, except on a like recommendation, until the Senate shall have been reduced to its normal number.

**Speaker of Senate.** 74. The Speaker of the Senate, who must be a senator, and who in all cases has a vote, is appointed by the Governor-General.

**Senatorial indemnity.** 75. Each senator receives an indemnity of \$1,000 per annum.

**Number of Senators.** 76. The present number of senators is 81, divided among the several provinces as follows: Ontario, 24; Quebec, 24; Nova Scotia, 10; New Brunswick, 10; Manitoba, 4; British Columbia, 3; Prince Edward Island, 4; and the North-west Territories, 2.

**House of Commons.** 77. The House of Commons at present consists of 215 members, representing the several provinces in the following numbers: Ontario, 92; Quebec, 65; Nova Scotia, 21; New Brunswick, 16; Manitoba, 5; British Columbia, 6; Prince Edward Island, 6; and the North-west Territories, 4. The Province of Quebec has the fixed number of 65 members, and the other provinces are represented in such proportion, as ascertained at each decennial census, as the number 65 bears to the population of Quebec so ascertained. The present number of members in the Provinces of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island were specially provided for in the terms of admission into the Confederation, but it was arranged that all subsequent readjustment should be in accordance with the above-mentioned provision, except that the representation of British Columbia should not be less than six in number.

**Redistribution Bill, 1892, and proportionate representation of the provinces.** 78. A census of the Dominion having been taken in April, 1891, a readjustment of the representation became, in consequence, necessary, and under the Act passed for that purpose during the Session of 1892 (55-56 Vic. c. 11) the House of Commons will, after next general election, consist of 213 members, distributed as follows: Ontario, 92; Quebec, 65; Nova Scotia, 20; New Brunswick, 14; Manitoba, 7; British Columbia, 6; Prince Edward Island, 5; and the North-west Territories, 4. It is provided that the above Bill shall not take effect until after the dissolution of the present Parliament. The proportionate

representation of each province, according to the census of 1891, at the present time and under the redistribution Act, are given below.

Provinces.	Population to each Member.	
	At the present time.	Under new Act.
Ontario.....	22,982	22,982
Quebec.....	22,900	22,900
Nova Scotia.....	21,447	22,520
New Brunswick.....	20,080	22,947
Manitoba.....	30,501	21,786
British Columbia.....	16,269	16,269
Prince Edward Island.....	18,180	21,815
The Territories.....	16,700	16,700
Canada.....	22,477	22,688

79. The members of the House of Commons are elected by the people for a term of five years, unless the House be sooner dissolved, and must be British subjects, but require no other qualification. They are paid an indemnity at the rate of \$10 per diem if the session is less than 30 days, and a maximum amount of \$1,000 for any period over that time. The sum of \$8 per day is deducted for each day a member is absent during the session, unless such absence is caused by illness. They also receive a mileage allowance of 10 cents per mile each way. In addition to the above they have the privilege of free postage during the session, and large supplies of stationery.

Term of  
service  
and in-  
dennnity.

80. With the exception of the North-west Territories, the qualifications for voting at elections for members of the House of Commons are uniform throughout the Dominion, and are as follow: A vote is given to every male person (including Indians, but excluding persons of Mongolian or Chinese race) who is of the full age of 21 years, is a British subject by birth or naturalization, and is the owner, tenant or occupant of real property of the actual value, in cities, of \$300, in towns of \$200, and in counties or elsewhere of \$150; or is the tenant of any real property within the electoral district of the yearly value of not less than \$2 per month, \$6 per quarter, \$12 per half year or \$20 per annum; or is a resident within any electoral district, having an income derived from earnings or investments of not less than \$300 per annum; or is the son of a farmer or any other owner of real property which is of sufficient value to qualify father and son, or sons, as the case may be; or is a fishermen and owner of real property and boats, nets and fishing tackle, or of shares in a registered ship, which

Qualifica-  
tions of  
voters.

together are of the actual value of \$150 ; or is a person in receipt of a life annuity secured on real estate in Canada of not less than \$100. Possession or residence for one year is necessary, in most cases, for qualification.

Indians  
who may  
vote.

81. Indians in Manitoba, British Columbia, the District of Keewatin and the North-west Territories are not entitled to vote ; in other parts of Canada, only those Indians who, not being otherwise qualified, are possessed of land on a reserve, with improvements of not less value than \$150, are entitled to vote.

Voting in  
The Terri-  
tories.

82. In the North-west Territories, every person, other than aliens or Indians, is qualified to vote, who is a *bona fide* male resident and householder of adult age, and has resided in the Territories for twelve months, and within the electoral district for the three months previous to the election.

Voters in  
British  
Columbia  
and P. E.  
Island.

83. By special provision, votes are given to persons in British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, who, not coming within the Dominion franchise, were at the time of the passing of the Act (20th July, 1885), entitled to vote according to the then existing provincial laws, but only for so long as they shall be so qualified.

Persons  
disquali-  
fied from  
voting.

84. In addition to the Indians mentioned, the judges of every court, whose appointments rest with the Governor-General, are disqualified and incompetent to vote at elections for the Dominion Parliament. Revising officers, returning officers and election clerks, and all counsel, agents, attorneys and clerks of candidates who may be paid for their services are disqualified from voting in the district in which they have been so engaged, but not elsewhere.

General  
elections,  
1891 and  
1887.

85. The last general election was held on the 5th March, 1891, and the preceding one on the 22nd February, 1887, and particulars of these are to be found in the Year Books, 1891 and 1887, respectively.

Propor-  
tion of  
members  
to voters  
in Canada

86. In 1887 the proportion of members to the number entitled to vote was 1 in every 4,623, and in 1891 it was 1 in every 5,154. In proportion to each 100,000 of the population in 1891 there were 4·5 members. In 1881 the proportion was 5. The figures for 1891 are not materially affected by the Redistribution Bill.

Propor-  
tion of  
some other  
countries.

87. The number of inhabitants to each member, according to the census of 1891, in the following countries was :—

United Kingdom .....	56,431
Canada .....	22,688
Victoria .....	12,000
New South Wales .....	8,279
Queensland .....	5,471
South Australia .....	5,955
Tasmania .....	4,074
New Zealand .....	8,838
Western Australia .....	1,661
United States .....	170,016



It will be seen that in proportion to population Canada has more than twice as many members as the United Kingdom, but is considerably behind all the Australasian colonies in the same proportion. The United Kingdom has proportionately three times as many members as the United States.

88. Writs for new elections for the House of Commons are dated and made returnable as the Governor-General shall determine, the date of the nomination, which shall be named in the writ, being also fixed by him. Within eight days from the receipt of the writ the returning officer shall post up at each polling place in the district, a proclamation setting forth the dates for the days of nomination and polling, which latter, in the case of general elections, shall be everywhere on the same day (except as is specially provided for in the districts of Algoma, Ontario, and Cariboo, British Columbia), and for the official declaration of the return of the poll, together with a list of the several polling places, such proclamation to be posted at least eight days before the day fixed for the nomination. The polling day is to be the seventh after the day of nomination, except as specially provided. Voting is everywhere by ballot, except in the Territories where it is still open. The House of Commons is called together from time to time by the Governor-General, but there must be a Session of Parliament once at least in every year, so that twelve months do not intervene between the last sitting of one Session and the first sitting of the next. A Speaker is elected at the commencement of each Parliament by the members, from among themselves. Election procedure.

89. The privileges of the Senate and House of Commons are defined by Act of Parliament of Canada, but they must not exceed those enjoyed by the members of the Imperial House of Commons, at the time of the passing of any such Act. Privileges of Parliament.

90. Every member, both of the Senate and the House of Commons, must take the oath of allegiance before taking his seat. Oath of allegiance.

91. All Bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing any tax or impost, must originate in the House of Commons, and must first be recommended by the Governor-General. Bills relating to other matters can be introduced in either House. The concurrence of the Governor-General, the Senate and the House of Commons is necessary before any measure can become law. Money Bills.

92. The exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, as provided by the British North America Act, extends to all matters connected with the following subjects:— Authority of Parliament.

Public Debt.	Banking.
Trade and Commerce.	Savings Banks.
Taxation.	Weights and Measure
Borrowing money on public credit.	Bills of Exchange.
Postal Service.	Interest.
Census and Statistics.	Legal Tender.
Militia and Military and Naval Service.	Bankruptcy.
Civil Service.	Patents.
Lighthouses, Buoys, &c.	Copyrights.
Navigation and Shipping.	Indians.
Quarantine and Marine Hospitals.	Naturalization.
Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries.	Marriage and Divorce.
Inter-provincial Ferries, and with	Criminal Law.
Foreign Countries.	Penitentiaries.
Currency and Coinage.	

Adminis-  
tration of  
public af-  
fairs.

93. The administration of public affairs is at presented divided into the following twelve departments, viz. : Finance, Trade and Commerce, which includes Customs and Inland Revenue, Justice, Public Works, Railways and Canals, Militia and Defence, Agriculture, Post Office, Marine and Fisheries, Interior and Indian Affairs, and Department of Secretary of State, which includes the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. Each of these departments is presided over by a Minister, who may be a member either of the Senate or the House of Commons. The Minister of Finance is also Receiver-General, and the Minister of the Interior is also Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. By a Bill which was passed during the Session of 1890, the Geological Survey, which had been a branch of the Department of the Interior, was made a separate department under a deputy head. Provision was made by legislation in 1887 for the amalgamation of the existing Departments of Customs and Inland Revenue, the new department to be known as that of Trade and Commerce, presided over by a Minister, designated accordingly, while in the place of the then present Ministers of Customs and Inland Revenue, two Comptrollers were to be appointed, who should vacate their offices on any change of Government, and should not necessarily have seats in the Cabinet. This arrangement was carried into effect by proclamation on 3rd December, 1892.

Provincial  
Legisla-  
tures.

94. The Lieutenant-Governors of the several Provinces and of the Territories, are appointed by the Governor-General in Council under the Great Seal, and hold office during pleasure, provided, however, that, except as regards the Territories, no Lieutenant-Governor can be removed from office for five years from the date of appointment, except for special cause assigned. The forms of the Legislatures vary in the different provinces. Quebec, Nova Scotia† and Prince Edward Island have each two Chambers (a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly), and a responsible Ministry. The Provincial Legislature of Prince Edward Island has passed an Act for the abolition of the Legislative Council, but the Act has not yet received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor. In Ontario, New Brunswick, Manitoba and

† See note to the next table.

British Columbia, there is only one Chamber (the Legislative Assembly), and a responsible Ministry. The Legislative Council of New Brunswick, having been abolished by Act of the Provincial Legislature, ceased to exist on the 28th September, 1892, when the then General Assembly was dissolved. In Prince Edward Island the members of the Council are elected; in Quebec and Nova Scotia they are appointed for life by the Lieutenant-Governor. The members of the several Provincial Assemblies are elected for a term of four years, subject to the sooner dissolution of any Assembly. In the North-west Territories there is a Legislative Assembly elected for three years (subject to sooner dissolution by the Lieutenant-Governor) with an Executive Council which is responsible, but with certain restrictions. The following are the numbers of the members of the Provincial Legislatures and the proportionate representation in each Provincial Assembly :—

LEGISLATURES.	Legislative Council.	Legislative Assembly.	Population of Province to each Member.
Prince Edward Island.....	13*	30	3,636
Nova Scotia.....	21†	38	11,852
Quebec.....	24	73	20,391
New Brunswick.....		41	7,836
Ontario.....		91	23,234
Manitoba.....		40	3,812
British Columbia.....		33	2,958
The Territories.....		26	2,569

\* See above paragraph.

† The Provincial Government of Nova Scotia has stated its intention to introduce a bill next session for the abolition of the Legislative Council.

95. The Provincial Legislatures have the exclusive right to legislate on such matters as: the Constitution of the Province, taxation and raising money for provincial purposes, the management and sale of provincial lands, the establishment and management of prisons, hospitals, asylums, municipal institutions, licenses, local works and undertakings, property and civil rights in the province, the administration of justice, education, and generally all matters of a local or private nature in the province. Authority of Provincial Legislatures.

96. The Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories has power to make ordinances in relation to the following subjects; Electoral proceedings, other than the qualification of voters; taxation for territorial and municipal purposes; the establishment and tenure of territorial offices and payment for the same out of territorial revenues; the establishment, maintenance and management of prisons, municipal institutions and licenses; the incorporation of companies, except as provided, Authority of the Legislature of The Territories.

solemnization of marriage, property and civil rights; the administration of justice, except the power of appointing judicial officers, the expenditure of territorial funds and such portion of any moneys voted by the Dominion Parliament for the Territories, as the Lieutenant-Governor is, with the advice of the Assembly, authorized to spend, and generally all matters of a local or private nature in the Territories. The Assembly, however, is not to have any greater powers than are conferred upon the provinces by the B. N. A. Act.

Sessional indemnity in the several provinces.

97. The principle of paying members for their services is recognized throughout the country, and the allowances in the several provinces are as follow, Speaker's salaries in all cases being in addition to their sessional allowances. In Ontario, the Speaker receives \$1,250 and the members \$600; if the session is less than 30 days, each member receives at the rate of \$6 per day. In Quebec, the Speaker of each House gets \$2,000, and the members of each House \$800 and mileage. In Nova Scotia, the members of the Legislative Council receive \$500, the Speaker of the Assembly \$800, and the members \$500 and mileage. In New Brunswick, the Speaker receives \$400 and the members \$300 and mileage. In Manitoba, the Speaker receives \$1,000 and the members \$600 and mileage. In British Columbia, the Speaker's salary is \$1,000 and the members' indemnity \$600. In Prince Edward Island (in 1892), the Speaker of the Legislative Council received \$400 and the members \$160 with travelling expenses, and the Speaker of the Assembly received \$400 (inclusive of indemnity) and the members \$160 and travelling expenses. In the North-west Territories, the Speaker and members each receive \$500 and travelling expenses. The sessional allowance is in each case subject to deductions for non-attendance, varying from \$4 to \$8 a day. Mileage allowance generally consists of ten cents per mile each way. In addition to the above, members have privileges of postage and stationery which vary in value in the different provinces.

Voters at provincial elections.

98. The qualification for voters at elections for the Provincial Assemblies are determined by the several Legislatures, and vary accordingly. In the North-west Territories they are determined by the Dominion Parliament. (See ante par. 82.)

Naturalization.

99. Any person, an alien, who has resided for three years in this country, can, after taking the oath of residence and allegiance before a judge, commissioner or magistrate, and having the same registered, obtain a certificate of naturalization, and become entitled to the privileges of a British subject. An alien woman when married to a British subject becomes thereby a naturalized British subject.

Governors General and Governors.

100. The following is a complete list of all the Governors-General and Governors of the several Provinces previous to their entering into the Confederation, together with the years of office.



## GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF CANADA.

prior to  
Confeder-  
ation.

## FRENCH.

1540. Jean François de la Roque, Sieur  
de Roberval.  
1598. Marquis de la Roche.  
1612. Samuel de Champlain.  
1635. Marc Antoine de Bras de fer de  
Chateaufort.  
1636. Chevalier de Montmagny.  
1648. Chevalier d'Aillebout de Coulonge.  
1651. Jean de Lauzon.  
1656. Charles de Lauzon Charny.  
1657. D'Aillebout de Coulonge.  
1658. Viscount de Voyer d'Argenson.  
1661. Baron du Bois d'Avaugour.  
1663. Chevalier de Saffray Mézy.  
1663. Alex. de Prouville Tracy (acting).  
1665. Chevalier de Courcelles.  
1672. Count de Frontenac.  
1682. Sieur de la Barre.  
1685. Marquis de Denonville.  
1689. Count de Frontenac.  
1699. Chevalier de Callières.  
1703. Marquis de Vaudreuil.  
1725. Baron de Longueil (acting).  
1726. Marquis de Beauharnois.  
1747. Count de Galissonnière.  
1749. Marquis de la Jonquière.  
1752. Marquis Duquesne de Menneville.  
1755. Marquis de Vaudreuil-Cavagnal.

## ENGLISH.

1760. Gen. James Murray.  
1766. Gen. Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dor-  
chester).  
1778. Gen. Frederick Haldimand.  
1786. Lord Dorchester.  
1797. Major General Prescott.  
1807. Sir James Craig.  
1811. Sir George Prevost.  
1815. Sir Gordon Drummond (acting).  
1816. Sir John Cope Sherbrooke.  
1818. Duke of Richmond.  
1819. Sir Peregrine Maitland (acting).  
1820. Earl of Dalhousie.  
1828. Sir James Kempt.  
1830. Lord Aylmer.  
1835. Lord Gosford.  
1838. Earl of Durham.  
1839. Sir John Colborne (Lord Seaton).  
1839. Hon. Charles Poulett Thompson  
(Lord Sydenham).  
1842. Sir Charles Bagot.  
1843. Sir Charles Metcalfe.  
1845. Earl Cathcart.  
1847. Earl of Elgin.  
1855. Sir Edmund Walker Head.  
1861. Lord Monck.

## GOVERNORS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

## AT PORT ROYAL.

1604. Baron de Poutrincourt.  
1633. Isaac de Razilly.  
1647. Chas. de Charnisay d'Aulnay.  
1652. Chas. de la Tour.  
1657. Sir Thomas Temple.  
1670. Hubert de Grandfontaine.  
1673. Jacques de Chambly.  
1684. François M. Perrot.  
1687. M. R. de Menneval.  
1690. M. de Villebon.  
1700. M. de Brouillon.  
1706. M. de Subercase.  
1710. Colonel Vetch.  
1714. Gen. Francis Nicholson.  
1720. Colonel Richard Philips.  
1725. Lawrence Armstrong.  
1740. Major Paul Mascarene.

## AT HALIFAX.

1749. Hon. E. Cornwallis.  
1752. Col. Peregrine Hopson.  
1753. Col. C. Lawrence.

1760. J. Belcher.  
1763. Montagu Wilmot.  
1766. Michael Franklin.  
1766. Lord William Campbell.  
1773. F. Legge.  
1776. Mariot Arbuthnot.  
1778. Richard Hughes.  
1781. Sir A. S. Hamond.  
1782. John Parr.  
1791. Richard Bulkeley.  
1792. Sir John Wentworth.  
1808. Sir G. Prevost.  
1811. Sir John Sherbrooke.  
1816. Earl of Dalhousie.  
1820. Sir J. Kempt.  
1828. Sir Peregrine Maitland.  
1832. Thos. Jeffrey.  
1834. Sir C. Campbell.  
1840. Lord Falkland.  
1846. Sir J. Harvey.  
1852. Sir John G. le Marchant.  
1858. Earl of Mulgrave.  
1864. Sir Richard G. MacDonnell.  
1865. Gen. Sir W. F. Williams.



## GOVERNORS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

1784. Thomas Carleton,	1824. Gen. Sir H. Douglas.
1803. Gabriel Ludlow.	1829. Wm. Black.
1808. E. Winslow.	1831. Gen. Sir A. Campbell.
1808. Lt.-Col. Johnstone.	1837. Gen. Sir J. Harvey.
1809. Gen. M. Hunter.	1841. Col. Sir W. Colbrooke.
1811. Gen. M. Balfour.	1848. Sir Edmund Head.
1812. Gen. Geo. Stracey Smyth.	1854. Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton.
1823. Ward Chipman.	1861. Hon. A. H. Gordon.
1824. J. M. Bliss.	1866. Major-Gen. Hastings Doyle (acting)

## GOVERNORS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1770. Walter Paterson.	1837. Sir Charles A. Fitzroy.
1786. Lt.-Gen. Edmund Fanning.	1841. Sir Henry Vere Huntley.
1805. Col. J. F. W. Debarres.	1847. Sir Donald Campbell.
1812. W. Townshend.	1851. Sir Alexander Bannerman.
1813. Chas. Douglas Smith.	1854. Sir Dominick Daly.
1824. Colonel John Ready.	1859. George Dundas.
1831. Sir Aretas W. Young.	1868. Sir R. Hodgson.
1836. Sir John Harvey.	1870. Sir Wm. C. F. Robinson.

## GOVERNORS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1858. Sir James Douglas.	1869. Anthony Musgrave.
1864. Frederick Seymour.	

Governors  
General of  
the Dom-  
inion.

101. The following is a list of the Governors-General of Canada since Confederation, with the dates of their respective appointments.

## GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

NAME.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
The Rt. Hon. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G.....	June 1, 1867..	July 1, 1867
The Rt. Hon. Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G. (Sir John Young).....	Dec. 29, 1868..	Feb. 2, 1869
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.....	May 22, 1872..	June 25, 1872
The Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., P.C., &c.....	Oct. 5, 1878..	Nov. 25, 1878
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., &c.....	Aug. 18, 1883..	Oct. 23, 1883
The Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston*, G.C.B.....	May 1, 1888..	June 11, 1888

\*Succeeded to the Earldom of Derby on the death of his brother, April 21st, 1893.

102. The next tables give the names of the present members of the Dominion Government, arranged according to precedence, and of the members of the Privy Council, and the dates of the opening and closing of each Session composing the different Parliaments since Confederation.

Members  
of Dom-  
inion Gov-  
ernment  
and Privy  
Council.

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## DOMINION OF CANADA.

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### SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DERBY, G.C.B.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

1893.

Premier and Minister of Justice.....	Hon. Sir John S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G.
Minister of Trade and Commerce.....	“ Mackenzie Bowell.
Postmaster-General.....	“ Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.G.
Secretary of State.....	“ John Costigan.
Minister of Finance.....	“ Geo. E. Foster.
“ Marine and Fisheries.....	“ Chas. H. Tupper.
“ Railways and Canals.....	“ John G. Haggart.
“ Public Works.....	“ Joseph A. Ouimet.
“ Militia.....	“ James C. Patterson.
“ Interior and Superintendent- General of Indian Affairs.....	“ Thomas M. Daly.
“ Agriculture.....	“ Auguste R. Angers.
President of the Council.....	“ William B. Ives.
Without portfolio.....	“ John Carling.
“.....	“ Frank Smith.

The above form the Cabinet.

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*Members of the Government, but not of the Cabinet or Privy Council.*

Solicitor-General.....	Jno. J. Curran, Q.C.
Comptroller of Customs.....	N. Clarke Wallace.
do Inland Revenue.....	John F. Wood, Q.C.

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MEMBERS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, NOT NOW MEMBERS OF  
THE CABINET.

Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.  
Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt, G.C.M.G., C.B.  
Sir Hector L. Langevin, K.C.M.G.  
Wm. McDougall, C.B.  
Sir Wm. Pearce Howland, K.C.M.G., C.B.  
Peter Mitchell.  
James Cox Aikins.  
Théodore Robitaille.  
Hugh Macdonald.  
Edward Blake.  
Sir Richard J. Cartwright, K.C.M.G.  
David Laird.  
Donald Alexander Macdonald.  
Télesphore Fournier (Judge, Supreme Court).  
William Ross.  
Félix Geoffrion.  
William B. Vail.  
David Mills.  
Toussaint Laflamme.  
Richard William Scott.  
Charles A. P. Pelletier, C.M.G.  
Wilfred Laurier.  
Alfred G. Jones.  
James McDonald (Chief Justice, Nova Scotia).  
Louis F. R. Masson.  
Louis F. G. Baby (Judge).  
Sir David L. Macpherson, K.C.M.G.  
Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G. (High Commissioner).  
C. C. Colby.  
George A. Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.  
Amos E. Botsford.  
Wm. Miller.  
George W. Allan.  
Sir Alex. Lacoste, Knight (Chief Justice, Quebec).  
Edgar Dewdney, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.  
Sir J. J. C. Abbott, K.C.M.G.  
Joseph A. Chapleau, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.  
Clerk of the Council, John Joseph McGee.  
Members of the Privy Council are styled "Honourable," and for life.

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## DOMINION PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1867.

NO. OF PARLIAMENTS.	Session.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Parliament .....	*1st .....	Nov. 6, 1867..	May 22, 1868..	} July 8, 1872.
	2nd .....	April 15, 1869..	June 22, 1869..	
	3rd .....	Feb. 15, 1870..	May 12, 1870..	
	4th .....	" 15, 1871..	April 14, 1871..	
	5th .....	April 11, 1872..	June 14, 1872..	
2nd Parliament .....	+1st .....	March 5, 1873..	Aug. 13, 1873..	} Jan. 2, 1874.
	2nd .....	Oct. 23, 1873..	Nov. 7, 1873..	
3rd Parliament .....	1st .....	March 26, 1874..	May 26, 1874..	} Aug. 17, 1878.
	2nd .....	Feb. 4, 1875..	April 8, 1875..	
	3rd .....	" 10, 1876..	" 12, 1876..	
	4th .....	" 8, 1877..	" 28, 1877..	
	5th .....	" 7, 1878..	May 10, 1878..	
4th Parliament .....	1st .....	Feb. 13, 1879..	May 15, 1879..	} May 18, 1882.
	2nd .....	" 12, 1880..	" 7, 1880..	
	3rd .....	Dec. 9, 1880..	March 21, 1881..	
	4th .....	Feb. 9, 1882..	May 17, 1882..	
5th Parliament .....	1st .....	Feb. 8, 1883..	May 25, 1883..	} Jan. 15, 1887.
	2nd .....	Jan. 17, 1884..	April 19, 1884..	
	3rd .....	" 29, 1885..	July 20, 1885..	
	4th .....	Feb. 25, 1886..	June 2, 1886..	
6th Parliament ...	1st .....	April 13, 1887..	June 23, 1887..	} Feb. 3, 1891.
	2nd .....	Feb. 23, 1888..	May 22, 1888..	
	3rd .....	Jan. 31, 1889..	" 2, 1889..	
	4th .....	" 16, 1890..	" 16, 1890..	
7th Parliament .....	1st .....	April 29, 1891..	Sept. 30, 1891..	
	2nd .....	Feb. 25, 1892..	July 9, 1892..	
	3rd .....	Jan. 26, 1893..	April 1, 1893..	

\* Adjourned from 21st December, 1867, to 12th March, 1868, to allow the Local Legislatures to meet. † Adjourned 23rd May till 13th August.

103. It will be seen that there have been six complete Parliaments since Confederation. The first Parliament was the longest one, and the second was the shortest. The average length of each Session has been 89 days, or nearly 13 weeks. The longest Session was in 1885, viz., 24 weeks 4 days, and the next longest was in 1891, viz., 22 weeks. The shortest Session was in 1873, and only lasted 2 weeks and 1 day.

Duration  
of Parlia-  
ment.

Number of ministries since 1867. 104. There have been only two changes of Government and five Ministries since Confederation, and with the exception of from 17th November, 1873, to 17th October, 1878, Sir John A. Macdonald was at the head of the Government from the 1st July, 1867, to the day of his death, on the 6th June, 1891.

Departmental changes. 105. In 1879 a Bill was passed dividing the office of the Minister of Public Works, the new department assuming exclusive control of Railways and Canals; and in the same Session the office of Receiver-General was abolished. In 1892 the Act providing for the establishment of a Department of Trade and Commerce was brought into force, and the Ministers of Customs and Inland Revenue replaced by Comptrollers.

Members of ministries since 1867. 106. The following are the names of members from time to time composing the Ministries, with the dates of their appointments:—

# LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE CONFEDERATION.

## FIRST MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	
Premier.....	Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B..	July	1, 1867
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.....	Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B..	July	1, 1867
Minister of Finance.....	Hon. Sir A. T. Galt.....	July	1, 1867
	“ Sir John Rose.....	Nov.	30, 1867
	“ Sir Francis Hincks.....	Oct.	9, 1869
	“ Sir S. L. Tilley.....	Feb.	22, 1873
Minister of Public Works.	Hon. W. McDougall.....	July	1, 1867
	“ Sir Hector L. Langevin. ....	Dec.	9, 1869
Minister of Militia and Defence. . . . .	Hon. Sir George E. Cartier.....	July	1, 1867
	“ Hugh McDonald.....	“	1, 1873
Minister of Customs ....	Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley.....	July	1, 1867
	“ Sir Charles Tupper.....	Feb.	22, 1873
Minister of Agriculture..	Hon. J. C. Chapais.....	July	1, 1867
	“ C. Dunkin.....	Nov.	16, 1869
	“ J. H. Pope.....	Oct.	25, 1871
Postmaster-General. ....	Hon. Sir A. Campbell.....	July	1, 1867
	“ John O'Connor.....	“	1, 1873
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....	Hon. Peter Mitchell.....	July	1, 1867
Minister of Inland Revenue.....	Hon. W. P. Howland.....	July	1, 1867
	“ A. Morris.....	Nov.	16, 1869
	“ Sir Charles Tupper.....	July	2, 1872
	“ John O'Connor.....	Mar.	4, 1873
	“ T. M. Gibbs.....	July	1, 1873



LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE  
CONFEDERATION—*Continued.*FIRST MINISTRY—*Concluded.*

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Minister of Interior.....	Hon. Sir A. Campbell.....	July 1, 1873
President of Council ....	Hon. A. J. F. Blair.....	July 1, 1867
	“ Joseph Howe .....	Jan. 30, 1869
	“ Ed. Kenny.....	Nov. 16, 1869
	“ Sir Charles Tupper.....	June 21, 1870
	“ John O'Connor.....	July 2, 1872
	“ Hugh McDonald.....	June 14, 1873
Receiver-General.....	Hon. Ed. Kenny.....	July 1, 1867
	“ J. C. Chapais.....	Nov. 16, 1869
	“ Théodore Robitaille.....	Jan. 30, 1873
Secretary of State.....	Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin.....	July 1, 1867
	“ J. C. Aikins.....	Dec. 9, 1869
Secretary of State for the Provinces.....	Hon. A. G. Archibald.....	July 1, 1867
	“ Joseph Howe.....	Nov. 16, 1869
	“ T. M. Gibbs.....	June 14, 1873
Without office.....	Hon. J. C. Aikins.....	Nov. 16, 1869

The Ministry resigned on 6th November, 1873.

## SECOND MINISTRY.

Premier.....	Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.....	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Public Works.	Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.....	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.....	Hon. A. Aimé Dorion.....	Nov. 7, 1873
	“ Téléphore Fournier.....	July 8, 1874
	“ Edward Blake.....	May 19, 1875
	“ Rodolphe Laflamme.....	June 8, 1877
Minister of Finance.....	Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright.....	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Militia and Defence.....	Hon. Wm. Ross.....	Nov. 7, 1873
	“ Wm. B. Vail.....	Sept. 30, 1874
	“ A. G. Jones.....	Jan. 21, 1878
Minister of Customs.....	Hon. Isaac Burpee.....	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Agriculture..	Hon. L. Letellier de St. Just.....	Nov. 7, 1873
	“ C. A. P. Pelletier.....	Jan. 26, 1877
Postmaster-General.....	Hon. Donald A. Macdonald.....	Nov. 7, 1873
	“ Téléphore Fournier.....	May 19, 1875
	“ Lucius S. Huntington.....	Oct. 9, 1875
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....	Hon. Albert J. Smith.....	Nov. 7, 1873

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE  
CONFEDERATION—*Continued.*SECOND MINISTRY—*Concluded.*

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	
Minister of Inland Revenue.....	Hon. Télesphore Fournier.....	Nov.	7, 1873
	“ Félix Geoffrion.....	July	8, 1874
	“ Rodolphe Laflamme.....	Nov.	9, 1876
	“ Joseph Cauchon.....	June	8, 1877
	“ Wilfrid Laurier.....	Oct.	8, 1877
Minister of Interior....	Hon. David Laird.....	Nov.	7, 1873
	“ David Mills.....	Oct.	24, 1876
President of Council ...	Hon. L. S. Huntington.....	Jan.	20, 1874
	“ Joseph Cauchon.....	Dec.	7, 1875
	“ Edward Blake.....	June	8, 1877
Receiver-General.. ....	Hon. Thomas Coffin.....	Nov.	7, 1873
Secretary of State.....	Hon. David Christie.....	Nov.	7, 1873
	“ R. W. Scott.....	Jan.	9, 1874
Without office .... .	Hon. Edward Blake.....	Nov.	7, 1873
	“ R. W. Scott.....	“	7, 1873

The Ministry resigned on the 16th October, 1878.

## THIRD MINISTRY.

Premier .....	Right Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, K.C.B. ..	Oct.	17, 1878
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.....	Hon. James McDonald.....	Oct.	17, 1878
	“ Sir Alexander Campbell.....	May	20, 1881
	“ Sir J. S. D. Thompson .....	Sept.	25, 1885
Minister of Finance....	Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley... ..	Oct.	17, 1878
	“ A. W. McLelan. ... ..	Dec.	10, 1885
	“ Sir Charles Tupper.....	Jan.	27, 1887
	“ George E. Foster.....	May	29, 1888
Minister of Public Works	Hon. Sir Charles Tupper.....	Oct.	17, 1878
	“ Sir Hector L. Langevin. ....	May	20, 1879
Minister of Railways and Canals.....	Hon. Sir Charles Tupper.....	May	20, 1879
	“ John H. Pope.....	Sept.	25, 1885
	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B.	Nov.	28, 1889
Minister of Militia and Defence .....	Hon. L. F. R. Masson ... ..	Oct.	19, 1878
	“ Sir Alexander Campbell.....	Jan.	16, 1880
	“ Sir J. P. R. A. Caron. ....	Nov.	8, 1880
Minister of Customs....	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell .....	Oct.	19, 1887

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE  
CONFEDERATION—*Continued*THIRD MINISTRY—*Concluded.*

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Minister of Agriculture..	Hon. J. H. Pope .....	Oct. 17, 1878
	“ John Carling.....	Sept. 25, 1885
Postmaster-General.....	Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin.....	Oct. 19, 1878
	“ Sir A. Campbell.....	May 20, 1879
	“ John O'Connor.....	Jan. 16, 1880
	“ Sir A. Campbell.....	Nov. 8, 1880
	“ John O'Connor.....	May 20, 1881
	“ John Carling.....	“ 23, 1882
	“ Sir A. Campbell.....	Sept. 25, 1885
	“ A. W. McLelan.....	Jan. 17, 1887
	“ John G. Haggart .....	Aug. 3, 1888
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....	Hon. J. C. Pope.....	Oct. 19, 1878
	“ A. W. McLelan.....	July 10, 1882
	“ G. E. Foster.....	Dec. 10, 1885
	“ C. H. Tupper.....	May 31, 1888
Minister of Inland Revenue.....	Hon. L. F. G. Baby.....	Oct. 26, 1878
	“ J. C. Aikins.....	Nov. 8, 1880
	“ John Costigan .....	May 23, 1882
Minister of Interior.....	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B.	Oct. 17, 1878
	Hon. Sir D. L. Macpherson.....	“ 17, 1883
	“ Thomas White .....	Aug. 5, 1885
	“ Edgar Dewdney.....	“ 3, 1888
President of Council....	Hon. John O'Connor.....	Oct. 17, 1878
	“ L. F. R. Masson.....	Jan. 16, 1880
	“ Joseph E. Mousseau.....	Nov. 8, 1880
	“ A. W. McLelan.....	May 20, 1881
	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B.	Oct. 17, 1883
	Hon. C. C. Colby .....	Nov. 28, 188
Receiver-General....	Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell.....	Nov. 8, 18
Secretary of State.....	Hon. J. C. Aikins.....	Oct. 19, 1878
	“ John O'Connor.....	Nov. 8, 1880
	“ Joseph Mousseau.....	May 20, 1881
	“ J. A. Chapleau.....	July 29, 1882
Without office.....	Hon. R. D. Wilmot .....	Nov. 8, 1878
	“ Sir D. L. Macpherson.....	Feb. 11, 1880
	“ Frank Smith.....	July 29, 1882
	“ J. J. C. Abbott.....	May 13, 1887

Sir John A. Macdonald died 6th June, 1891.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE  
CONFEDERATION—*Continued.*

FOURTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier and President of the Council .....	Hon. Sir J. J. C. Abbott, K.C.M.G. ....	June 16, 1891
Minister of Public Works	Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin .....	May 20, 1879
	“ Joseph A. Ouimet. ....	Jan. 11, 1892
Minister of Customs. ....	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell. ....	Oct. 19, 1879
	“ Joseph A. Chapleau. ....	Jan. 25, 1892
Minister of Militia . . .	Hon. Sir A. P. Caron. ....	Nov. 8, 1880
	“ Mackenzie Bowell. . . . .	Jan. 25, 1892
Minister of Agriculture.	Hon. John Carling. ....	Sept. 25, 1885
Minister of Inland Revenue .....	Hon. John Costigan . . . . .	May 23, 1882
Secretary of State. ....	Hon. J. A. Chapleau . . . . .	July 29, 1882
	“ James C. Patterson. ....	Jan. 25, 1892
Minister of Justice . . .	Hon. Sir J. S. D. Thompson . . . . .	Sept. 25, 1885
Minister of Finance. ....	Hon. Geo. E. Foster. ....	May 29, 1888
Minister of Marine and Fisheries .....	Hon. C. H. Tupper. ....	May 31, 1888
Minister of Interior and Superintendent - General of Indian Affairs..	Hon. Edgar Dewdney . . . . .	Aug. 3, 1888
	“ T. M. Daly. ....	Oct. 17, 1892
Postmaster-General. ....	Hon. J. G. Haggart . . . . .	Aug. 3, 1888
	“ Sir A. P. Caron. ....	Jan. 25, 1892
Minister of Railways and Canals. ....	Hon. J. G. Haggart . . . . .	Jan. 11, 1892
Without office . . . . .	Hon. Frank Smith. ....	July 29, 1882

When the above Ministry was formed the then Ministers retained their portfolios and were not reappointed ; consequently the dates of their original appointments are repeated.

Sir John Abbott resigned (from ill-health) on the 5th December, 1892.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE  
CONFEDERATION—*Concluded.*

## FIFTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier.....	Hon. Sir J. S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G. ...	Dec. 5, 1892
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.....	Hon. Sir J. S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G....	Sept. 25, 1885
Minister of Trade and Commerce.....	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell.....	Dec. 5, 1892
Postmaster-General.....	Hon. Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.G.....	Jan. 25, 1892
Secretary of State.....	Hon. John Costigan.....	Dec. 5, 1892
Minister of Finance.....	Hon. G. E. Foster.....	May 29, 1888
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....	Hon. C. H. Tupper.....	May 31, 1888
Minister of Railways and Canals.....	Hon. Jno. G. Haggart.....	Jan. 11, 1892
Minister of Public Works	Hon. J. A. Ouimet.....	Jan. 11, 1892
Minister of Militia.....	Hon. J. C. Patterson.....	Dec. 5, 1892
Minister of Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs..	Hon. Thos. M. Daly.....	Oct. 17, 1892
Minister of Agriculture..	Hon. A. R. Angers.....	Dec. 5, 1892
President of the Council.	Hon. W. B. Ives.....	Dec. 5, 1892
Without portfolio. ....	Hon. John Carling.....	Dec. 5, 1892*
	“ Frank Smith.....	July 29, 1882
<i>Not in the Cabinet.</i>		
Solicitor-General.....	Jno. J. Curran, Q.C.....	Dec. 5, 1892
Comptroller of Customs .	N. Clark Wallace.....	Dec. 5, 1892
Comptroller of Inland Revenue.....	Jno. F. Wood, Q.C.....	Dec. 5, 1892

Some of the Ministers being continued in their then present positions, the dates of their original appointments are given.

\* A member of the Cabinet since 1882.



Members of the Senate, 1892. 107. The following is a list of the members of the Senate, in alphabetical order, giving also the names of the districts they severally represent:—

### THE SENATE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, 1893.

SPEAKER—HON. JOHN J. ROSS.

CLERK—E. J. LANGEVIN.

Senators.	Designation.	Senators.	Designation.
The Honourable		The Honourable	
Abbott, Sir John J. C.	Inkerman.	Macdonald, A. A.	Charlottetown.
Allan, George W.	York.	Macdonald, William J.	Victoria City.
Almon, Wm. J.	Jr. M. Halifax.	Macfarlane, Alex.	Wallace.
Angers, A. R.	La Vallière.	MacInnes, Donald.	Burlington.
Armand, Joseph F.	Repentigny.	Maclaren, Peter.	Perth.
Bellerose, Joseph H.	De Lanaudière.	Macpherson, Sir David.	Saugeen.
Bernier, Thos. A.	St. Boniface.	Masson, Louis F. R.	Mille Isles.
Bolduc, Joseph.	Launzon.	Merner, Samuel.	Hamburg.
Botsford, Amos E.	Sackville.	Miller, William.	Richmond.
Boucherville, C. E. B. de	Montarville.	Montgomery, Donald.	Park Corner.
Boulton, Chas. A.	Shell River.	Montplaisir, Hypolite.	Shawenegan.
Bowell, Mackenzie.	Hastings.	Murphy, Ed.	Victoria.
Boyd, John.	Jr. M. St. John.	O'Donohoe, John.	Erie.
Casgrain, Charles E.	Windsor.	Ogilvie, Alexander W.	Alma.
Chaffers, William H.	Rougemont.	Pelletier, C. A. P.	Grandville.
Clemow, Francis.	Jr. M. Ottawa.	Perley, W. D.	Wolseley.
Cochrane, Matthew H.	Wellington.	Poirier, Pascal.	Acadie.
DeBlois, P. A.	La Salle.	Power, Lawrence G.	Sr. M. Halifax.
Desjardins, A.	De Lorinier.	Price, Evans John.	Laurentides.
Dever, James.	Sr. M. St. John.	Primrose, Clarence.	Pictou.
Dickey, Robert B.	Amherst.	Prowse, Sam.	Murray.
Dobson, John.	Lindsay.	Read, Robert.	Quinté.
Drummond, Geo. A.	Kennebec.	Reesor, David.	King's.
Ferguson, John.	Welland.	Reid, James.	Cariboo.
Flint, Billa.	Trent.	Robitaille, Théodore.	Gulf.
Glasier, John.	Sunbury.	Ross, J. J.	Dela Durantaye.
Gowan, James R.	Barrie.	Sanford, William E.	Jr. M. Hamilton.
Guévremont, Jean B.	Sorel.	Scott, Richard W.	Sr. M. Ottawa.
Howlan, George W.	Alberton.	Smith, Frank.	Toronto.
Kaulbach, Henry A. N.	Lunenburg.	Snowball, J. B.	Bathurst.
Kirchhoffer, Jno. N.	Selkirk.	Sullivan, Michael.	Kingston.
Landry, A. C. P.	Stadacona.	Sutherland, John.	Kildonan.
Lewin, James D.	St. John.	Tassé, Jos.	De la Salaberry.
Lougheed, James A.	Calgary.	Thibaudeau, Jos. R.	Rigaud.
McCallum, Lachlan.	Monck.	Vidal, Alexander.	Sarnia.
McLelan, Abner R.	Hopewell.	Wark, David.	Fredericton.
McDonald, William.	Cape Breton.		North Sydney.
McInnes, Thomas R.	N. Westminster.		London.
McKay, Thomas.	Colchester.		Bedford.
McKindsey, George C.	Milton.		Rockwood.
McMillan, Donald.	Alexandria.		

108. The following is a list of the members of the House of Commons with their constituencies arranged in alphabetical order :—

Members  
of the  
House of  
Commons,  
1893.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, 1893.

SPEAKER—HON. PETER WHITE. CLERK—JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT, C.M.G.

Constituencies.	Names of Members.	Constituencies.	Names of Members.
Addington.....	Dawson, G. W. W.	Durham, E. R. ....	Craig, Thomas D.
Albert.....	Weldon, Richard C.	Durham, W. R. ....	Beith, Robert.
Alberta.....	Davis, Donald W.	Elgin, E. R. ....	Ingram, Andrew B.
Algoma.....	Macdonell, Geo. H.	Elgin, W. R. ....	Casey, George E.
Annapolis.....	Mills, John B.	Essex, N. R. ....	McGregor, Wm.
Antigonish.....	Thompson, Hon. Sir J.	Essex, S. R. ....	Allan, Hy. W.
Argenteuil.....	Christie, Thomas.	Frontenac.....	Calvin, Hiram A.
Assiniboia, E. ....	McDonald, W. W.	Gaspé.....	Joncas, L. Z.
Assiniboia, W. ....	Davin, Nicholas F.	Glengarry.....	MacLennan, Roderick R.
Bagot.....	Dupont, Flavien.	Gloucester.....	Burns, Kennedy F.
Beauce.....	Godbout, Joseph.	Grenville, S. R. ....	Reid, Jno. D.
Beauharnois.....	Bergeron, Joseph G. H.	Grey, E. R. ....	Sproule, Thomas S.
Bellechasse.....	Amyot, Guillaume.	Grey, N. R. ....	Masson, James.
Berthier.....	Beausoleil, Cléophas.	Grey, S. R. ....	Landerkin, George.
Bonaventure.....	Fauvel, Wm. Le B.	Guysborough....	Fraser, Duncan C.
Bothwell.....	Mills, Hon. David.	Haldimand.....	Montague, W. H.
Brant, N. R. ....	Somersville, James.	Halifax..... {	Stairs, Jos. F.
Brant, S. R. ....	Paterson, William.	Halton..... {	Kenny, Thomas E.
Brockville.....	Wood, John F.	Hamilton..... {	Henderson, David.
Brome.....	Dyer, E. A.	Hamilton..... {	McKay, Alexander.
Bruce, E. R. ....	Cargill, Henry.	Hamilton..... {	Ryckman, Samuel S.
Bruce, N. R. ....	McNeil, Alexander.	Hants..... {	Putnam, Alfred.
Bruce, W. R. ....	Rowand, James.	Hastings, E. R. ....	Northrup, Wm. B.
Cape Breton..... {	McDougall, Hector F.	Hastings, N. R. ....	Carscallen, Alex. W.
Cape Breton..... {	McKeen, David.	Hastings, W. R. ....	Corby, Henry.
Cardwell.....	White, R. S.	Hochelaga.....	Lachapelle, Severin.
Carleton (N.B.)...	Colter, Newton R.	Huntingdon.....	Scriver, Julius.
Carleton (Ont.)...	Hodgins, Wm. T.	Huron, E. R. ....	Macdonald, Peter.
Cariboo.....	Barnard, Frank S.	Huron, S. R. ....	McMillan, John.
Chambly.....	Préfontaine, Raymond.	Huron, W. R. ....	Patterson, Hon. J. C.
Champlain.....	Carignan, O.	Iberville.....	Béchar, François.
Charlevoix.....	Simard, Henry.	Inverness.....	Cameron, Hugh.
Charlotte.....	Gillmor, Arthur H.	Jacques Cartier.	Girouard, Désiré.
Chateauguay.....	Brown, James P.	Joliette.....	Lippé, U.
Chicoutimi and		Kamouraska....	Carroll, Henry G.
Saguenay.....	Belley, Louis de G.	Kent (N.B.).....	McInerney, Geo. V.
Colchester.....	Patterson, Wm. A.	Kent (Ont.).....	Campbell, A.
Compton.....	Pope, Rufus Henry.	King's (N.B.)...	Foster, Hon. George E.
Cornwall and		King's (N.S.)...	Borden, Frederick W.
Stormont.....	Bergin, Darby.	King's (P.E.I.) {	Maclean, Jno.
Cumberland.....	Dickey, Arthur R.	King's (P.E.I.) {	Macdonald, A. C.
Digby.....	Bowers, Ed. C.	Kingston.....	Metcalfe, Jas. H.
Dorchester.....	Vaillancourt, Cyrille E.	Lambton, E. R. ....	Moncrieff, George.
Drummond and		Lambton, W. R. ....	Lister, James F.
Arthabaska.....	Lavergne, Joseph.	Lanark, N. R. ....	Rosamond, Bennett.
Dundas.....	Ross, Hugo H.		

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Continued.*

Constituencies.	Names of Members.	Constituencies.	Names of Members.
Lanark, S.R. . . . .	Haggart, Hon. John G.	Peterboro', E.R.	Burnham, John.
Laprairie. . . . .	Pelletier, L. C.	Peterboro', W.R.	Stevenson, James.
L'Assomption. . . . .	Jeannotte, Hormisdas.	Pictou . . . . .	Tupper, Hon. Charles H.
Laval . . . . .	Ouimet, Hon. Joseph A.	Pontiac . . . . .	McDougald, John.
Leeds and Grenville, N.R. . . . .	Ferguson, Charles F.	Portneuf. . . . .	Bryson, John.
Leeds, S.R. . . . .	Taylor, George.	Prescott. . . . .	Delisle, Arthur.
Lennox . . . . .	Wilson, Uriah.	Prince (P.E.I.) . . . . .	Proulx, Isidore.
Lévis . . . . .	Guay, Pierre M.	Prince Edward. . . . .	Perry, Stanislaus F.
Lincoln and Niagara . . . . .	Gibson, Wm.	Provencher. . . . .	Yeo, John.
Lisgar . . . . .	Ross, Arthur W.	Quebec Centre. . . . .	Miller, Archibald C.
L'Islet . . . . .	Tarte, Israel.	Quebec East. . . . .	LaRivière, A. A. C.
London . . . . .	Carling, Hon. John.	Quebec West. . . . .	Langelier, François.
Lotbinière. . . . .	Rinfret, Côme I.	Quebec (County) . . . . .	Laurier, Hon. Wilfred.
Lunenburg. . . . .	Kaulbach, C. E.	Queen's (N.B.) . . . . .	Hearn, John.
Marquette. . . . .	Boyd, Nathaniel.	Queen's (N.S.) . . . . .	Frémont, J. J. T.
Maskinongé . . . . .	Legris, Jos. H.	Queen's (P.E.I.) . . . . .	Baird, Geo. F.
Megantic. . . . .	Côté, L. J. (Fréchette).	Renfrew, N.R. . . . .	Forbes, Francis G.
Middlesex, E.R. . . . .	Marshall, Joseph H.	Renfrew, S.R. . . . .	Davies, Louis H.
Middlesex, N.R. . . . .	Hutchins, W. H.	Restigouche. . . . .	Welsh, William.
Middlesex, S.R. . . . .	Boston, Robt.	Richelieu. . . . .	White, Hon. Peter.
Middlesex, W.R. . . . .	Roome, William F.	Richmond (N.S.) . . . . .	Ferguson, John.
Missisquoi. . . . .	Baker, Geo. B.	Richmond and Wolfe (Que.) . . . . .	McAlister, Jno.
Monck. . . . .	Boyle, Arthur.	Rimouski . . . . .	Bruneau, A. A.
Montcalm . . . . .	Dugas, Louis.	Rouville. . . . .	Guillies, Jos. A.
Montmagny . . . . .	Choquette, P. A.	Russell. . . . .	Cleveland, Clarence C.
Montmorency. . . . .	Turotte, A. J.	St. Hyacinthe . . . . .	Caron, Hon. Sir A. P.
Montreal Centre . . . . .	Curran, John J.	St. John (N.B.), City . . . . .	Brodeur, L. P.
Montreal East. . . . .	Lépine, A. T.	St. John (N.B.), City, County . . . . .	Edwards, W. C.
Montreal West. . . . .	Smith, Sir Donald A.	St. John's (Que.) . . . . .	Bernier, Michel E.
Muskoka. . . . .	O'Brien, William E.	St. Maurice. . . . .	Macleod, Ezekiel.
Napierville. . . . .	Monet, Dominique.	Saskatchewan. . . . .	Chesley, John A.
N. Westminster. . . . .	Corbould, Gordon E.	Selkirk. . . . .	Hazen, John D.
Nicolet. . . . .	Leduc, Jos. H.	Shefford. . . . .	Bourassa, François.
Norfolk, N.R. . . . .	Charlton, John.	Shelburne . . . . .	Desaulniers, F. S. L.
Norfolk, S.R. . . . .	Tisdale, David.	Sherbrooke. . . . .	Macdowall, D. H.
Northumberland (N.B.) . . . . .	Adams, Michael.	Simcoe, E.R. . . . .	Daly, Hon. Thomas M.
Northumberland (Ont.), E.R. . . . .	Cochrane, Edward.	Simcoe, N.R. . . . .	Sanborn, Jno. R.
Northumberland (Ont.), W.R. . . . .	Guillet, Geo.	Simcoe, S.R. . . . .	White, N. W.
Ontario, N.R. . . . .	Madill, Frank.	Soulanges. . . . .	Ives, Hon. Wm. B.
Ontario, S.R. . . . .	Smith, Wm.	Stanstead. . . . .	Bennett, Wm. H.
Ontario, W.R. . . . .	Edgar, James D.	Sunbury. . . . .	McCarthy, Dalton.
Ottawa (City). . . . .	Mackintosh, Chas. H.	Temiscouata . . . . .	Tyrwhitt, Richard.
Ottawa (County) . . . . .	Robillard, Honoré.	Terrebonne. . . . .	Bain, Jas. W.
Oxford, N.R. . . . .	Devlin, Chas. R.	Three Rivers. . . . .	Rider, Timothy B.
Oxford, S.R. . . . .	Sutherland, James.	Toronto, Centre. . . . .	Wilmot, Robert D., jr.
Peel. . . . .	Cartwright, Hon. Sir R.	Toronto, East. . . . .	Grandbois, Paul E.
Perth, N.R. . . . .	Featherston, Joseph.	Toronto, West. . . . .	Leclair, P.
Perth, S.R. . . . .	Grieve, Jas.	Two Mountains. . . . .	Langevin, Hon. Sir H. L.
	Pridham, Wm.		Cockburn, George R. R.
			Fergusworth, Emerson, jr.
			Denison, Frederick C.
			Girouard, Jos.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Concluded.*

Constituencies.	Names of Members.	Constituencies.	Names of Members.
Vancouver Isl'd.	Haslam, Andrew.	Wellington, N.R.	McMullen, James.
Vaudreuil .....	Harwood, Henry S.	Wellington, S.R.	Innes, James.
Verchères .....	Geoffrion, Hon. Félix.	Wentworth, N.R.	Bain, Thomas.
Victoria, B.C. {	Prior, Edward G.	Wentworth, S.R.	Carpenter, F. W.
	Earle, Thomas.	Westmoreland ..	Wood, Josiah.
Victoria (N.B.).	Costigan, Hon. John.	Winnipeg.....	Macdonald, Hugh J.
Victoria (N.S.).	McDonald, John A.	Yale .....	Mara, John A.
Victoria (O) N.R.	Hughes, Samuel.	Yamaska .....	Mignault, R. M. S.
Victoria (O) S.R.	Fairbairn, Charles.	Yarmouth ....	Flint, Thos. B.
Waterloo, N.R..	Bowman, Isaac E.	York (N.B.)....	Temple, Thos.
Waterloo, S.R..	Livingston, James.	York (O.), E.R..	Maclean, Wm. Findlay.
Welland. ....	Lowell, Jas. A.	York (O.), N.R.	Mulock, William.
Wellington, C.R.	Semple, Andrew.	York (O.), W.R.	Wallace, N. C.

109. The following tables give the names of the Lieutenant-Governors of the several provinces, a list of the Sessions of each Legislative Assembly, with the dates of opening and closing, from the time each province, respectively, entered Confederation, the names of the present members of each Government, and a list of the members of each Legislative Council and Assembly:—

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA SINCE  
ADMISSION INTO THE CONFEDERATION.

Province.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Ontario .....	Major-General H. W. Stisted.....	July 1, 1867
	Hon. W. P. Howland, P.C., C.B.....	" 14, 1868
	" John W. Crawford .....	Nov. 5, 1873
	" D. A. Macdonald, P.C .....	May 18, 1875
	" John Beverley Robinson.....	June 30, 1880
	" Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., P.C .....	Feb. 8, 1887
	" Geo. A. Kirkpatrick, P.C.....	May 30, 1892
Quebec .....	Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau, K.C.M.G.....	July 1, 1867
	" Sir N. F. Belleau, K.C.M.G.....	Jan. 31, 1868
	" René Edouard Caron.....	Feb. 11, 1873
	" Luc Letellier de St. Just, P.C.....	Dec. 15, 1876
	" Théodore Robitaille, P.C .....	July 26, 1879
	" L. F. R. Masson, P.C.....	Nov. 7, 1884
	" A. R. Angers.....	Oct. 24, 1887
	" J. A. Chapleau, P.C.....	Dec. 5, 1892

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA SINCE  
ADMISSION INTO THE CONFEDERATION—*Concluded.*

Provinces.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	
Nova Scotia . . . . .	Lieut.-General Sir W. F. Williams . . . . .	July	1, 1867
	Major-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G. . . . .	Oct.	18, 1867
	Lieut.-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G. . . . .	Jan.	31, 1868
	Sir E. Kenny, Kt. (acting) . . . . .	May	13, 1870
	Hon. Joseph Howe, P.C. . . . .	"	1, 1873
	" A. G. Archibald, C.M.G., Q.C., P.C. . . . .	July	4, 1873
	" Matthew Henry Richey . . . . .	"	4, 1883
	" A. W. McLelan, P.C. . . . .	"	9, 1888
New Brunswick . . . . .	" Malachy Bowes Daly . . . . .	"	11, 1890
	Major-General C. H. Doyle . . . . .	July	1, 1867
	Col. F. P. Harding . . . . .	Oct.	18, 1867
	Hon. L. A. Wilmot, D.C.L. . . . .	July	14, 1868
	" S. L. Tilley, C.B. . . . .	Nov.	5, 1873
	" Ed. Barron Chandler, Q.C. . . . .	July	16, 1878
	" Robert Duncan Wilmot, P.C. . . . .	Feb.	11, 1880
	" Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., P.C. . . . .	Oct.	31, 1885
Manitoba . . . . .	Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C. . . . .	May	20, 1870
	" Francis Goodschall Johnston . . . . .	April	9, 1872
	" Alexander Morris, P.C. . . . .	Dec.	2, 1872
	" Joseph Ed. Cauchon, P.C. . . . .	Nov.	26, 1877
	" James C. Aikins, P.C. . . . .	Sept.	22, 1882
British Columbia . . . . .	" John C. Schultz . . . . .	July	1, 1888
	Hon. J. W. Trutch . . . . .	July	5, 1871
	" Albert Norton Richards . . . . .	June	27, 1876
	" Clement F. Cornwall . . . . .	"	21, 1881
	" Hugh Nelson . . . . .	Feb.	8, 1887
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	" Edgar Dewdney . . . . .	Nov.	1, 1892
	Hon. W. C. F. Robinson . . . . .	June	10, 1873
	" Sir Robert Hodgson, Kt. . . . .	Nov.	22, 1873
	" Thomas H. Haviland, Q.C. . . . .	July	14, 1879
	" Andrew Archibald Macdonald . . . . .	Aug.	1, 1884
The Territories . . . . .	" Jedediah S. Carvell . . . . .	Sept.	2, 1889
	Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C. . . . .	May	10, 1870
	" Francis Goodschall Johnston . . . . .	April	9, 1872
	" Alexander Morris, P.C. . . . .	Dec.	2, 1872
	" David Laird, P.C. . . . .	Oct.	7, 1876
	" Edgar Dewdney . . . . .	Dec.	3, 1881
	" Joseph Royal . . . . .	July	1, 1888



## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

## SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—TORONTO.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. GEO. A. KIRKPATRICK, P.C.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1893.

Attorney-General.....	Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
Commissioner of Crown Lands.....	" A. S. Hardy, Q.C.
"    Public Works.....	" C. F. Fraser, Q.C.
Secretary and Registrar.....	" John M. Gibson, LL.B.
Treasurer.....	" Richard Harcourt, Q.C.
Minister of Education.....	" G. W. Ross, LL.D.
Minister of Agriculture.....	" John Dryden.
Without portfolio .....	" E. H. Bronson.

## LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

NO. OF LEGISLATURE.	Ses- sions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature.....	1st.....	Dec. 27, 1867.	Mar. 4, 1868.	} Feb. 25, 1871.
	2nd.....	Nov. 3, 1868.	Jan. 23, 1869.	
	3rd.....	" 3, 1869.	Dec. 24, 1869.	
	4th.....	Dec. 7, 1870.	Feb. 15, 1871.	
2nd Legislature.....	1st.....	Dec. 7, 1871.	Mar. 2, 1872.	} Dec. 23, 1874.
	2nd.....	Jan. 8, 1873.	" 29, 1873.	
	3rd.....	" 8, 1874.	" 24, 1874.	
	4th.....	Nov. 12, 1874.	Dec. 21, 1874.	
3rd Legislature.....	1st.....	Nov. 25, 1875.	Feb. 10, 1876.	} April 25, 1879.
	2nd.....	Jan. 3, 1877.	Mar. 2, 1877.	
	3rd.....	" 9, 1878.	" 7, 1878.	
	4th.....	" 9, 1879.	" 11, 1879.	
4th Legislature.....	1st.....	Jan. 8, 1880.	Mar. 5, 1880.	} Feb. 1, 1883.
	2nd.....	" 13, 1881.	" 4, 1881.	
	3rd.....	" 12, 1882.	" 10, 1882.	
	4th.....	Dec. 13, 1882.	Feb. 1, 1883.	
5th Legislature.....	1st.....	Jan. 23, 1884.	Mar. 25, 1884.	} Nov. 15, 1886.
	2nd.....	" 28, 1885.	" 30, 1885.	
	3rd.....	" 28, 1886.	" 25, 1886.	
6th Legislature.....	1st.....	Feb. 10, 1887.	April 23, 1887.	} April 26, 1890.
	2nd.....	Jan. 26, 1888.	Mar. 23, 1888.	
	3rd.....	" 24, 1889.	" 23, 1889.	
	4th.....	" 30, 1890.	April 7, 1890.	
7th Legislature.....	1st.....	Feb. 11, 1891*	May 4, 1891.	
	2nd.....	" 11, 1892.	April 14, 1892.	
	3rd.....	April 4, 1893.		

\* Adjourned from 12th February to 10th March.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. THOS. BALLANTYNE.

CLERK—CHAS. CLARKE.

Constituencies.	Representatives.	Constituencies.	Representatives.
Addington.....	James Reid.	Middlesex, N.R.	John Waters.
Algoma, East...	Alexander F. Campbell.	Middlesex, W.R.	Hon. Geo. W. Ross.
Algoma, West...	James Connée.	Monck.....	Hon. Richard Harcourt.
Brant, N.R.....	William B. Wood.	Muskoka.....	George F. Marter.
Brant, S.R.....	Hon. Arthur S. Hardy.	Nipissing.....	John Loughrin.
Brockville.....	Hon. Chris. F. Fraser.	Norfolk, S.R....	William A. Charlton.
Bruce, N.R.....	John George.	Norfolk, N.R....	E. Carpenter.
Bruce, S.R.....	Hamilton P. O'Connor.	Northumberland	
Bruce, C. R.....	Walter McM. Dack.	E.R.....	Dr. Willoughby.
Cardwell.....	William H. Hammell.	Northumberland	
Carleton.....	Geo. Wm. Monk.	W.R.....	Corelli C. Field.
Cornwall and		Ontario, N.R....	James Glendining.
Stormont.....	William Mack.	Ontario, S.R....	Hon. John Dryden.
Dufferin.....	John Barr.	Ottawa.....	Hon. Erskine H. Bronson
Dundas.....	J. P. Whitney.	Oxford, N.R....	Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat.
Durham, E.R....	George Campbell.	Oxford, S. R....	Angus McKay.
Durham, W.R....	William T. Lockhart.	Parry Sound....	James Sharpe.
Elgin, E.R.....	Henry T. Godwin.	Peel.....	John Smith.
Elgin, W.R.....	Dugald McColl.	Perth, N.R....	Thomas Magwood.
Essex, N.R.....	Sol. White.	Perth, S.R.....	Hon. Thos. Ballantyne.
Essex, S. R....	William D. Balfour.	Peterborough,	
Frontenac.....	H. Smith.	E.R.....	Thomas Blezard.
Glengarry.....	James Rayside.	Peterborough,	
Grenville.....	Orlando Bush.	W.R.....	James R. Stratton.
Grey, N.R.....	James Cleland.	Prescott.....	Alfred Evanturel.
Grey, C.R.....	Joseph Rorke.	Prince Edward..	John A. Sprague.
Grey, S. R....	James H. Hunter.	Renfrew, S.R....	John F. Dowling.
Haldimand....	Hon. Jacob Baxter.	Renfrew, N.R....	Arunah Dunlop.
Halton.....	William Kerns.	Russell.....	Alexander Robillard.
Hamilton.....	Hon. John M. Gibson.	Simcoe, E.R....	A. Miscampbell.
Hastings, W.R..	William H. Biggar.	Simcoe, W.R....	Thomas Wylie.
Hastings, E.R..	William P. Hudson.	Simcoe, C.R....	Robert Paton.
Hastings, N.R..	Alpheus F. Wood.		Edward F. Clarke.
Huron, E. R....	Thomas Gibson.	Toronto.....	Joseph Tait.
Huron, S.R....	Archibald Bishop.		Geo. S. Ryerson.
Huron, W.R....	James T. Garrow.	Victoria, E.R....	John Fell.
Kent, E.R.....	Robert Ferguson.	Victoria, W.R....	John McKay.
Kent, W.R.....	James Clancy.	Waterloo, N.R....	E. W. B. Snyder.
Kingston.....	William Harty.	Waterloo, S.R....	John D. Moore.
Lambton, E.R..	Hugh Mackenzie.	Welland.....	William McCleary.
Lambton, W.R..	Charles McKenzie.	Wellington, S.R..	Donald Guthrie.
Lanark, N.R....	W. C. Caldwell.	Wellington, E.R..	Charles Clarke.
Lanark, S.R....	Nath. McLenaghan.	Wellington, W.R..	Absalom S. Allan.
Leeds.....	Robert H. Preston.	Wentworth, N.R.	James McMahon.
Lennox.....	Walter W. Meacham. ..	Wentworth, S.R..	Nicholas Awrey.
Lincoln.....	James Hiscott.	York, E.R.....	George B. Smith.
London.....	William R. Meredith...	York, W.R.....	John T. Gilmour.
Middlesex, E.R.	Richard Tooley.	York, N.R.....	E. L. Davis.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

## SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JOSEPH ADOLPHE CHAPLEAU, P.C.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1893.

Premier and President of the Council.....	Hon. L. O. Taillon.
Commissioner of Agriculture.....	" L. Beaubien.
Commissioner of Crown Lands.....	" E. J. Flynn.
Treasurer.....	" J. Hall.
Commissioner of Public Works.....	" G. A. Nantel.
Provincial Secretary.....	" L. P. Pelletier.
Attorney-General.....	" T. C. Casgrain.
Member without office.....	" Jno. McIntosh.

## LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

NO. OF LEGISLATURES.	Sessions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature. . . .	1st.....	Dec. 27, 1867..	Feb. 24, 1868..	} May 27, 1871.
	2nd.....	Jan. 20, 1869..	April 5, 1869..	
	3rd.....	Nov. 23, 1869..	Feb. 1, 1870..	
	4th.....	" 23, 1870..	Dec. 24, 1870..	
2nd Legislature . . . .	1st.....	Nov. 7, 1871..	Dec. 23, 1871..	} June 7, 1875.
	2nd.....	" 7, 1872..	" 24, 1872..	
	3rd.....	Dec. 4, 1873..	Jan. 28, 1874..	
	4th.....	" 3, 1874..	Feb. 23, 1875..	
3rd Legislature . . . .	1st.....	Nov. 4, 1875..	Dec. 24, 1875..	} March 22, 1878.
	2nd.....	" 10, 1876..	" 28, 1876..	
	3rd.....	Dec. 19, 1877..	March 9, 1878..	
4th Legislature.....	1st.....	June 4, 1878..	July 20, 1878..	} Nov. 7, 1881.
	2nd.....	" 19, 1879..	Oct. 31, 1879..	
	3rd.....	May 28, 1880..	July 24, 1880..	
	4th.....	April 28, 1881..	June 30, 1881..	
5th Legislature.....	1st.....	March 8, 1882..	May 27, 1882..	} Sept. 9, 1886.
	2nd.....	Jan. 18, 1883..	March 30, 1883..	
	3rd.....	March 27, 1884..	June 10, 1884..	
	4th.....	" 5, 1885..	May 9, 1885..	
	5th.....	April 8, 1886..	June 21, 1886..	
6th Legislature. . . .	1st.....	Jan. 27, 1887..	May 18, 1887..	} May 10, 1890.
	2nd.....	May 15, 1888..	July 12, 1888..	
	3rd.....	Jan. 9, 1889..	March 21, 1889..	
	4th.....	" 7, 1890..	April 2, 1890..	
7th Legislature.....	1st.....	Nov. 4, 1890..	Dec. 30, 1890..	Dec. 22, 1891.
8th Legislature.. . .	1st.....	April 26, 1892..	June 24, 1892..	
	2nd.....	Jan. 12, 1893..	Feb. 27, 1893..	

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SPEAKER—HON. P. B. DE LABRUÈRE.

CLERK—LOUIS FRECHETTE.

Divisions.	Name.	Divisions.	Name.
Alma.....	Tourville, Louis.	Lauzon.....	Audet, N.
Bedford .....	Wood, Thomas.	Les Laurentides.	Chapais, Thomas.
De la Durantaye	Garneau, Pierre.	Mille Isles ....	Marsil, David.
De Lanaudière..	Sylvestre, Louis.	Montarville....	DeBoucherville, C. B.
De la Vallière..	Méthot, François X. O.	Repentigny.....	Archambault, Horace.
De Lorimier....	Laviolette, Joseph G.	Rigaud.....	Prévost, Wilfred.
De la Salaberry.	Starnes, Henry.	Rougemont....	LaBruère, P. B. de
Golfe.....	Ross, David A.	Shawinigan.....	Ross, John Jones.
Grandville ....	Pelletier, Thomas Ph.	Sorel ....	Dorion, Joseph A.
Inkerman.....	Bryson, George, jun.	Stadacona .....	
Kénébec.. .....	Cormier, Napoléon Chas.	Victoria.....	Ward, James Kew.
Lasalle. ....	Larue, F. X. Praxède.	Wellington.....	Gilman, Francis E.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. P. E. LEBLANC.

CLERK—L. G. DESJARDINS.

Constituencies.	Representatives.	Constituencies.	Representatives.
Argenteuil.....	Simpson, Wm. John.	Montmagny....	Bernatchez, Nazaire.
Arthabaska.....	Girouard, Joseph Ena.	Montmorency...	Casgrain, Hon. T. C.
Bagot.....	McDonald, Milton.	Montreal No. 1..	Martineau, François.
Beauce.....	Poirier, Joseph.	Montreal No. 2..	Augé, Olivier Maurice.
Beauharnois.....	Bisson, E. H.	Montreal No. 3..	Parizeau, Damase.
Bellevue.....	Turgeon, Adéland.	Montreal No. 4..	Morris, Alexander Webb
Berthier.....	Allard, Victor.	Montreal No. 5..	Hall, Hon. John Smythe
Bonaventure.....	Mercier, Honoré.	Montreal No. 6..	Kennedy, Patrick.
Brome.....	England, Rufus Nelson.	Napierville.....	Ste. Marie, Louis.
Chambly.....	Taillon, Hon. L. O.	Nicolet.....	Beaubien, Hon. L.
Champlain.....	Grenier, Dr. Pierre.	Ottawa.....	Tétreau, Nérée.
Charlevoix.....	Morin, Joseph.	Pontiac.....	Gillies, David.
Chateauguay.....	Greig, William.	Portneuf.....	Tessier, Jules.
Chicoutimi and		Quebec Centre..	Chateauvert, Victor.
Saguenay.....	Petit, Honoré.	Quebec (County)	Fitzpatrick, Charles.
Compton.....	McIntosh, Hon. John.	Quebec East....	Shehyn, Joseph.
Dorchester.....	Pelletier, Hon. L. P.	Quebec West....	Carbray, Félix.
Drummond.....	Cooke, Peter Joseph.	Richelieu.....	Lacouture, Louis.
Gaspé.....	Flynn, Hon. E. J.	Richmond.....	Bédard, Joseph.
Hochelaga.....	Villeneuve, Joseph Oct.	Rimouski.....	Tessier, Auguste.
Huntingdon.....	Stephens, Geo. W.	Rouville.....	Girard, Alfred.
Iberville.....	Gosselin, François (jr.)	St. Hyacinthe..	Cartier, Dr. Antoine P.
Jacques Cartier..	Descarries, Joseph A.	St. John.....	Marchand, Félix G.
Joliette.....	Tellier, Joseph Mathias.	St. Maurice.....	Duplessis, L. T. N. L.
Kamouraska.....	Desjardins, Chs. Alf.	St. Sauveur.....	Parent, S. Napoleon.
Lake St. John..	Girard, Joseph.	Shefford.....	Savaria, Adolphe F.
Laprairie.....	Doyon, Cyrille.	Sherbrooke.....	Panneton, L. E.
L'Assomption...	Marion, Joseph.	Soulanges.....	Bourbonnais, Avila G.
Laval.....	LeBlanc, Hon. P. Evar.	Stanstead.....	Hackett, M. F.
Lévis.....	Baker, Ignace Angus.	Témiscouata...	Rioux, Napoléon.
L'Islet.....	Déchène, F. G. Miville.	Terrebonne.....	Nantel, Hon. G. A.
Lotbinière.....	Laliberté, E. Hippolyte.	Three Rivers...	Normand, Téléphore E.
Maskinongé.....	Caron, Hector.	Two Mountains.	Beauchamp, Benjamin.
Matane.....	Pinault, L. F.	Vaudreuil.....	Cholette, Hilaire.
Mégantic.....	King, James.	Verchères.....	Lussier, A. A. E. E.
Missisquoi.....	Spencer, Elijah Edmund	Wolfe.....	Chicoyne, Jérôme A.
Montcalm.....	Magnan, Octave.	Yamaska.....	Gladu, Victor.



## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

## SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—HALIFAX.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. MALACHY BOWES DALY.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1893.

President of the Council and Provincial Secretary. ....	Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Attorney-General . . . . .	" J. W. Longley.
Commissioner of Works and Mines. ....	" Charles E. Church.
Member without office. ....	" Thomas Johnson.
" " . . . . .	" Daniel McNeil.
" " . . . . .	" C. F. McIsaac.
" " . . . . .	" G. H. Murray.

## LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

NO. OF LEGISLATURES.	Ses- sions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature . . . . .	*1st. ....	Jan. 30, 1868.	Sept. 21, 1868.	} April 17, 1871.
	2nd. ....	April 29, 1869.	June 14, 1869.	
	3rd. ....	Feb. 17, 1870.	April 18, 1870.	
	4th. ....	" 2, 1871.	" 4, 1871.	
2nd Legislature. ....	1st. ....	Feb. 22, 1872.	April 18, 1872.	} Nov. 23, 1874.
	2nd. ....	" 27, 1873.	" 30, 1873.	
	3rd. ....	Mar. 12, 1874.	May 7, 1874.	
3rd Legislature. ....	1st. ....	Mar. 11, 1875.	May 6, 1875.	} Aug. 21, 1878.
	2nd. ....	Feb. 10, 1876.	April 4, 1876.	
	3rd. ....	" 15, 1877.	" 12, 1877.	
	4th. ....	" 21, 1878.	" 4, 1878.	
4th Legislature. ....	1st. ....	Mar. 6, 1879.	April 17, 1879.	} May 23, 1882.
	2nd. ....	Feb. 26, 1880.	" 10, 1880.	
	3rd. ....	Mar 3, 1881.	" 14, 1881.	
	4th. ....	Jan. 19, 1882.	Mar. 10, 1882.	
5th Legislature . . . . .	1st. ....	Feb. 8, 1883.	April 19, 1883.	} May 20, 1886.
	2nd. ....	" 14, 1884.	" 19, 1884.	
	3rd. ....	" 19, 1885.	" 24, 1885.	
	4th. ....	" 25, 1886.	May 11, 1886.	
6th Legislature .. . . .	1st. ....	Mar. 10, 1887.	May 3, 1887.	} April 21, 1890.
	2nd. ....	Feb. 23, 1888.	April 16, 1888.	
	3rd. ....	" 21, 1889.	" 17, 1889.	
	4th. ....	" 20, 1890.	" 15, 1890.	
7th Legislature. ....	1st. ....	April 2, 1891.	May 19, 1891.	}
	2nd. ....	Mar. 3, 1892.	April 30, 1892.	
	3rd. ....	Jan. 19, 1893.	April 28, 1893.	

\*Adjourned 25th February till 6th August, 1868.

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT—HON. ROBERT BOAK, Halifax.

CLERK—A. G. TROOP.

The Honourable—

D. McN. Parker.  
 Loran E. Baker.  
 Charles M. Francheville.  
 David McCurdy.  
 Hiram Black.  
 W. H. Owen.  
 Geo. Whitman.  
 Samuel Locke.  
 M. H. Goudge.  
 W. H. Ray.

The Honourable—

Thos. L. Dodge.  
 Jno. McNeil.  
 Jason M. Mack.  
 Isidore LeBlanc.  
 Geo. H. Murray.  
 H. H. Fuller.  
 H. M. Robichau.  
 Robt. Drummond.  
 C. N. Cummings.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. M. J. POWER.

CLERK—J. W. OUSELEY.

Constituencies.	Members.	Constituencies.	Members.
Annapolis Co...	Hon. J. W. Longley. Henry Munro.	Inverness. . . .	Hon. D. McNeil. John McKinnon.
Antigonish. ....	Colin F. McIsaac. Chris. P. Chisholm.	King's.....	A. P. Welton. B. Webster.
Cape Breton. ...	A. J. McDonald. Jos. McPherson.	Lunenburg Co..	Hon. C. E. Church. J. D. Sperry.
Colchester. ....	Geo. Clark. F. A. Laurence.	Pictou. ....	W. Cameron. J. D. McGregor.
Cumberland. ....	G. W. Forest. Wm. Oxley.	Queen's.....	Alex. Grant. Rich. Hunt.
Digby. ....	E. E. Tupper. A. M. Comeau.	Richmond. ....	A. M. Hemeon. Jos. Matheson.
Guysborough. ...	A. F. Cameron. H. Morrow.	Shelburne. ....	A. A. LeBlanc. C. H. Cahan.
Halifax. ....	Hon. Wm. S. Fielding. Hon. M. J. Power.	Victoria. ....	Hon. Thos. Johnson. John A. Fraser.
Hants. ....	Wm. Roche, jun. T. B. Smith. Arthur Drysdale.	Yarmouth. ....	John L. Bethune. F. Hatfield. William Law.

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

## SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—FREDERICTON.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. SIR SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY, K.C.M.G., C.B.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1893.

Premier and Attorney-General.....	Hon. A. G. Blair.
Provincial Secretary.....	“ James Mitchell.
Chief Commissioner of Public Works.....	“ Henry R. Emmerson.
Surveyor-General.....	“ Lemuel J. Tweedie.
Solicitor-General.....	“ A. S. White.
Member without office .....	“ Chas. H. La Billois.
“ .....	“ Henry A. Connell.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLIES SINCE 1867.

No. OF GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.	Ses- sions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st General Assembly...	1st.....	Feb. 13, 1868.	Mar. 23, 1868.	} June 3, 1870.
	2nd....	Mar. 4, 1869.	April 21, 1869.	
	3rd....	Feb. 10, 1870.	“ 7, 1870.	
2nd General Assembly ..	1st.....	Feb. 16, 1871.	Feb. 22, 1871.	} May 15, 1874.
	2nd....	April 5, 1871.	May 17, 1871.	
	3rd....	Feb. 29, 1872.	April 11, 1872.	
	4th....	“ 27, 1873.	“ 14, 1873.	
	5th....	“ 12, 1874.	“ 8, 1874.	
3rd General Assembly...	1st.....	Feb. 18, 1875.	April 10, 1875.	} May 14, 1878.
	2nd....	“ 17, 1876.	“ 13, 1876.	
	3rd....	“ 8, 1877.	Mar. 16, 1877.	
	4th....	Aug. 28, 1877.	Sept. 5, 1877.	
	5th....	Feb. 26, 1878.	April 18, 1878.	
4th General Assembly...	1st.....	Feb. 27, 1879.	April 15, 1879.	} May 25, 1882.
	2nd....	Mar. 9, 1880.	“ 23, 1880.	
	3rd....	Feb. 8, 1881.	Mar. 25, 1881.	
	4th....	“ 16, 1882.	April 6, 1882.	
5th General Assembly...	1st.....	Feb. 22, 1883.	Mar. 3, 1883.	} April 2, 1886.
	2nd....	April 12, 1883.	May 3, 1883.	
	3rd....	Feb. 28, 1884.	April 1, 1884.	
	4th....	“ 26, 1885.	“ 6, 1885.	
	5th....	“ 25, 1886.	“ 2, 1886.	
6th General Assembly...	1st.....	Mar. 3, 1887.	April 5, 1887.	} Dec. 30, 1889.
	2nd....	“ 1, 1888.	“ 6, 1888.	
	3rd....	“ 7, 1889.	“ 17, 1889.	
7th General Assembly...	1st.....	Mar. 13, 1890.	April 23, 1890.	} Sept. 28, 1892.
	2nd....	“ 11, 1891.	“ 16, 1891.	
	3rd....	“ 3, 1892.	“ 7, 1892.	
8th General Assembly...	1st.....	Mar. 9, 1893.	April 15, 1893.	

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. JNO. P. BURCHILL.

CLERK—HENRY BARTLETT RAINSFORD.

Constituencies.	Members.
Albert .....	Hon. Henry R. Emmerson. William J. Lewis, M.D.
Carleton.....	Hon. Henry A. Connell. J. T. Allan Di'blee.
Charlotte. ....	Hon. James Mitchell. James O'Brien. James Russell. George F. Hill.
Gloucester .....	John Sivewright. Théolime Blanchard.
Kent.....	James D. Phinney. John B. Gogain.
King's.....	Hon. Albert S. White. George G. Scovil. G. Hudson Flewelling.
Madawaska .....	Levit Thériault.
Northumberland .....	Hon. Lemuel J. Tweedie. James Robinson. Hon. John P. Burchill. John O'Brien.
Queen's.....	Lauchlan P. Farris. Hon. A. G. Blair.
Restigouche .....	Hon. Charles H. LaBillois. W. Albert Mott.
St. John (city).....	William Shaw. Albert Colby Smith. Alfred A. Stockton. Silas Alward.
St. John (county).....	Albert T. Dunn. John McLeod.
Sunbury.....	William E. Perley. Charles B. Harrison.
Victoria.....	George T. Baird.
Westmoreland .....	John W. Y. Smith. Amasa E. Killam. Henry A. Powell. W. Woodbury Wells.
York. ....	William K. Allen. William T. Howe. Herman H. Pitts. James K. Pinder.

## PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

(Entered Confederation, 15th July, 1870.)

## SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—WINNIPEG.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JOHN CHRISTIAN SCHULTZ.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1893.

Premier, President of the Council, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration and Railway-Commissioner.....	Hon. Thomas Greenway.
Attorney-General and Provincial Lands Commissioner....	“ Clifford Sifton.
Minister of Public Works.....	“ Robert Watson.
Provincial Secretary and Municipal Commissioner.....	“ John D. Cameron.
Provincial Treasurer.....	“ Daniel H. McMillan.

## LEGISLATURES SINCE 1870.

NO. OF LEGISLATURES.	Ses- sions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature.....	1st.....	Mar. 15, 1871.	May 3, 1871.	} Dec. 16, 1874.
	2nd.....	Jan. 16, 1872.	Feb. 21, 1872.	
	3rd.....	Feb. 5, 1873.	Mar. 8, 1873.	
	*4th.....	Nov. 4, 1873.	July 22, 1874.	
2nd Legislature.....	1st.....	Mar. 31, 1875.	May 14, 1875.	} Nov. 11, 1878.
	2nd.....	Jan. 18, 1876.	Feb. 4, 1876.	
	3rd.....	“ 30, 1877.	“ 28, 1877.	
	4th.....	“ 10, 1878.	“ 2, 1878.	
3rd Legislature.....	†1st.....	Feb. 1, 1879.	June 25, 1879.	Nov. 26, 1879.
4th Legislature.....	1st.....	Jan. 22, 1880.	Feb. 14, 1880.	} Nov. 13, 1882.
	2nd.....	Dec. 16, 1880.	Dec. 23, 1880.	
	3rd.....	Mar. 3, 1881.	May 25, 1881.	
	4th.....	April 27, 1882.	“ 30, 1882.	
5th Legislature.....	1st.....	May 17, 1883.	July 7, 1883.	} Nov. 11, 1886.
	2nd.....	Mar. 13, 1884.	June 3, 1884.	
	3rd.....	“ 19, 1885.	May 2, 1885.	
	4th.....	“ 4, 1886.	“ 28, 1886.	
6th Legislature.....	1st.....	April 14, 1887.	June 10, 1887.	} June 16, 1888.
	2nd.....	Jan. 12, 1888.	May 18, 1888.	
7th Legislature.....	†1st.....	Aug. 28, 1888.	Oct. 16, 1888.	} June 27, 1892.
	‡2nd.....	Nov. 8, 1888.	Mar. 5, 1889.	
	3rd.....	Jan. 30, 1890.	“ 31, 1890.	
	4th.....	Feb. 26, 1891.	April 18, 1891.	
	5th.....	Mar. 10, 1892.	“ 20, 1892.	
8th Legislature.....	1st.....	Feb. 2, 1893.	Mar. 11, 1893.	

\* Adjourned 8th November, 1873, till 5th February, 1874; adjourned from 5th February till 2nd July, 1874. † Adjourned 7th February, 1879, till 8th April, 1879; adjourned from 8th April, 1879, till 27th May, 1879. ‡ Adjourned September 16, 1888, to October 16, 1888. § Adjourned November 17, 1888, to January 31, 1889. || Adjourned to March 10, 1891.



## PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. S. J. JACKSON.

CLERK—E. G. CONKLIN.

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.
Avondale.....	James Hartney.
Beautiful Plains.....	J. A. Davidson.
Birtle.....	Charles J. Mickle.
Brandon City.....	W. A. Macdonald.
Carillon.....	M. Jerome.
Cypress.....	A. Doig.
Dauphin.....	T. A. Burrows.
Deloraine.....	T. H. Kellett.
Dennis.....	J. F. Frame.
Emerson.....	D. H. McFadden.
Kildonan.....	J. J. Bird.
Killarney.....	F. M. Young.
Lakeside.....	J. G. Rutherford.
Lansdowne.....	E. Dickson.
La Verandrye.....	T. Paré.
Lorne.....	R. G. O'Malley.
Manitou.....	R. Ironside.
Minnedosa.....	R. H. Myers.
Morden.....	T. Duncan.
Morris.....	A. F. Martin.
Mountain.....	Hon. Thos. Greenway.
Norfolk.....	R. F. Lyons.
North Brandon.....	Hon. Clifford Sifton.
Portage la Prairie.....	Hon. R. Watson.
Rhineland.....	V. Winkler.
Rockwood.....	Hon. S. J. Jackson.
Rosenfeldt.....	E. Winkler.
Russell.....	James Fisher.
St. Andrews.....	F. W. Colcleugh.
St. Boniface.....	J. E. P. Prendergast.
Saskatchewan.....	D. McNaught.
Souris.....	A. M. Campbell.
South Brandon.....	H. C. Graham.
Springfield.....	Thos. H. Smith.
Turtle Mountain.....	John Hettle.
Westbourne.....	Thos. L. Morton.
Winnipeg Centre.....	Hon. D. H. McMillan.
Winnipeg North.....	P. C. McIntyre.
Winnipeg South.....	Hon. J. D. Cameron.
Woodlands.....	Hugh Armstrong.

## PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Entered Confederation, 20th July, 1871.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT - - VICTORIA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. EDGAR DEWDNEY.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1893.

President of the Council.....	Hon. Chas. E. Pooley, Q.C.
Premier, Attorney-General and Clerk of Executive Council.....	" Theodore Davie, Q.C.
Provincial Secretary, Minister of Mines and Minister of Education and Immigration. . . . .	" James Baker.
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.....	" Forbes George Vernon.
Minister of Finance and Agriculture.....	" John Herbert Turner.

## LEGISLATURES SINCE 1871.

NO. OF LEGISLATURES.	Sessions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature.....	1st.....	Feb. 15, 1872..	April 11, 1872..	} Aug. 30, 1875.
	2nd.....	Dec. 17, 1872..	Feb. 21, 1873..	
	3rd.....	" 18, 1873..	Mar. 2, 1874..	
	4th.....	Mar. 1, 1875..	April 22, 1875..	
2nd Legislature .. .	1st.....	Jan. 10, 1876..	May 19, 1876..	} April 12, 1878.
	2nd.....	Feb. 21, 1877..	April 18, 1877..	
	3rd.....	" 7, 1878..	" 10, 1878..	
3rd Legislature .....	1st.....	July 29, 1878..	Sept. 2, 1878..	} June 13, 1882.
	2nd.....	Jan. 29, 1879..	April 29, 1879..	
	3rd.....	April 5, 1880..	May 8, 1880..	
	4th.....	Jan. 24, 1881..	Mar. 25, 1881..	
	5th.....	Feb. 23, 1882..	April 21, 1882..	
4th Legislature ...	1st.....	Jan. 25, 1883..	May 12, 1883..	} June 3, 1886.
	2nd.....	Dec. 3, 1883..	Feb. 18, 1884..	
	3rd.....	Jan. 12, 1885..	Mar. 9, 1885..	
	4th.....	" 25, 1886..	April 6, 1886..	
5th Legislature .....	1st... ..	Jan. 24, 1887..	April 7, 1887..	} May 10, 1890.
	2nd.....	" 27, 1888..	" 28, 1888..	
	3rd. ....	" 31, 1889..	" 6, 1889..	
	4th.....	" 23, 1890..	" 26, 1890..	
6th Legislature .....	1st.....	Jan. 15, 1891..	April 20, 1891..	
	2nd.....	" 28, 1892..	" 23, 1892..	
	3rd.....	" 26, 1893..	" 12, 1893..	

## PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. D. W. HIGGINS.

CLERK—THORNTON FELL.

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.
Alberni.....	Fletcher, Thos.
Cassiar.....	Hall, Robert H.
Cariboo.....	Watt, Hugh.
	Rogers, Samuel A.
	Nason, I. B.
Cowichan.....	Croft, Henry.
Comox.....	Davie, Hon. Theodore.
	Hunter, Jos.
Esquimalt.....	Pooley, Hon. C. E.
	Higgins, Hon. D. W. (Speaker).
Kootenay East.....	Baker, Lt.-Col. Hon. James.
Kootenay West.....	Kellie, James M.
Lillooet.....	Stoddart, David A.
	Smith, A. W.
Nanaimo.....	Foster, Thos.
	McKenzie, Colin C.
Nanaimo City.....	Keith, Thos.
New Westminster City.....	Brown, John C.
	Kitchen, Thos. E.
New Westminster.....	Punch, Jas.
	Sword, Colin B.
The Islands.....	Booth, John P.
Vancouver.....	Cotton, Francis C.
	Horne, James W.
	Beaven, Robert.
Victoria City.....	Grant, John.
	Milne, Geo. L.
	Turner, Hon. J. H.
Victoria.....	Anderson, G. W.
	Eberts, David McE.
	Martin, G. B.
Yale.....	Semlin, C. A.
	Vernon, Hon. Forbes George.

## PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1873.)

## SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—CHARLOTTETOWN.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JEDEDIAH SLASON CARVELL.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1893.

Premier and Attorney-General ..... Hon. Fred. Peters.  
 Commissioner of Public Works..... " J. R. Maclean.  
 Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands.... " Angus McMillan.

*Without Portfolio.*

Hon. Peter Sinclair.  
 " Donald Farquharson.  
 " Alexander Laird,  
 Hon. Thomas Kickham.  
 " James Richards.  
 " George Forbes.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLIES SINCE 1873.

NUMBER OF GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.	Ses- sions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st General Assembly....	1st.....	Mar. 5, 1874.	Apr. 28, 1874.	} July 1, 1876.
	2nd ....	" 18, 1875.	" 27, 1875.	
	3rd. ....	" 16, 1876.	" 29, 1876.	
2nd General Assembly. ..	1st.....	Mar. 14, 1887.	Apr. 18, 1877.	} Mar. 12, 1879.
	2nd ....	" 14, 1878.	" 18, 1878.	
	3rd. ....	Feb. 27, 1879.	Mar. 11, 1879.	
3rd General Assembly....	1st.....	Apr. 24, 1879.	June 7, 1879.	} April 15, 1882.
	2nd ....	Mar. 4, 1880.	Apr. 26, 1880.	
	3rd. ....	" 1, 1881.	" 5, 1881.	
	4th.....	" 8, 1882.	" 8, 1882.	
4th General Assembly....	1st.....	Mar. 20, 1883.	Apr. 27, 1883.	} June 5, 1886.
	2nd ....	" 6, 1884.	" 17, 1884.	
	3rd. ....	" 11, 1885.	" 11, 1885.	
	4th.....	Apr. 8, 1886.	May 14, 1886.	
5th General Assembly....	1st.....	Mar. 29, 1887.	May 7, 1887.	} Jan. 7, 1890.
	2nd ....	" 22, 1888.	Apr. 28, 1888.	
	3rd. ....	" 14, 1889.	" 17, 1889.	
6th General Assembly....	1st.....	Mar. 27, 1890.	May 7, 1890.	
	2nd ....	Apr. 23, 1891*.	July 15, 1891.	
	3rd. ....	Mar. 23, 1892.	May 5, 1892.	
	4th.....	" 8, 1893.	Apr. 20, 1893.	

\*Adjourned to 16th June.

## PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT. . . . . HON. BENJAMIN ROGERS.

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL. . . . . JOHN BALL.

Hon. William Campbell.  
 " Thomas W. Dodd.  
 " Wm. Hooper.  
 " Thomas Kickham.  
 " Alexander Laird.  
 " A. B. MacKenzie.  
 " Peter S. McNutt.

Hon. Joseph Murphy.  
 " James Nicholson.  
 " William D. Poole.  
 " Benjamin Rogers.  
 " James Ross.  
 " John G. Scrimgeour.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER. . . . . HON. BERNARD D. McLELLAN.

CLERK OF THE ASSEMBLY. . . . . ARCHIBALD McNEIL.

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.
King's County, 1st District. . . . .	Robertson, Alexander.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Macleay, Hon. James R.
" " 2nd District. . . . .	Sullivan, John P.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Underhay, J. C.
" " 3rd District. . . . .	McDonald, James E.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Shaw, Cyrus A.
" " 4th District. . . . .	Clow, James.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Macleod, Angus.
" " Georgetown. . . . .	Macdonald, A. J.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Gordon, Daniel.
Queen's County, 1st District. . . . .	Sinclair, Peter.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Warburton, A. B.
" " 2nd District. . . . .	Farquharson, Donald.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	McKay, Donald.
" " 3rd District. . . . .	Peters, Hon. Frederick.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Cumminsky, James H.
" " 4th District. . . . .	Forbes, George.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	McDonald, Hector C.
" " Charlottetown. . . . .	Jenkins, John T., M.D.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	McLeod, Neil.
Prince County, 1st District. . . . .	Mathewson, J. A.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	McLellan, Hon. Bernard D.
" " 2nd District. . . . .	McWilliams, Alfred.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Richards, J. W.
" " 3rd District. . . . .	Montgomery, John N.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Arsenault, J. O.
" " 4th District. . . . .	Bell, John H.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Bentley, G. W. W.
" " 5th District. . . . .	Rogers, David.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	McMillan, Hon. Angus.



## NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

(Added to the Dominion, 15th July, 1870.)

## SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—REGINA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JOSEPH ROYAL.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER, HAYTER REED. ASST. INDIAN COMMISSIONER, A. E. FORGET.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1893.

F. W. G. Haultain, Macleod.  
H. Mitchell, Mitchell.J. R. Neff, Moosomin.  
T. Tweed, Medicine Hat.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

CLERK OF ASSEMBLY - - R. B. GORDON.

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.
Batoche .....	Charles Eugene Boucher.
Battleford .....	James Clinkskill.
Banff .....	Robert G. Brett.
Calgary .....	John Lineham.
	H. S. Cayley.
Cannington .....	S. S. Page.
Cumberland .....	Jno. F. Betts.
Edmonton .....	Frank Oliver.
Kinistino .....	Wm. F. Meyers.
Lethbridge .....	Chas. A. Magrath.
Macleod .....	F. W. G. Haultain.
Medicine Hat .....	Thomas Tweed.
Mitchell .....	Hillyard Mitchell.
Moose Jaw .....	Jas. H. Ross.
Moosomin .....	Jno. Ryerson Neff.
North Qu'Appelle .....	Wm. Sutherland.
North Regina .....	David F. Jelly.
Prince Albert .....	Thomas McKay.
Red Deer .....	Francis E. Wilkins.
Souris .....	Geo. H. Knowling.
South Qu'Appelle .....	Geo. S. Davidson.
South Regina .....	Daniel Mowat.
St. Albert .....	Antoine Prince.
Wallace .....	Frederick Robert Insinger.
Whitewood .....	Daniel Campbell.
Wolseley .....	James P. Dill.

## HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN LONDON.

OFFICE—17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER, BART., G.C.M.G.

SECRETARY—JOSEPH G. COLMER, C.M.G.

## PREVIOUS HIGH COMMISSIONERS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.
Hon. Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G.. . . . .	May 11, 1880.
Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G. . . . .	May 30, 1883.
Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G. . . . .	May 23, 1888.

110. In January, 1887, Sir Charles Tupper resigned the High Commissionership, and came to this country to fill the position of Minister of Finance, which position he resigned in May, 1888, and was re-appointed High Commissioner.

The High Commissioner.

111. The following table gives a list of British possessions, with the dates of acquisition, form of Government and name of Governor in each case. The colonies may be divided into four classes, viz. : Crown colonies : which are entirely controlled by the Imperial Government. Representative: in which the Crown only has a veto on legislation, but the Imperial Government retains control of public offices. Responsible: in which the Crown has a veto on legislation, but no control over public offices. Protectorate: more or less organized Government, administered by the Crown.

Governors of British Possessions.

## GOVERNORS, ETC., OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COLONY.	Form of Government.	Date of Acquisition.	OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Europe—					
Gibraltar .....	Crown..	1704	Governor and Commander-in-Chief..	Gen. Sir Lothian Nicholson, K.C.B., R.E.	Feb. 26, 1891
Malta .....	Repres.	1800	" "	Gen. Sir H. A. Smyth, R.A., K.C.M.G.	Mar. 1, 1890
Asia—					
Ceylon .....	" "	1796	" "	The Hon. Sir Arthur E. Havelock, K.C.M.G.	May 28, 1890
Cyprus.....	" "	1878	High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief.....	Sir W. J. Sendall, K.C.M.G.	April 5, 1892
Hong Kong.....	Crown..	1843	Governor and Commander-in-Chief..	Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.	Dec. 10, 1891
India (British).....	" "	1625-1885	Viceroy and Governor-General.....	The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G.	Dec. 10, 1888
Labuan.....	" "	1846	Governor and Commander-in-Chief..	C. V. Creagh, Esq., C.M.G.	Jan. 1, 1890
Straits Settlement.....	" "	1785-1819	" "	Sir Cecil C. Smith, G.C.M.G.	Oct. 20, 1887
Africa—					
Basutoland.....	Protect.	1868	Resident Commissioner .....	Sir Marshall J. Clarke, late R.A., K.C.M.G.	April 8, 1884
Cape Colony .....	Respon.	1806-1877	Governor and Commander-in-Chief..	Sir H. Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Dec. 13, 1889
Bechuanaland. ....	Crown..	1885	Governor .....	Sir H. Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	
Gambia.....	" "	1831	Administrator .....	Sir S. G. A. Shipard, K.C.M.G.	Oct. 1, 1885
Gold Coast .....	" "	1861	" .....	R. B. Dlewelyn, C.M.G.	April 20, 1891
Lagos .....	" "	1861	Governor and Commander-in-Chief..	Sir W. B. Griffith, K.C.M.G.	27, 1888
Mauritius. ....	" "	1810	" "	G. T. Carter, Esq., C.M.G.	Sept. 1891
Natal.....	Repres.	1838	" "	Sir C. C. Lees, K.C.M.G.	Dec. 21, 1889
Zululand .....	Protect.	1886	Governor .....	Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.	" 1, 1889
			Resident Commissioner .....	M. Osborn, C.M.G.	June 21, 1887

Zanzibar .....	Protect.	1890	British Agent and Consul-General.	Gerald H. Portal, C.B.	1892
St. Helena.....	Crown.	1651	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Wm. Grey Wilson, Esq., C.M.G.	July 18, 1890
Sierra Leone.....	"	1787	"	Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G.	May 16, 1892
America—					
Bermudas.....	Repres.	1699	"	Lieut. Gen. Thos. Casey Lyons, C.B.	July 18, 1892
Honduras.....	Crown.	1783-1786	Governor.....	Sir A. Moloney, K.C.M.G.	Sept. —, 1891
Canada.....	Respon.	1713-1760	Governor-General.	The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, G.C.B.	June 11, 1888
British Guiana....	Repres.	1803	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Right Hon. Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G.	Jan. 13, 1888
Newfoundland .....	Respon.	1583	"	Sir J. T. N. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.	18, 1889
West Indies—					
Bahamas.....	Repres.	1670	"	Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G.	Nov. 1, 1887
Turk's Island.....	Crown.	1629-1655	Chief Commissioner.	H. Higgins, Esq.	—, 1891
Jamaica.....	"	1629-1655	Capt.-Gen. and Governor-in-Chief.	Sir Henry A. Blake, K.C.M.G.	Mar. " 9, 1889
Windward Islands—					
St. Lucia.....	Repres.	1605-1803	Administrator.....	Brigade Surgeon V. S. Gouldsbury, M.D., C.M.G.	May 26, 1891
St. Vincent.....	"	"	"	L. C. Maling, Esq., C.M.G.	July 11, 1889
Grenada.....	"	1605-1803	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Hon. Sir W. F. Hely Hutchinson, K.C.M.G.	Nov. 28, 1889
Barbados.....	"	1605	"	Sir J. S. Hay, K.C.M.G.	April 1, 1892
Leeward Islands—					
Virgin Islands.....	"	1626-1763	Commissioner.....	Edward J. Cameron, Esq.	— 1887
St. Kitts and Nevis..	"	"	"	J. S. Churchill, Esq.	Jan. 13, 1888
Antigua.....	"	"	Governor and Commander in-Chief.	Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G.	Dec. 17, 1888
Montserrat.....	"	1626 1763	Commissioner.....	E. Baynes, Esq.	
Dominica.....	"	"	"	G. R. LeHunte, Esq.	
Trinidad.....	Crown.	1797	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.	Aug. 19, 1891
Tobago.....	"	1797	Commissioner.....	W. Low, Esq.	
Australasia—					
New Zealand.....	Respon.	1841	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G.	June 7, 1892
New South Wales and Norfolk Island	"	1787	"	The Rt. Hon. Sir R. W. Duff, K.C.M.G.	1893
New Guinea.....	Crown.	1884	Administrator.....	Sir Wm. Macgregor, M.D., K.C.M.G.	Sept. 4, 1888
Queensland.....	Respon.	1859	Governor and Commander-in-Chief.	Gen. Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.	May 1, 1889

GOVERNORS, ETC., OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*Concluded.*

COLONY.	Form of Govern-ment.	Date of Acquisi-tion.	OFFICE.	NAME.	Date of Assumption of Office.
South Australia.....	"	1836	"	.. Rt. Hon. Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G.	April 11, 1889
Tasmania. ....	"	1803	"	.. Sir A. H. Palmer, K.C.M.G.....	.. 1893
Victoria.....	"	1787	"	.. Right Hon. Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	Nov. 28, 1889
Western Australia...	Repres.	1829	"	.. Sir W. C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G....	Oct. 2, 1890
South Seas—					
Fiji Islands.....	Crown..	1874-1881	"	.. Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G.	Feb. 27, 1888
Falkland Islands....	"	1833	"	.. Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G....	April 13, 1891



112. A list is given below of the sovereigns and rulers of the principal countries in the world, with dates of birth, titles and dates of assumption of office. It will be seen that Queen Victoria has reigned 11 years longer than any other ruler mentioned in the table, having succeeded to the throne in 1837, at the age of eighteen years. Her Majesty, however, is not the oldest ruler, for the Bey of Tunis and the King of Denmark are her seniors in age. The King of Spain is still the youngest sovereign in the list.

Sovereigns and rulers in principal countries.

## SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1893.

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Title.	Year of Accession or Assumption of Office.
Great Britain and Ireland.	Victoria . . . . .	1819	Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.	1837
	“ . . . . .		Empress of India. . . . .	1877
Afghanistan. . . . .	Abdul Rahman Khan . . . . .	1880	Ameer of Afghanistan. . . . .	1880
Austro-Hungarian Empire.	Francis Joseph I. . . . .	1830	Emperor of Austria. . . . .	1848
	“ . . . . .		King of Hungary and Bohemia. . . . .	1867
Belgium. . . . .	Leopold II. . . . .	1835	King of the Belgians. . . . .	1865
Brazil. . . . .	General Floriano Peixoto. . . . .	1837	President of the United States of Brazil. . . . .	1891
Bulgaria. . . . .	Ferdinand of Saxe-Cobourg. . . . .	1861	Prince. . . . .	1887
China . . . . .	Kuang Hsu. . . . .	1871	Emperor of China. . . . .	1875
Denmark. . . . .	Christian IX. . . . .	1818	King of Denmark. . . . .	1863
Egypt. . . . .	Abbas Pasha. . . . .	1874	Khedive of Egypt. . . . .	1892
France. . . . .	Marie F. Sadi-Carnot . . . . .	1837	President of the French Republic. . . . .	1887
German Empire. . . . .	William II. . . . .	1859	German Emperor. . . . .	1888
	“ . . . . .		King of Prussia. . . . .	1888
Greece. . . . .	George I. . . . .	1845	King of the Hellenes. . . . .	1864
Holland. . . . .	Wilhelmina Helena Pauline. . . . .	1880	Queen of the Netherlands. . . . .	1890
	Emma. . . . .		Queen Regent. . . . .	1890
Italy. . . . .	Humbert. . . . .	1844	King of Italy. . . . .	1878
Japan. . . . .	Mutsuhito. . . . .	1852	Mikado of Japan. . . . .	1867
Mexico. . . . .	Porfirio Diaz. . . . .	1830	President of the Confederate Republic of Mexico. . . . .	1884
Montenegro . . . . .	Nicholas . . . . .	1841	Prince of Montenegro. . . . .	1860
Morocco. . . . .	Mulai-Hassan. . . . .	1831	Sultan of Morocco. . . . .	1873
Persia. . . . .	Nasser-ed-Deen. . . . .	1829	Shah of Persia . . . . .	1848
Peru. . . . .	Colonel Bermudez. . . . .	1830	President of the Republic of Peru. . . . .	1890
Portugal. . . . .	Dom Carlós I. . . . .	1863	King of Portugal. . . . .	1889
Roumania. . . . .	Charles I. . . . .	1839	Prince of Roumania. . . . .	1866
	“ . . . . .		King of do . . . . .	1881
Russia. . . . .	Alexander III. . . . .	1845	Czar of Russia. . . . .	1881
Servia. . . . .	Alexander I. . . . .	1876	King of Servia. . . . .	1889

SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES,  
1893—*Concluded.*

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Title.	Year of Accession or Assumption of Office.
Spain.....	Alfonso XIII.. ....	1886	King of Spain.....	1886
	Maria Christina. ....	1858	Queen Regent.....	1885
Sweden and Norway.	Oscar II.. ....	1829	King of Sweden and Norway.	1872
Switzerland.....	Walter Hauser ....	....	President of the Swiss Confederation.*	1892
Tunis .....	Sidi Ali Pasha. ....	1817	Bey of Tunis. ....	1882
Turkey.....	Abdul Hamid II ...	1844	Sultan of Turkey. ....	1876
United States.....	Grover Cleveland ...	1837	President of the United States.	1892
Zanzibar.....	Seyyid Ali .....	1855	Sultan of Zanzibar.....	1890

\*Elected annually.

## CHAPTER II.

## POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

113. The first census of the Dominion of Canada was taken on the 2nd April, 1871, and comprised the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The Province of Manitoba had been admitted into the Confederation in the previous year, when a census of it was taken. It was not, therefore, included in the census of 1871. The total population of the four provinces was found to be 3,485,761. Census of Canada, 1871.

114. A census of Prince Edward Island, then an independent province, was taken in the same year, giving a population of 94,021; and a census of British Columbia was taken in 1870, when the population was ascertained to be 36,247, including Indians. This province was also at that time independent. Census of P.E.I. and B.C., 1871 and 1870.

115. The population of Manitoba at taking of the census in 1870 was 18,995, including 6,767 Indians. Census of Manitoba, 1870.

116. The population, therefore, of what at present constitutes the Dominion, exclusive of the North-west Territories, may be set down to have been, in 1871, 3,635,024. The population of the Territories was at the same time estimated to be 60,000. Population of the Dominion, 1871.

117. The next census was taken on the 4th April, 1881, and comprised the whole of the present Dominion, the total population of which was then found to be 4,324,810. Census, 1881.

118. The third census was taken on the 6th April, 1891, when the population was ascertained to be 4,833,239. Census, 1891.

119. The following table gives the population of the several provinces according to the respective censuses :— Census, 1871, 1881, 1891.

POPULATION OF CANADA, 1871, 1881 AND 1891.

Provinces.	1871.	1881.	Increase Per cent.	1891.	Increase Per cent.
Ontario.....	1,620,851	1,926,922	18·6	2,114,321	9·93
Quebec.....	1,191,516	1,359,027	14·0	1,488,535	9·53
Nova Scotia.....	387,800	440,572	13·6	450,396	2·22
New Brunswick.....	285,594	321,233	12·4	321,263	0·00
Manitoba.....	18,995	*62,260	247·2	152,506	144·95
British Columbia.....	36,427	49,459	36·4	98,173	98·49
Prince Edward Island.....	94,021	108,891	15·8	109,078	0·17
The Territories.....	.....	56,446	.....	98,967	75·33
Total.....	3,635,024	4,324,810	18·97	4,833,239	11·74

\*65,954 originally; 3,694 were taken off and added to Ontario, when the boundary was changed.

Particulars of census, 1881.

120. Full particulars of the census of the Dominion in 1881 will be found in the Statistical Abstracts for 1885 and 1886.

Census, 1891.

121. The following is a comparative statement of the population of the several electoral districts in Canada in 1881 and 1891 with particulars of increase or decrease, as the case may be.

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS,  
ACCORDING TO CENSUS, 1881 AND 1891.

ONTARIO.

Electoral Districts.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number,	Per cent.
Addington .....	23,470	24,151	681	2·9
Algoma .....	24,014	41,856	17,842	69·3
Bothwell .....	22,477	25,593	3,116	13·3
Brant, North .....	17,645	16,993	-652	-3·7
Brant, South .....	20,482	23,359	2,877	14·0
Brockville .....	15,107	15,853	746	4·9
Bruce, East .....	22,355	21,355	-1,000	-4·4
Bruce, North .....	18,645	22,530	3,885	20·8
Bruce, West .....	24,218	20,718	-3,500	-14·4
Cardwell .....	16,770	15,382	-1,388	-8·2
Carleton .....	18,777	21,746	2,969	15·8
Cornwall and Stormont .....	23,198	27,156	3,958	17·0
Dundas .....	20,598	20,132	-466	-2·2
Durham, East .....	18,710	17,053	-1,657	-8·8
Durham, West .....	17,555	15,374	-2,171	-12·4
Elgin, East .....	25,748	26,724	976	3·8
Elgin, West .....	23,480	23,925	445	1·8
Essex, North .....	25,659	31,523	5,864	22·8
Essex, South .....	21,303	24,022	2,719	12·7
Frontenac .....	14,993	13,445	-1,548	-10·3
Glengarry .....	22,221	22,447	226	1·0
Grenville, South .....	13,526	12,929	-597	-4·4
Grey, East .....	25,334	26,225	891	3·5
Grey, North .....	23,334	26,341	3,007	12·9
Grey, South .....	25,703	23,672	-2,031	-7·9
Haldimand .....	17,660	16,307	-1,353	-7·6
Halton .....	21,919	21,982	63	0·3
Hamilton .....	35,961	47,245	11,284	31·4
Hastings, East .....	17,313	18,050	737	4·2
Hastings, North .....	20,479	22,213	1,734	8·4
Hastings, West .....	17,400	18,964	1,564	8·9
Huron, East .....	21,720	18,968	-2,752	-12·6
Huron, South .....	21,991	19,184	-2,807	-12·7
Huron, West .....	23,512	20,021	-3,491	-14·8
Kent .....	29,194	31,434	2,240	7·6
Kingston .....	14,091	19,263	5,172	36·7

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS,  
1881 AND 1891—*Continued.*  
ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Electoral Districts.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Lambton, East. . . . .	21,725	24,269	2,544	11·7
Lambton, West. . . . .	20,890	23,446	2,556	12·2
Lanark, North. . . . .	19,855	19,260	—595	—2·9
Lanark, South. . . . .	17,945	19,862	1,917	10·6
Leeds and Grenville, North. . .	12,423	13,521	1,098	8·8
Leeds, South. . . . .	22,206	22,449	243	1·1
Lennox. . . . .	16,314	14,900	—1,410	—8·6
Lincoln and Niagara. . . . .	23,300	21,806	—1,494	—6·4
London. . . . .	19,746	22,281	2,535	12·8
Middlesex, East. . . . .	25,107	25,569	462	1·8
Middlesex, North. . . . .	21,268	19,090	—2,178	—10·2
Middlesex, South. . . . .	18,888	18,806	—82	—0·4
Middlesex, West. . . . .	19,491	17,288	—2,203	11·3
Monck. . . . .	15,940	15,315	—625	3·9
Muskoka and Parry Sound. . . .	17,636	26,515	8,879	50·3
Nipissing. . . . .	1,959	13,020	11,061	564·8
Norfolk, North. . . . .	20,933	19,400	—1,533	—7·3
Norfolk, South. . . . .	19,019	17,780	—1,239	—6·5
Northumberland, East. . . . .	22,991	21,995	—996	—4·3
Northumberland, West. . . . .	16,984	14,947	—2,037	—11·9
Ontario, North. . . . .	21,281	21,385	104	0·4
Ontario, South. . . . .	20,244	18,371	—1,873	—9·2
Ontario, West. . . . .	20,189	18,792	—1,397	—6·9
Ottawa (City). . . . .	27,412	37,269	9,857	36·0
Oxford, North. . . . .	24,390	26,131	1,741	7·1
Oxford, South. . . . .	24,778	22,421	—2,357	—9·5
Peel. . . . .	16,387	15,466	—921	—5·6
Perth, North. . . . .	26,538	26,907	369	1·4
Perth, South. . . . .	21,608	19,400	—2,208	—10·2
Peterborough, East. . . . .	20,402	21,919	1,517	7·4
Peterborough, West. . . . .	13,310	15,808	2,498	18·7
Prescott. . . . .	22,857	24,173	1,316	5·7
Prince Edward. . . . .	21,044	18,889	—2,155	—10·2
Renfrew, North. . . . .	19,124	23,005	3,881	18·2
Renfrew, South. . . . .	19,042	23,972	4,930	25·9
Russell. . . . .	25,082	31,643	6,561	26·1
Simcoe, East. . . . .	27,185	35,801	8,616	31·7
Simcoe, North. . . . .	26,120	28,203	2,083	7·9
Simcoe, South. . . . .	22,721	20,824	—1,897	—8·3
Toronto, Centre. . . . .	22,983	26,632	3,649	15·9
Toronto, East. . . . .	24,867	43,564	18,697	75·2
Toronto, West. . . . .	38,565	73,832	35,267	91·4
Victoria, North. . . . .	16,661	16,849	188	1·1
Victoria, South. . . . .	20,813	20,455	—358	—1·7
Waterloo, North. . . . .	20,986	25,325	4,339	20·6
Waterloo, South. . . . .	21,754	25,139	3,385	15·6
Welland. . . . .	26,152	25,132	—1,020	—3·9
Wellington, Centre. . . . .	26,816	23,387	—3,420	—12·7
Wellington, North. . . . .	26,024	24,956	—1,068	—4·0
Wellington, South. . . . .	25,400	24,373	—1,027	4·0



POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS,  
1881 AND 1891—*Continued.*

ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Electoral Districts.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Wentworth, North .....	15,998	14,591	—1,407	—8·7
Wentworth, South .....	15,539	16,770	1,231	7·8
York, East .....	22,853	35,148	12,295	53·8
York, North .....	21,730	20,284	—1,446	—6·6
York, West .....	18,884	41,857	22,973	121·6

QUEBEC.

Argenteuil .....	14,947	15,158	221	1·4
Bagot .....	21,199	21,695	496	2·3
Beauce .....	32,020	37,222	5,202	16·2
Beauharnois .....	16,005	16,662	651	4·1
Bellechasse .....	16,914	18,368	1,454	8·6
Berthier .....	21,838	19,836	—1,992	—9·1
Bonaventure .....	18,908	20,835	1,927	10·2
Brome .....	15,827	14,709	—1,118	—7·0
Chambly .....	10,858	11,704	846	7·8
Champlain .....	26,818	29,207	2,389	8·2
Charlevoix .....	17,901	19,038	1,137	6·3
Chateauguay .....	14,393	13,864	—529	—3·6
Chicoutimi and Saguenay .....	32,409	38,281	5,872	17·2
Compton .....	19,581	22,779	3,198	16·3
Dorchester .....	18,710	19,017	307	1·8
Drummond and Arthabaska .....	37,360	43,923	6,563	17·6
Gaspé .....	25,001	26,875	1,874	10·0
Hochelaga .....	40,079	80,998	40,919	102·1
Huntingdon .....	15,495	14,385	—1,110	—7·2
Iberville .....	14,459	11,893	—2,566	—17·0
Jacques Cartier .....	12,345	13,832	1,487	12·0
Joliette .....	21,988	22,921	933	4·1
Kamouraska .....	22,181	20,454	—1,727	—7·8
Laprairie .....	11,436	10,900	—536	—4·7
L'Assomption .....	15,282	13,674	—1,608	—10·1
Laval .....	9,462	9,436	—26	—0·3
Lévis .....	27,980	25,995	—1,985	—7·1
L'Islet .....	14,917	13,823	—1,094	—7·3
Lotbinière .....	20,857	20,688	—159	—0·8
Maskinongé .....	17,493	17,829	336	1·9
Megantic .....	19,056	22,233	3,177	16·7
Missisquoi .....	17,784	18,549	765	4·3
Montcalm .....	12,966	12,131	—835	—6·4
Montmagny .....	16,422	14,726	—1,696	—10·3
Montmorency .....	12,322	12,309	—13	—0·1
Montreal, Centre .....	25,078	28,122	3,044	12·1
Montreal, East .....	67,506	92,079	24,573	36·4

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS,  
1881 AND 1891—*Continued.*QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

Electoral Districts.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Montreal, West.....	48,163	62,494	14,331	29·7
Napierville.....	10,511	10,101	— 410	— 3·9
Nicolet.....	26,611	28,735	2,124	8·0
Ottawa County.....	49,432	63,560	14,128	26·8
Pontiac.....	19,939	22,084	2,145	9·6
Portneuf.....	25,175	25,813	638	2·5
Quebec, Centre.....	17,898	17,649	— 249	— 1·4
Quebec, East.....	31,900	36,200	4,300	13·5
Quebec, West.....	12,648	9,241	— 3,407	— 26·9
Quebec County.....	20,278	19,503	— 775	— 3·8
Richelieu.....	20,218	21,354	1,136	5·6
Richmond and Wolfe.....	26,339	31,347	5,008	19·0
Rimouski.....	33,791	33,430	— 361	— 1·0
Rouville.....	18,547	16,012	— 2,535	— 13·6
St. Hyacinthe.....	20,630	21,433	803	3·9
St. John's.....	12,265	12,282	17	0·1
St. Maurice.....	12,986	12,267	— 719	6·5
Shefford.....	23,233	23,263	30	0·1
Sherbrooke.....	12,221	16,088	3,867	31·3
Soulanges.....	10,220	9,608	— 612	— 5·9
Stanstead.....	15,556	18,067	2,511	16·2
Temiscouata.....	25,484	25,698	214	0·9
Terrebonne.....	22,969	23,128	159	0·7
Three Rivers.....	9,296	8,834	— 462	— 4·9
Two Mountains.....	15,894	15,027	— 867	— 5·4
Vaudreuil.....	11,485	10,792	— 693	— 5·9
Verchères.....	12,449	12,257	— 192	— 1·5
Yamaska.....	17,091	16,058	— 1,033	— 6·0

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Annapolis.....	20,598	19,350	— 1,248	— 6·0
Antigonish.....	18,060	16,114	— 1,946	— 10·7
Cape Breton.....	31,258	34,244	2,986	9·4
Colchester.....	26,720	27,160	440	1·6
Cumberland.....	27,368	34,529	7,161	26·1
Digby.....	19,881	19,897	16	.....
Guysborough.....	17,808	17,195	— 613	— 3·4
Halifax (City).....	36,100	38,495	2,395	6·8
Halifax (County).....	31,817	32,863	1,046	3·3
Hants.....	23,359	22,052	— 1,307	— 5·1
Inverness.....	25,651	25,779	128	0·5
King's.....	23,469	22,489	— 970	— 4·1
Lunenburg.....	28,583	31,075	2,492	8·7
Pictou.....	35,535	34,541	— 994	— 2·7
Queen's.....	10,577	10,610	33	0·3
Richmond.....	15,121	14,399	— 722	— 4·7
Shelburne.....	14,913	14,956	43	0·3
Victoria.....	12,470	12,432	— 38	— 0·6
Yarmouth.....	21,284	22,216	932	4·3

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS,  
1881 AND 1891—*Continued.*

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

Electoral Districts.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Albert .....	12,329	10,971	—1,358	—11·0
Carleton .....	23,365	22,529	— 836	— 3·6
Charlotte .....	26,087	23,752	—2,335	— 8·9
Gloucester .....	21,614	24,897	3,283	15·2
Kent .....	22,618	23,845	1,227	5·4
King's .....	25,617	23,087	—2,530	— 9·8
Northumberland .....	25,109	25,713	604	2·4
Queen's .....	14,017	12,152	—1,865	—13·3
Restigouche .....	7,058	8,308	1,250	17·7
St. John (City) .....	26,127	24,184	—1,943	— 7·5
St. John (County) .....	26,839	25,390	—1,449	— 5·3
Sunbury .....	6,651	5,762	— 889	—13·3
Victoria .....	15,686	18,217	2,531	16·1
Westmoreland .....	37,719	41,477	3,758	9·9
York .....	30,397	30,979	582	1·9

## MANITOBA.

Lisgar .....	12,679	22,103	9,424	74·3
Marquette .....	15,449	36,069	20,620	133·4
Provencher .....	12,496	15,469	2,973	23·7
Selkirk .....	13,651	53,226	39,575	304·0
Winnipeg .....	7,985	25,639	17,654	221·1

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Cariboo .....	7,550	5,519	—2,031	—27·0
New Westminster .....	15,417	42,226	26,809	120·5
Vancouver .....	9,991	18,229	8,238	82·5
Victoria .....	7,301	18,538	11,237	153·9
Yale .....	9,200	13,661	4,461	30·4

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

King's .....	26,433	26,633	200	0·7
Prince .....	34,347	36,470	2,123	6·2
Queen's .....	48,111	45,975	—2,136	— 4·4

## THE TERRITORIES.

Alberta .....	25,515	25,277	41,284	164·7
Assiniboia, East .....		20,482		
Assiniboia, West .....		9,890		
Saskatchewan .....	30,931	11,150	1,237	4·0
Unorganized .....		†32,168		

† Wholly estimated.

122. The urban population of Canada has been divided, in the following tables, into three groups: (1) cities and towns of population of 5,000 and upwards; (2) of 3,000 to 5,000; (3) of 1,500 to 3,000. The object of this division is to show the growth of the cities and towns and villages separately, so that those interested may at once ascertain the development of urban life in each of the three grades. In order to prevent confusion in making comparisons, it is necessary to point out that, in many cases, additions to population have been caused by the annexation of adjacent territory since 1881—notably in the cases of Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, London and St. John. In each such instance the population of the annexed region as it was in 1881 has been added, in the tables, to the population of that year as given in the Census volumes of 1881, in order that the comparison of growth may be exact.

Urban  
popula-  
tion, 1891.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA OF 5,000  
INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS, 1881 AND 1891.

Cities and Towns.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Montreal.....	155,237	*216,650	61,413	39.5
Toronto.....	96,196	*181,220	85,024	88.4
Quebec.....	62,446	63,090	644	1.0
Hamilton.....	35,960	*48,980	13,020	36.2
Ottawa.....	31,307	*44,154	12,847	41.0
St. John.....	41,353	*39,179	-2,174	-5.2
Halifax.....	36,100	†38,556	2,456	6.8
London.....	26,266	*31,977	5,711	21.7
Winnipeg.....	7,985	25,642	17,657	221.1
Kingston.....	14,091	19,264	5,173	36.7
Victoria, B.C.....	5,925	16,841	10,916	184.2
Vancouver, B.C.....		13,685	13,685	.....
St. Henri.....	6,415	13,415	7,000	109.1
Brantford.....	9,616	12,753	3,137	32.6
Charlottetown.....	11,485	11,374	-111	-0.9
Hull.....	6,890	11,265	4,375	63.5
Guelph.....	9,890	10,539	649	6.5
St. Thomas.....	8,367	10,370	2,003	23.9
Windsor.....	6,561	10,322	3,761	57.3
Sherbrooke.....	7,227	10,110	2,883	39.9
Belleville.....	9,516	9,914	398	4.2
Peterboro'.....	6,812	9,717	2,905	42.6
Stratford.....	8,239	9,501	1,262	15.3
Ste. Cunégonde.....	4,849	9,293	4,444	91.7

\* The population in the 1881 column includes the same boundaries as in the 1891 column and consequently differs in these cases, where annexations have taken place since 1881, from the population as given by the Census of 1881.

† The Imperial troops stationed in Halifax, and their families (when on the strength of the regiment), are not included in these figures.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA OF 5,000  
INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS, 1881 AND 1891—*Con.*

Cities and Towns.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
St. Catharines.....	9,631	9,170	—461	—4·7
Chatham, Ont. ....	7,873	9,052	1,179	15·0
Brockville .....	7,609	8,793	1,184	15·5
Moncton.....	5,032	8,765	3,733	74·2
Woodstock, Ont.....	5,373	8,612	3,239	60·4
Three Rivers.....	8,670	8,334	—336	—3·8
Galt.....	5,187	7,535	2,348	45·2
Owen Sound.....	4,426	7,497	3,071	69·5
Berlin.....	4,054	7,425	3,371	83·1
Lévis.....	7,597	7,301	—296	—3·9
St. Hyacinthe.....	5,321	7,016	1,695	31·9
Cornwall.....	4,468	6,805	2,337	52·3
Samia.....	3,874	6,693	2,819	72·7
Sorel.....	5,791	6,669	878	15·2
New Westminster.....	1,500	6,641	5,141	342·9
Fredericton.....	6,218	6,502	284	4·5
Yarmouth.....	3,485	6,089	2,604	74·7
Lindsay.....	5,080	6,081	1,001	19·7
Barrie.....	4,854	5,550	696	14·3
Valleyfield.....	3,906	5,516	1,610	41·2
Truro.....	3,461	5,102	1,641	47·4
Port Hope.....	5,581	5,042	—539	—9·6

POPULATION OF TOWNS IN CANADA WITH FROM 3,000 TO 5,000  
INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891.

Towns.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Collingwood.....	4,445	4,940	495	11·1
Cobourg.....	4,957	4,829	—128	—2·5
Springhill.....	900	4,813	3,913	434·7
St. John's, Que.....	4,314	4,772	458	10·6
Orillia.....	2,911	4,752	1,841	63·2
Nanaimo.....	1,645	4,595	2,950	179·3
West Toronto Junction.....	.....	4,518	4,518	.....
Carleton Place.....	1,975	4,435	2,460	124·5
Pembroke.....	2,820	4,401	1,581	56·0
Trenton.....	3,042	4,364	1,322	43·5
Petrolia.....	3,465	4,357	892	25·8
Ingersoll.....	4,318	4,191	—127	—2·9
Fraserville.....	2,291	4,175	1,884	82·2
Oshawa.....	3,992	4,066	74	1·9
Lunenburg.....	1,750	4,044	2,294	131·1
Dartmouth, N.S.....	3,786	4,576	790	20·8



POPULATION OF TOWNS IN CANADA WITH FROM 1,000 TO 5,000  
INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891—*Concluded.*

Towns.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Calgary.....		3,876	3,876	
Smith's Falls.....	2,087	3,864	1,777	85.0
Goderich.....	4,564	3,839	-725	-15.8
Amherst.....	2,274	3,781	1,507	66.2
Brandon.....		3,778	3,778	
New Glasgow.....	2,595	3,777	1,182	45.6
Lachine.....	2,406	3,761	1,355	56.3
Gananoque.....	2,871	3,669	798	27.8
Lauson.....	3,556	3,551	-5	-0.1
Dundas.....	3,709	3,546	-163	-4.4
Mile End Village.....	1,537	3,537	2,000	130.1
Napanee.....	3,680	3,434	-246	-6.7
St. Marys.....	3,415	3,416	1	
Bowmanville.....	3,504	3,377	-127	-3.6
Portage la Prairie.....		3,363	3,363	
Niagara Falls.....	2,347	3,349	1,002	42.7
Joliette.....	3,268	3,347	79	2.5
Arnprior.....	2,147	3,341	1,194	55.6
Deseronto.....	1,670	3,338	1,668	99.8
Strathroy.....	3,817	3,316	-501	-13.1
Woodstock, N.B.....	2,487	3,290	803	32.3
Pictou.....	2,975	3,287	312	10.5
Brampton.....	2,920	3,252	332	11.3
Westville.....	2,202	3,152	950	43.3
Perth.....	2,467	3,136	669	27.0
Paris.....	3,173	3,094	-79	-2.4
Coaticook.....	2,682	3,086	404	15.0
Côte St. Antoine.....	884	3,076	2,192	248.0
Almonte.....	2,684	3,071	387	14.5
Walkerton.....	2,604	3,061	457	17.5

POPULATION OF VILLAGES IN CANADA WITH FROM 1,500 TO 3,000  
INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891.

Villages.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Pictou, N.S.....	3,403	2,999	-404	-11.8
Côte St. Louis.....	1,571	2,972	1,401	89.1
Orangeville, O.....	2,847	2,962	115	4.3
Waterloo.....	2,066	2,941	875	42.3
Prescott.....	2,999	2,919	-80	-2.6
Summerside, P.E.I.....	2,853	2,883	30	1.0
St. Jérôme, Q.....	2,032	2,868	836	41.1
Windsor, N.S.....	2,559	2,838	279	10.9

POPULATION OF VILLAGES IN CANADA WITH FROM 1,500 TO 3,000  
INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891—*Continued.*

Villages.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Farnham.....	1,880	2,822	942	44·7
Whitby, O ..	3,140	2,786	—354	—11·2
Longueuil, Q ..	2,355	2,757	402	17·0
Wallaceburg.....	1,525	2,726	1,201	80·0
Port Arthur.....	1,275	2,698	1,423	111·6
St. Stephen, N.B. ....	2,338	2,680	342	14·6
Simcoe.....	2,645	2,674	29	1·1
Seaforth.....	2,480	2,641	161	6·5
Clinton.....	2,606	2,635	29	1·1
Kincardine.....	2,876	2,631	—245	—8·5
Renfrew.....	1,605	2,611	1,006	62·6
Listowel.....	2,688	2,587	—101	—3·7
Nicolet.....	1,880	2,518	638	34·0
North Sydney.....	1,520	2,513	993	65·4
Liverpool, N.S. ....	2,680	2,465	115	—4·3
Sydney Mines.....	2,340	2,442	102	4·4
Sydney.....	1,480	2,426	946	64·0
Campbellford.....	1,418	2,424	1,006	70·9
Stellarton.....	2,297	2,410	113	5·0
Notre Dame de Grace.....	1,524	2,305	781	51·2
Amherstburg.....	2,672	2,279	—393	—14·0
Chicoutimi.....	1,935	2,277	342	12·5
Thorold .....	2,456	2,273	—183	—7·4
Ridgetown .....	1,538	2,254	716	46·5
Buckingham.....	1,479	2,239	760	51·3
Mount Forest.....	2,170	2,214	44	2·0
Aylmer, O .....	1,540	2,167	627	40·4
Wingham.....	1,918	2,167	249	12·9
Tilsonburg.....	1,939	2,163	224	11·6
Milltown, N.B. ....	1,664	2,146	482	22·9
New Market.....	2,006	2,143	137	6·8
Penetanguishene.....	1,089	2,110	1,021	93·9
Mitchell.....	2,284	2,101	—183	—8·0
Magog.....	768	2,100	1,332	174·1
Midland.....	1,095	2,088	993	90·0
Dresden.....	1,979	2,058	79	4·0
Forest.....	1,614	2,057	443	27·4
Richmond, Q.....	1,571	2,056	485	30·8
Hawkesbury.....	1,920	2,042	122	6·3
Welland.....	1,870	2,035	165	9·0
Uxbridge.....	1,824	2,023	199	10·9
Palmerston.....	1,828	2,007	179	9·7
Meaford.....	1,866	1,999	133	7·0
Warton.....	796	1,984	1,188	149·2
Portsmouth.....	1,734	1,974	240	13·8
Drummondville.....	900	1,955	1,055	117·3
Aylmer, Q.....	1,762	1,945	183	10·3
Caughnawaga.....	1,684	1,936	252	15·5
London, West.....	1,601	1,915	314	19·3
Leamington.....	1,411	1,910	499	35·4
Parrsboro'.....	1,206	1,909	703	58·2

POPULATION OF VILLAGES IN CANADA WITH FROM 1,500 TO 3,000 INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891—*Concluded.*

Villages.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Point Edward.....	1,293	1,882	589	45.6
Morrisburg.....	1,719	1,859	140	8.1
Gravenhurst.....	1,015	1,848	833	82.0
Preston.....	1,419	1,843	424	30.0
Oakville.....	1,710	1,825	115	6.7
Merritton.....	1,798	1,813	15	0.8
Exeter.....	1,725	1,809	84	4.8
Dunnville.....	1,808	1,776	-32	-1.7
Lachute.....	765	1,751	986	128.7
Aurora.....	1,540	1,743	203	13.1
Louiseville.....	1,381	1,740	359	26.0
Waterloo.....	1,617	1,733	116	7.1
Iberville.....	1,847	1,719	-128	-6.9
Granby.....	1,040	1,710	670	64.4
Essex Centre.....	800	1,709	909	113.6
Blenheim.....	1,212	1,708	496	40.9
Port Perry.....	1,800	1,698	-102	-5.6
Montmagny.....	1,738	1,697	-41	-2.1
Kentville, N.S.....	1,285	1,686	401	31.2
Parkhill.....	1,539	1,680	141	9.2
Harriston.....	1,772	1,687	-85	-4.8
Ashburnham.....	1,266	1,674	408	32.2
Port Elgin.....	1,400	1,659	259	18.5
Alexandria.....	1,200	1,614	414	34.5
Fergus.....	1,733	1,599	-134	-7.1
Windsor Mills.....	879	1,591	712	89.0
Beauharnois.....	1,499	1,590	91	6.0
Bedford.....	1,080	1,571	491	45.4
St. Boniface.....	1,283	1,553	270	21.0
Berthier.....	2,156	1,537	-619	-28.7
Gatineau Point.....	1,460	1,520	60	4.1
Georgetown.....	1,473	1,509	36	3.4

123. The urban population of Canada in 1871 was 686,019, or 18.8 per cent of the total population; in 1881 it was 912,934 or 21.1 per cent, and in 1891 it was 1,390,910 or 28.77 per cent. The growth of the urban at the expense of the rural population is one of the features of the present age throughout the world, and it is evident, from the foregoing figures that the movement prevails in Canada as well as elsewhere. The large increase between 1881 and 1891 is caused to a considerable extent by the growth of a number of small places, which had not attained a population of 1,500 in 1881.

Growth of  
urban po-  
pulation,  
1871-1891.

Proportions of urban and rural population, 1871-1891.

124. The proportions of the urban and rural populations respectively to the total population, in each of the census years, 1871, 1881 and 1891 are given below.

PROPORTION OF URBAN AND RURAL TO TOTAL POPULATION,  
1871, 1881, 1891.

Provinces.	1871.		1881.		1891.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Ontario .....	19·4	80·6	22·8	77·2	33·2	66·8
Quebec .....	19·5	80·5	22·8	77·2	29·2	70·8
Nova Scotia.....	14·0	86·0	13·6	86·4	21·2	78·8
New Brunswick.....	24·3	75·7	22·3	77·7	19·4	80·6
Manitoba .....	1·2	98·8	12·1	87·9	22·5	77·5
British Columbia.....	8·9	91·1	11·9	88·1	42·5	57·5
Prince Edward Island.	11·5	88·5	14·1	85·9	13·0	87·0
The Territories.....					5·6	94·4
Canada.....	18·8	81·2	21·1	78·9	28·7	71·3

Increase in urban population.

125. The increase in urban population in Ontario and Quebec must be, to a large extent, attributed to the reason given above; in Nova Scotia the increase is principally accounted for by the fact that in 1881, several places that really were towns, could not be treated as such, owing to their limits not having been defined. New Brunswick is remarkable for the steady decline in urban population during the last 20 years. In Manitoba and British Columbia, the increase has, of course, been considerable, especially in the latter province, where the growth of the city of Vancouver has been phenomenal, as it had no existence in 1881 and now forms 14 per cent of the population of the province.

Males and females, and proportion of sexes, 1881 and 1891.

126. The population of Canada in 1881 consisted of 2,188,778 males and 2,136,032 females, and in 1891 of 2,460,471 males and 2,372,768 females, and the following table gives comparative particulars of the proportions of the sexes in each province in 1881 and 1891.

## POPULATION OF CANADA BY SEXES, 1881 AND 1891.

Provinces.	1881.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ontario.....	976,461	946,767	1,069,487	1,044,834
Quebec.....	678,109	680,918	744,141	744,394
Nova Scotia.....	220,538	220,034	227,093	223,303
N. Brunswick.....	164,119	157,114	163,739	157,524
Manitoba.....	37,207	28,747	84,342	68,164
B. Columbia.....	29,503	19,956	63,003	35,170
P.E. Island.....	54,728	54,163	54,881	54,197
The Territories.....	28,113	28,333	53,785	45,182
Canada.....	2,188,778	2,136,032	2,460,471	2,372,768

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION,  
1881 AND 1891.

Provinces.	1881.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ontario.....	508	492	502	498
Quebec.....	498	502	499	501
Nova Scotia.....	500	500	504	496
New Brunswick.....	510	490	509	491
Manitoba.....	564	436	553	447
British Columbia.....	596	404	641	359
Prince Edward Island.....	502	498	503	497
The Territories.....	498	502	543	457
Canada.....	506	494	509	491

127. The preponderance of females which existed in 1881 in Quebec was maintained in 1891, though the proportion was not quite so large, while that in The Territories has been overcome, males, as was only to be expected, being largely in the majority. There was a decrease in the actual number of males in New Brunswick, and a consequent reduction in the proportion of sexes. There was an increase in the proportion of

Changes in proportions, as compared with 1881.



males in Canada in 1891, as compared with 1881, owing to the settling up of the Territories and British Columbia, but the proportion in the four older provinces remained about the same, viz., 504 males to 496 females.

Proportion of sexes in U. K.

128. The proportion in the United Kingdom is about 485 males to 515 females, and the older and more settled the country, the greater is the tendency for females to preponderate.

Native-born population of Canada.

129. The number of Canadians, *i.e.*, persons born in Canada, was, according to the census of 1891, 4,185,877, and according to the same authority in 1881, 3,715,492, showing an increase of 470,385. The increase in the native-born population, therefore, constituted 92.5 per cent of the total increase.

Omission of "origins."

130. No particulars of "origins" were taken in 1891, and very wisely so, as they were of no specially instructive value and only tended to perpetuate race distinctions.

Birth-places of the people, 1881 and 1891.

131. The following tables show the number of persons in each province in 1881 and 1891, that were born in Canada and in other countries, respectively; and the principal countries in which and in what numbers the foreign-born had their birthplaces.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE IN CANADA,  
1881 AND 1891.

Provinces.	1881.		1891.	
	Born in Canada.	Born in other Countries.	Born in Canada.	Born in other Countries.
Ontario. ....	1,493,509	429,752	1,708,702	405,619
Quebec .....	1,282,225	76,802	1,406,514	82,021
Nova Scotia. ....	412,589	27,960	423,890	26,506
New Brunswick.....	289,965	31,268	299,154	22,109
Manitoba.....	48,992	16,962	108,017	44,489
British Columbia....	34,957	14,492	56,851	41,322
Prince Edward Island.....	99,369	9,522	102,652	6,426
North-west Territories.....	53,886	2,560	80,097	18,870
Canada.....	3,715,492	609,318	4,185,877	647,362

## BIRTHPLACES OF THE FOREIGN BORN IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891.

Countries.	Ontario.		Quebec.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Manitoba.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
England.....	139,031	151,301	12,909	21,160	4,813	6,124	4,174	3,836	3,457	16,017
Scotland.....	82,173	70,157	10,237	9,484	10,851	7,638	4,168	2,935	2,868	7,444
Ireland.....	130,094	103,986	27,379	21,223	5,600	3,532	16,355	9,512	1,836	4,553
Newfoundland.....	771	2,001	809	1,843	2,058	4,040	262	346	16	72
Other British possessions.	1,835	1,592	681	1,086	517	355	174	115	56	208
Total, British possessions	353,904	329,037	52,015	54,796	23,839	21,689	25,133	16,744	8,233	28,294
France.....	1,549	1,294	2,239	2,883	222	200	63	55	81	474
Germany.....	23,270	23,440	1,023	1,371	254	233	203	193	220	857
Italy, Spain and Portugal	481	1,484	281	675	59	137	36	18	24	32
Russia.....	444	974	231	1,057	10	43	6	27	5,651	6,251
Scandinavian.....	852	1,316	358	554	114	245	444	485	121	3,746
United States..	45,454	42,702	19,415	18,524	3,004	3,238	5,108	4,278	1,752	3,063
Chinese.....	22	97	7	36	.....	5	.....	8	4	31
Other countries.....	3,743	5,275	1,233	2,125	481	715	275	301	876	1,741
Total, foreign countries.	75,815	76,582	24,787	27,225	4,144	4,816	6,135	5,365	8,729	16,195
Grand total, foreign born	429,719	405,619	76,802	82,021	27,960	26,505	31,268	22,109	16,962	44,489

Countries.	British Columbia		P. E. Island.		The Territories.		Canada.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
England.....	3,294	12,959	1,728	1,143	98	7,148	169,504	219,688
Scotland.....	1,204	4,368	3,425	2,165	136	3,403	115,062	107,584
Ireland.....	1,285	2,771	2,915	1,793	62	1,814	185,526	149,184
Newfoundland.....	8	437	671	555	1	42	4,596	9,336
Other British possessions....	203	574	75	47	6	473	3,547	4,440
Total, British possessions..	5,994	21,109	8,814	5,703	303	12,880	478,235	490,232
France.....	193	268	15	17	27	190	4,389	5,381
Germany.....	344	904	14	7	.....	747	25,328	27,752
Italy, Spain and Portugal...	101	587	10	11	.....	20	992	2,964
Russia.....	32	316	2	1	.....	870	6,376	9,222
Scandinavian.....	170	1,065	11	11	6	405	2,076	7,827
United States.....	2,295	6,567	609	582	116	1,961	77,753	80,915
Chinese.....	4,350	8,910	.....	1	.....	41	4,383	9,129
Other countries....	1,023	1,596	47	93	2,108	1,756	9,786	13,940
Total, foreign countries....	8,498	20,213	709	723	2,257	5,990	131,083	157,130
Grand total, foreign born..	14,492	41,322	9,522	6,426	2,560	18,870	609,318	647,362

Proportion of native and foreign born.

132. From the preceding tables it is found that the population of the several provinces had their birthplaces in Canada, other British Possessions and Foreign Countries in the following proportions, in 1881 and 1891.

PROPORTION OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN IN CANADA,  
1881 AND 1891.

Provinces.	1881.			1891.		
	Born in Canada.	Born in British Possessions.	Born elsewhere.	Born in Canada.	Born in British Possessions.	Born elsewhere.
Ontario.....	77·6	18·4	4·0	80·9	15·5	3·6
Quebec.....	94·4	3·8	1·8	94·5	3·7	1·8
Nova Scotia.....	93·6	5·4	1·0	94·1	4·9	1·0
New Brunswick.....	90·2	8·0	1·8	93·1	5·2	1·7
Manitoba.....	74·2	12·5	13·3	70·8	19·1	10·1
British Columbia.....	70·7	12·2	17·1	57·6	21·7	20·7
Prince Edward Island....	91·2	8·0	0·8	94·1	5·2	0·7
The Territories.....	95·4	0·6	4·0	71·5	19·5	9·0
Canada.....	85·9	11·1	3·1	86·6	10·1	3·3

The proportion of native-born has increased in the four older provinces and in Prince Edward Island, while it has decreased very considerably in the newer portions of the Dominion, showing that those portions are being largely settled by immigration from outside the country. Manitoba has evidently received a very large proportion of her increased population from the other provinces.

Number of French-speaking Canadians 1881 and 1891.

133. The use of French as an official language having been recognized by Great Britain shortly after the conquest of Canada in 1760, and having been confirmed at various times in the subsequent history of the country, it follows that a large number of the population are French-speaking Canadians, and the following table shows the number of such persons in the Dominion according to the censuses of 1881 and 1891.

## FRENCH-SPEAKING CANADIANS, 1881 AND 1891.

Provinces.	French-speaking Persons.		Proportion to Population.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Ontario.....	101,194	101,123	5·2	4·8
Quebec.....	1,071,581	1,186,346	78·9	79·8
Nova Scotia.....	40,997	29,838	9·3	6·6
New Brunswick.....	56,572	61,767	17·7	19·2
Manitoba.....	9,868	11,102	15·0	7·3
British Columbia.....	723	1,181	1·5	1·3
Prince Edward Island.....	10,736	11,847	9·8	10·8
The Territories.....	2,633	1,770	10·1	1·8
Canada.....	1,294,304	1,404,974	30·1	29·0

134. The total number of dwellings in Canada in 1891 was 931,768, of which 920,963 were of wood, brick or stone, 250 of sod (all in the North-west Territories), and 10,555 were shanties. Of the 931,768 houses, 855,535 were inhabited, 54,182 were empty, and 10,878 were under construction. Dwellings in Canada.

135. The number of houses inhabited in the several provinces in 1881 and 1891, together with the average number of persons under each roof, are given below : Number of inhabited houses.

## NUMBER of Inhabited Houses in Canada, 1881 and 1891.

Provinces.	1881.	1891.	Increase.	Average Number of Inhabitants.	
				1881.	1891.
Ontario.....	358,034	403,012	44,978	5·4	5·2
Quebec.....	216,112	244,540	28,428	6·3	6·0
Nova Scotia.....	73,736	78,433	4,697	5·9	5·7
New Brunswick.....	50,956	54,187	3,231	6·3	5·8
Manitoba.....	12,400	29,176	16,776	5·0	5·2
British Columbia.....	6,992	16,776	9,784	7·0	4·9
Prince Edward Island.....	17,684	18,359	675	6·1	5·9
The Territories.....	2,297	11,052	8,755	11·1	6·0
Total.....	738,211	855,535	117,327	5·8	5·6

Out of the 855,535 houses returned as inhabited, 697,166 were built of wood, 131,529 of brick and 25,981 of stone.

136. The following table will give some idea of the increase in the value of property during the last ten years, in some of the principal cities and towns in Canada. Thanks are due to the several clerks who Progress of some principal cities and

towns in  
Canada.

were obliging enough to furnish the information asked for. The census populations in 1881 and 1891 are given to assist the comparison. In comparing the assessments, it must not be forgotten that some of the principal cities have considerably enlarged their boundaries during the decade. No notice having been taken, for the last two years, of the applications for information, by the clerks of Quebec, St. Henri, Charlottetown, Stratford, Brockville, St. Hyacinthe, Sorel and Fredericton, those places have been struck out of the list.

Cities and Towns.	Population.		Assessment.		Municipal Debt, 1892.
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1892.	
			\$	\$	\$
Montreal.....	155,237	216,650	†80,273,910	a128,413,000	a*19,038,881
Toronto.....	96,196	181,220	56,286,039	151,168,450	a17,233,122
Hamilton.....	35,960	48,980	15,650,000	24,279,420	3,480,227
Ottawa.....	31,307	44,154	10,198,530	17,900,000	a3,179,089
St. John, N.B. ...	41,353	39,179	15,624,000	24,546,000	2,800,902
Halifax.....	36,100	38,556	14,468,520	14,500,000	2,300,134
London.....	26,266	31,977	10,194,919	14,979,547	1,845,523
Winnipeg.....	7,985	25,642	9,196,435	20,338,100	2,572,507
Kingston.....	14,091	19,264	5,465,807	7,931,850	821,041
Victoria, B.C. ...	5,925	16,841	2,749,075	18,749,125	1,148,432
Vancouver, B.C. ...	**	13,685	**	16,855,000	1,816,000
Brantford.....	9,616	12,753	3,630,490	6,439,530	689,426
Hull.....	6,890	11,265	1,347,199	1,928,249	271,000
Guelph.....	9,890	10,539	2,899,060	3,448,800	429,657
St. Thomas.....	8,367	10,370	2,543,925	4,040,610	341,368
Windsor.....	6,561	10,322	1,946,400	5,189,516	448,632
Sherbrooke.....	7,227	10,110	2,025,659	3,969,657	235,000
Belleville.....	9,516	9,914	3,642,004	3,973,661	408,000
Peterboro <sup>3</sup> .....	6,812	9,717	2,568,395	4,237,695	293,550
Ste. Cunégonde..	4,849	9,293		2,675,060	532,612
St. Catharines...	9,631	9,170	4,066,510	4,560,275	926,755
Chatham, Ont....	7,873	9,052		3,509,837	310,000
Moneton.....	5,032	8,765	1,195,815	2,492,750	160,000
Woodstock, Ont..	5,373	8,612	1,598,190	2,632,570	304,740
Three Rivers.....	8,670	8,334		2,533,936	426,318
Galt.....	5,187	7,535	1,166,356		
Owen Sound.....	4,426	7,497		2,683,150	385,482
Berlin.....	4,054	7,425		2,770,530	71,095
Lévis.....	7,597	7,301	1,834,570		
Cornwall.....	4,468	6,805	743,475	1,334,010	101,404
Sarnia.....	3,874	6,693	1,077,274	1,944,838	266,964
New Westminster.	1,500	6,641		6,027,372	881,500
Dartmouth, N.S..	3,786	6,249	1,318,755	1,402,260	281,300
Yarmouth.....	3,485	6,089	5,902,400	4,285,000	78,000
Lindsay.....	5,080	6,081	1,397,731	1,816,988	191,040
Barrie.....	4,854	5,550	1,320,528	1,441,720	72,168
Valleyfield.....	3,906	5,516	815,025	1,524,925	56,109
Truro.....	3,461	5,102	998,575	1,618,127	89,500
Port Hope.....	5,581	5,042	1,437,351	1,527,232	201,798

|| No returns. \*\* Not in existence. † Real estate only. a 1st Jan., 1892. \* The loan of \$5,000,000 made in Dec., 1892, is not included.



137. According to the census of 1881 the Indian or native population of Canada was 108,547, and in 1892, according to the report of the Department of Indian Affairs, it was 109,205, being apparently an increase over 1881 of 6,581, but a decrease as compared with 1891 of 12,433. The apparent decrease during 1892 is due to the fact that only partial returns have been received from some of the most northerly districts, while in Ontario and Quebec the figures have been changed in accordance with the census of 1891. It is not, however, claimed that any of these figures are quite correct, as there are still some places, particularly in British Columbia, where there are at present no resident agents, and the number of the Indians can only be estimated. It is considered, however, that the number of Indians in Canada is now larger than in 1881, though the actual increase cannot be definitely ascertained; but the mere fact of an increase at all affords the strongest possible evidence of the wisdom of the policy pursued by the Government, both before and since Confederation, and though the increase is at present mainly confined to the tribes in the eastern provinces, these tribes have passed through experiences similar to those which the Indians of the North-west are now undergoing, and the time may be hopefully looked forward to when the latter, accustomed to domestic life, will increase in like manner. The Indians, on 30th June, 1890, 1891 and 1892 respectively, were, according to the estimate of the Indian Department, distributed over the Dominion in the following numbers:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Ontario.....	17,776	17,915	17,589
Quebec.....	13,599	13,361	11,649
Nova Scotia.....	2,107	2,076	2,151
New Brunswick.....	1,569	1,521	1,511
Prince Edward Island.....	321	314	312
Manitoba and North-west Territories.....	25,743	25,195	23,852
Peace River district.....	2,038	2,038	1,725
Athabasca.....	8,000	8,000	6,441
Mackenzie.....	7,000	7,000	
Eastern Rupert's Land.....	4,016	4,016	4,016
Labrador, Canadian interior.....	1,000	1,000	1,000
Arctic coast.....	4,000	4,000	4,000
British Columbia.....	34,416	34,202	34,959
Total.....	122,585	121,638	109,205

138. It is satisfactory to note that the interest taken by the Indians in the education of their children is continually on the increase, and that the indisposition on the part of many to allow their children to enter any of the industrial schools has considerably diminished. The establishment of industrial and boarding schools at various points is of great importance, as these schools are calculated to have a much greater beneficial effect on the minds of the Indians than the day schools, because they remove the children from the deleterious home influences to which they would otherwise be subjected, and bring them in uninterrupted contact with all that tends to change their views and habits of life.

Indian interest in education increasing

Industrial institutions. 139. The number of industrial institutions and boarding schools is, at present, as follows :—

	Industrial Institutions.	Boarding Schools.
Ontario.....	6	2
Manitoba.....	4	4
N.-W. Territories.....	5	20
British Columbia.....	7	2

There are at present no institutions of the above nature in Quebec or the Maritime Provinces.

Number of pupils at Indian schools. 140. The following figures show that the Indians are steadily becoming more sensible of the benefits of education :—

NUMBER OF PUPILS AT THE INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES IN THE YEARS 1881, 1889, 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

Provinces.	1881.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Ontario.....	1,907	2,036	2,155	2,210	2,273
Quebec.....	404	528	516	562	559
Nova Scotia.....	107	123	121	121	114
New Brunswick.....	67	94	101	99	104
Manitoba.....					1,500
British Columbia.....	652	453	491	685	687
Prince Edward Island.....	18	19	19	21	43
North-west Territories.....	*971	*3,206	*3,268	*3,856	2,295
Total.....	4,126	6,459	6,671	7,554	7,575

\*Manitoba included.

Effect of increased education. 141. The principal increase will be seen to have been in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, there having been 2,906 more children at school in 1892 than in 1881. The number of children attending Indian schools in the older provinces remains about the same. The effect of this increased education is evidenced in many ways, notably by improvements in the way of dressing, much greater attention to personal cleanliness, and improved buildings, all of which signs are very important, as they indicate a gradual but effectual change of thought and habit.

Indian policy of the Government. 142. It is the policy of the Government to endeavour as much as possible to persuade the Indians to give up their restless and wandering habits and stay on their reserves and try to get something out of their land. For this purpose they assist the latter in every possible way, by supplying them with seed, implements, cattle and all things necessary for farming, as well as by the appointment of inspectors on many of the reserves, who act as instructors, superintend operations and try to instil into the minds of the Indians the first principles of farming.

143. Only those brought into personal contact with the Indians can understand the ignorance, superstition and intolerable laziness that have to be overcome before the Indian can be persuaded to take genuine interest in and persevere in the simplest farming operations ; but that the efforts of the Government are meeting with some success is shown by the following comparative table of Indian farming transactions in 1881 and 1892 :—

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF ACRES CULTIVATED AND THE QUANTITY OF PRODUCE RAISED BY INDIANS IN CANADA IN 1892 AND 1881.

Provinces.	Resident Indian Population.	Acres of Land Cultivated	Acres of Land newly Broken.	Total No. of Imple-ments.	Total No. of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs.
Ontario.....	17,218	75,761	1,134	9,994	17,944
Quebec.....	6,735	8,945	138	1,914	2,542
Nova Scotia ..	2,151	2,541	41	495	409
New Brunswick..	1,511	823	5	384	425
Manitoba and North-west Territories.....	23,852	15,927	1,783	26,577	19,575
British Columbia.....	23,163	10,042	1,255	5,770	23,437
Prince Edward Island.....	312	220	16	102	68
Canada.....	74,942	114,259	4,372	45,236	64,400
Canada, 1881.....	46,962	75,365	6,341	19,828	28,569

Provinces.	Bushels of Grain.	Bushels of Potatoes and Roots.	Tons of Hay.	Fish, Furs and other Industries — Value.
				\$
Ontario.....	385,262	120,041	13,066	174,660
Quebec.....	46,491	20,843	4,985	151,174
Nova Scotia.....	1,438	5,771	30	19,167
New Brunswick.....	4,294	6,869	219	23,925
Manitoba and North-west Territories...	95,184	99,537	23,041	264,567
British Columbia.....	77,850	76,314	6,158	669,628
Prince Edward Island.....	1,442	2,836	30	6,358
Canada.....	611,961	332,211	47,529	1,309,479
Canada, 1881.....	285,335	163,423	13,673	692,147

The Indian fund. 144. The amount at the credit of the Indian fund, which consists of moneys accrued from annuities secured to the Indians under treaty, and from sales of land, timber, stone, etc., surrendered by them, was, on 30th June, 1892, \$3,582,535, the expenditure from which, charged principally to interest, amounted to \$323,107. The expenditure from parliamentary appropriations was \$877,792, making a total of \$1,200,899.

Land sold for benefit of fund. 145. The quantity of land sold for the benefit of the Indians during the year was 22,817 acres, realizing \$45,185. The quantity of Indian lands now held by the Government for sale is about 460,244 acres.

Immigration returns. 146. The census returns of 1891 having proved that the figures respecting immigration, published year by year by the Department of Agriculture, were untrustworthy, they have been entirely omitted in this issue. It is evident that, however correct returns of *immigration* may be, they are only misleading as long as equally correct returns of *emigration* cannot be obtained.

Immigration in 1892. 147. The immigration to Canada in 1892 was generally satisfactory, and would no doubt have been larger than it actually was but for the outbreak of cholera in Europe towards the end of the summer. A large number settled in Manitoba and the North-west Territories during the year, and as they are reported to have brought with them, into Manitoba alone, 1,035 carloads of live stock and personal effects, it is evident that some of them, at least, came well prepared for settlement.

Land sales in Manitoba and the North-west. 148. The returns of the land sales by the principal railway and land companies in Manitoba and the North-west afford a not untrustworthy indication of the progress of settlement, for, while a certain percentage of the purchases will always be found to be of a speculative nature, the largest proportion are for purposes of settlement and cultivation. In 1892 the quantity of land sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was 392,467 acres, the amount realized having been \$1,355,687, being at the rate of \$3.45 per acre. The Hudson's Bay Company sold 19,700 acres, for \$116,620, or \$5.92 per acre. This company also sold town lots to the value of \$62,710. The Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Land Company sold 2,018 acres for \$6,362, being at the rate of \$3.15 per acre. The Calgary and Edmonton Land Company sold 13,072 acres for \$44,998, an average of \$3.44 per acre. These four companies, therefore, sold a total of 427,257 acres for \$1,523,667, being an average price of \$3.56 per acre.

Homestead entries, 1892. 149. The number of homestead entries made during the year was 4,948, representing 14,972 souls and 774,400 acres of land. The entries were made by 2,781 Canadians, 513 from the United States, 92 of whom were returned Canadians, 829 from the United Kingdom, 107 French, 95 Germans, 136 Austro-Hungarians, 242 Russians (other than



Mennonites), 70 Swedes and 76 Icelanders. The net addition to the population of Manitoba and the North-west by the above entries was 13,148, but of course the number of souls, represented by the 2,173 entries made by persons from other parts of Canada, was no addition to the population of the Dominion.

150. The various immigration agents again report that the demand for farm servants and female help continues to increase, and the present supply is very inadequate to meet it. The agent at Montreal reports, of agricultural labourers, that the applications made for good agricultural hands were far in excess of the supply, that the arrivals of female farm servants were wholly inadequate to satisfy the demand, and that the dearth of female domestics continues, there being a large and ever-increasing demand which cannot be supplied. Government agents all over the Dominion report, more or less, to the same effect. Farm labourers, female domestic and farm servants may emigrate with confidence that they will find situations on arrival. Mechanics are not wanted, the local supply being in excess of the demand.

151. The practice of granting assisted passages to immigrants was discontinued in 1888, but for the purpose of promoting settlement in the North-west, the Government has decided to pay a bonus of \$10 to each head of a family, and \$5 to each member of a family over the age of 12 years; also, \$10 additional bonus to each member of the family who shall, within six months after sailing, become a settler on land somewhere in the Dominion, west of the Province of Ontario, which land must have been acquired from the Government or from a corporation, which received it as a Crown grant. The object of this bonus is to assist the *bonâ fide* agricultural settler in the transportation expenses from points in Europe to points in the North-west.

152. Canada is provided with a system of quarantine stations, the chief of which are established at Grosse Isle, in the River St. Lawrence; Halifax, N.S., and Williams' Head, B.C. There are minor stations at St. John, N.B., Chatham, N.B., Pictou, N.S., Sydney, C.B., Port Hawkesbury, N.S., and Charlottetown, P.E.I. Every maritime port is also constituted what is called an unorganized quarantine station, the Collector of Customs being the quarantine officer, with power to employ a medical man in case of any vessel arriving with infectious disease, or well-founded suspicion of disease, from an infected port. At the inland ports, all Collectors of Customs are quarantine officers, with similar duties to those of the collectors at the maritime ports. The system pursued consists in taking off the sick from the vessel or train in the event of such arriving, and caring for the patients in hospital. The vessel, clothing, luggage and ship's dunnage are disinfected by the process of steam, the dioxide blast and the



bichloride mercuric drench. In the event of a vessel arriving with serious disease at any of the unorganized quarantine stations, it is sent to the nearest organized quarantine station, where there are the necessary disinfecting appliances. In view of the outbreak of cholera in Europe in the summer of 1892, the most important quarantine stations have been placed in a condition of thorough efficiency, and it is hoped that by vigilant inspection and the use of every precaution, the disease may be prevented from obtaining any foothold in the country, and should it appear, may be confined to the vessel bringing it.

Emigra-  
tion from  
United  
Kingdom,  
1815-1891.

153. According to British emigration returns, out of 13,132,231 persons of all nationalities who have emigrated from the United Kingdom during the years 1815 to 1891, 8,802,557 went to the United States, 2,052,896 to Canada, and 1,705,215 to Australasia, being respectively 67 per cent, 16 per cent and 13 per cent. After the discovery of gold in Australia, emigration to that country increased very rapidly, and during the period 1853-1891, 1,394,379 left Great Britain for Australasia and 1,016,182 for Canada. During the same period (1853-1891), out of 7,340,473 persons of British and Irish origin only, who emigrated, 4,895,942 went to the United States, 1,328,323 to Australasia and 755,194 to Canada, being in the proportion of 67 per cent, 18 per cent and 10 per cent respectively.

Emigra-  
tion from  
United  
Kingdom,  
1891.

154. In 1891, out of 334,543 persons, including foreigners, that emigrated from the United Kingdom, 252,016, or 75 per cent, went to the United States, 33,752, or 10 per cent, to Canada, and 19,957, or 6 per cent, to Australasia. It is quite possible that some of those returned as having emigrated to the United States finally settled in Canada, and *vice versa*. During the last five years emigration to Canada has been considerably in excess of that to Australasia.

Area of  
Canada.

155. The area of Canada is estimated to contain 3,456,383 square miles. It is the largest of all the British possessions, embracing considerably more than one-third of the whole Empire. The continent of Australia is the next largest, having an area of 3,030,771 square miles, and the area of Tasmania and New Zealand added to this makes the total area 3,161,493 square miles, or 294,890 square miles less than that of Canada. The total area of the British Empire, according to official figures, is, exclusive of protectorates, 9,040,497 square miles. The combined area, therefore, of Canada and the Australasian colonies, exclusive of New Guinea, comprises rather more than 70 per cent of the whole Empire.

Area of  
Europe  
and  
Canada  
compared.

156. The area of the whole continent of Europe is about 3,661,360 square miles. It is therefore only about 204,980 square miles larger than the Dominion of Canada.

Area of  
United

157. The area of Great Britain and Ireland is 120,849 square miles, so that Canada is nearly twenty-nine times as large as the whole of

the United Kingdom. It is 430,783 square miles larger than the United States without Alaska.

158. The area of the world, as estimated by Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, is 51,250,800 square miles, and its population 1,467,920,000. Canada, therefore, covers about one-fifteenth part of this surface, but contains only about one-three hundredth part of the estimated population.

159. The following are the areas of the several provinces and districts of the Dominion :—

Provinces and Districts.	Land. Square Miles.	Water. Square Miles.	Total. Square Miles.
Ontario.....	219,650	2,350	222,000
Quebec.....	227,500	1,400	228,900
Nova Scotia.....	20,550	50	20,600
New Brunswick.....	28,100	100	28,200
Manitoba.....	64,066	9,890	73,956
British Columbia.....	382,300	1,000	383,300
Prince Edward Island.....	2,000	.....	2,000
District of Keewatin.....	267,000	15,000	282,000
do Alberta.....	105,355	745	106,100
do Assiniboia.....	88,534	1,001	89,535
do Athabasca.....	103,300	1,200	104,500
do Saskatchewan.....	101,092	6,000	107,092
North-west Territories.....	859,600	46,400	906,000
Territory east of Keewatin and south of Hudson's Bay.....	194,300	2,500	196,800
Territory east of Hudson's Bay.....	352,300	5,700	358,000
Islands in Arctic Ocean and Hudson's Bay.....	300,000	.....	300,000
Great lakes and River St. Lawrence, east to longitude 66°, not included in above areas.....	.....	47,400	47,400
Total.....	3,315,647	140,736	3,456,383

The above table was prepared in 1891, at the request of the compiler, by the Topographical Survey Branch of the Department of the Interior. The measurements have all been made anew and checked, and may be depended upon, in so far as warranted by the present geographical knowledge of the country. No change will be made in these figures, unless based upon new information. It will be seen that Canada has an area of inland water surface which is alone 19,887 square miles larger than the combined area of Great Britain and Ireland.

160. The area of the Province of Manitoba was originally 123,200 square miles, but a large portion was taken away and added to the district of Keewatin and to Ontario in 1883.

Area of  
Manitoba.

Density of population 161. Prince Edward Island is the smallest of all the provinces, but is more than twice as thickly populated as any other province, the proportion being 54·5 persons to the square mile. Nova Scotia comes next in density of population, with 22·0 persons. The following is the order in which the provinces stand, according to density of population, as ascertained by the census of 1891 :—

#### DENSITY OF POPULATION IN CANADA.

Prince Edward Island .....	54·5	Quebec .....	6·5
Nova Scotia .....	22·0	Manitoba .....	2·4
New Brunswick .....	11·4	British Columbia .....	·3
Ontario .....	10·0	Provisional districts .....	·2
Canada .....		1·5	

Newfoundland 162. The colony of Newfoundland, which includes the coast of Labrador, is the only part of British North America not now included in the Dominion of Canada. (For particulars see *ante* page 35.)

Population and areas of British possessions. 163. The following table gives the population and area of the United Kingdom and its possessions, according to the latest available information :—

The figures of population are mostly those of the census of 1891, and the calculations for the density of population were made in this office :—

Colony.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Europe—			
United Kingdom .....	120,849	38,109,329	315
Gibraltar .....	2	19,100	9,550
Malta .....	119	165,037	1,387
Total, Europe .....	120,970	38,293,466	317
India—			
*British India .....	944,489	221,172,352	234
Feudatory States .....	589,122	60,050,479	102
Total, India .....	1,533,611	281,222,831	183
Asia—			
Aden and Perim .....	80	41,910	524
Ceylon .....	25,365	3,008,466	119
Hong Kong .....	32½	221,441	6,920
Labuan .....	30½	5,853	195
Straits Settlement .....	1,542½	512,342	332
Total, Asia .....	27,050½	3,790,012	140

\* Including Burmah.

Colony.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Africa—			
Ascension .....	34	*160	5
Basutoland .....	10,293	218,902	21
Bechuanaland .....	51,000	72,726	1
Cape Colony .....	221,311	1,527,224	7
Mauritius .....	802	373,588	466
Natal .....	20,461	543,913	27
St. Helena .....	47	4,116	88
West African Colonies—			
Gambia .....	69	14,266	207
Gold Coast .....	39,060	*1,500,000	38
Lagos .....	1,071	115,607	108
Sierra Leone .....	4,000	74,835	19
Total, Africa .....	348,148	4,445,337	13
America—			
Bermudas .....	20	15,013	751
Canada .....	3,456,383	4,833,239	1
Falkland Islands .....	7,500	1,789	0·2
British Guiana .....	109,900	278,328	3
British Honduras .....	7,562	31,471	4
Newfoundland and Labrador .....	160,200	202,100	1
West Indies—			
Bahamas .....	4,466	47,565	11
Barbados .....	166	182,305	1,098
Jamaica and Turk's Islands .....	4,447	644,235	145
Leeward Islands .....	704	127,603	181
Windward Islands .....	509	136,483	268
Trinidad and Tobago .....	1,869	218,381	117
Total, America .....	3,752,826	6,718,513	2
Australasia—			
Fiji .....	7,435	121,180	16
New Guinea .....	89,000	*300,000	3
New South Wales .....	310,700	1,132,234	4
New Zealand .....	104,471	626,658	6
Queensland .....	668,497	393,718	0·59
South Australia .....	903,690	315,048	0·35
Tasmania .....	26,215	146,667	5
Victoria .....	87,884	1,140,405	13
Western Australia .....	1,060,000	49,782	0·05
Total, Australasia .....	3,257,892	4,225,692	1
Protectorates—			
Asia .....	120,400	1,112,000	18
Africa .....	2,120,000	35,000,000	16
Pacific .....		10,000	
Total, Protectorates .....	2,240,400	36,122,000	16
Total, British Empire .....	11,280,897	374,817,851	33

\* Estimated.

Area and population of foreign countries. 164. The next table gives the area and population of foreign countries :—

AREA AND POPULATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Estimated Area.	Population, Estimated or Census.	Year.	Persons to the Square Mile.
<b>EUROPE.</b>				
	Sq. Miles.			
Austria-Hungary. . . . .	240,942	*41,358,886	1890	171
Belgium. . . . .	11,373	*6,136,444	1891	540
Denmark. . . . .	15,289	2,185,335	1890	143
“ Colonies of. . . . .	86,614	114,229	1890	1
France. . . . .	204,092	*38,343,192	1891	188
“ Colonies of. . . . .	834,048	*19,938,293	.....	24
Greece. . . . .	25,041	*2,187,208	1889	87
Italy. . . . .	110,623	30,347,291	1891	274
Montenegro. . . . .	3,630	*200,000	.....	55
Netherlands. . . . .	12,648	4,621,744	1891	365
“ Colonies. . . . .	766,137	*30,789,000	1890	40
Portugal. . . . .	34,038	*4,708,178	1881	138
“ Colonies of. . . . .	743,204	5,371,200	.....	7
Roumania. . . . .	48,307	5,500,000	1892	114
Russia, in Europe. . . . .	2,095,504	97,506,785	1889	46
Servia. . . . .	19,650	2,162,759	1890	114
Spain. . . . .	197,670	*17,550,246	1887	88
“ Colonies of. . . . .	405,338	9,695,567	.....	24
Sweden. . . . .	170,979	*4,784,981	1890	27
Norway. . . . .	124,495	*2,001,000	1890	16
Switzerland. . . . .	15,976	*2,917,754	1888	183
Turkey, in Europe. . . . .	65,909	*4,786,545	1885	73
German Empire. . . . .	208,738	*49,428,470	1890	237
Total, Europe. . . . .	6,439,645	382,635,107	.....	59
<b>ASIA.</b>				
China. . . . .	1,336,841	386,000,000	.....	288
“ Dependencies. . . . .	2,881,560	16,680,000	.....	7
Corea. . . . .	82,000	10,528,937	.....	128
Japan. . . . .	147,655	*40,453,461	1891	274
Persia. . . . .	628,000	9,000,000	1891	14
Siam. . . . .	250,000	6,000,000	.....	24
Russia, in Asia. . . . .	6,564,778	*17,719,748	1889	3
Turkey “. . . . .	682,931	*21,608,055	1885	31
Total, Asia. . . . .	12,573,765	507,990,201	.....	40

\*Census.



AREA AND POPULATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*Continued.*

Country.	Estimated Area.	Population Estimated or Census.	Year.	Persons to the Square Mile.
AFRICA.	Sq. Miles.			
Liberia.....	14,360	1,068,000	.....	75
Madagascar .....	228,500	3,500,000	.....	15
Morocco.....	219,000	9,400,000	1889	43
South African Republic.....	113,642	*768,688	1892	7
Tunis.....	45,000	1,500,000	.....	33
Zanzibar.....	625	75,000	.....	120
Turkey, in Africa..	398,738	*1,300,000	1885	3
“ Egypt.....	10,698	*6,817,265	1882	638
Total, Africa.....	1,030,563	24,428,953	....	24
AMERICA.				
Argentine Republic.....	1,125,086	4,086,492	1887	4
Bolivia.....	567,360	2,300,000	1892	4
Brazil.....	3,209,878	14,002,335	1888	4
Chili.....	293,970	2,817,552	1891	9
Colombia.....	504,773	3,878,600	1881	8
Costa Rica.....	37,000	*243,205	1892	7
Ecuador.....	120,000	1,271,861	.....	11
Guatemala.....	46,800	*1,460,017	1890	27
Haiti.....	10,204	572,000	1887	56
Honduras.....	46,400	431,917	1889	9
Mexico.....	767,005	11,395,712	1890	15
Nicaragua.....	49,500	312,845	1889	6
Paraguay.....	98,000	*459,645	1887	5
Peru.....	463,747	*2,971,844	1876	6
Salvador.....	7,225	777,895	1891	108
San Domingo..	18,045	610,000	1888	34
United States.....	†3,602,990	*62,622,250	1890	17
Uruguay.....	72,110	676,955	1889	9
Venezuela.....	593,943	*2,323,527	1891	4
Total America.....	11,634,036	113,214,652	....	10
OCEANICA.				
Hawaii.....	6,640	*89,990	1890	14
Total.....	31,684,649	1,028,358,903	....	32

\*Census.

† Including Alaska, 577,390 square miles.

165. The following table, prepared for the Statesman's Year Book by Mr. A. G. Ravenstein, shows the partition of Africa:—

Partition  
of Africa.

## PARTITION OF AFRICA, JANUARY, 1891.

Divisions.	Area. *	Population.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.
	Sq. Miles.		
British Guinea.....	354,900	23,755,000	67
“ South Africa.....	959,480	3,736,000	4
“ East Africa .....	1,255,367	12,875,000	10
Mauritius, St. Helena, &c.....	1,179	398,100	337
Total British Africa.....	2,570,926	40,764,100	16
“ French “.....	2,902,624	23,788,000	8
“ Portuguese Africa .....	841,025	5,416,000	6
“ Spanish “.....	203,767	437,000	2
“ German “.....	822,000	5,950,000	7
“ Italian “.....	602,000	6,300,000	10
Congo State.....	865,400	15,600,000	18
Boer Republics.....	162,640	888,000	5
Liberia.....	37,000	1,000,000	27
Egypt and Tripoli.....	836,000	7,980,000	10
Unappropriated.....	1,584,398	22,000,900	14
Great Lakes.....	80,350		
Swazi Land.....	6,370	61,000	10
Total Africa.....	11,514,500	130,185,000	11

## PART II—VITAL STATISTICS.

Collection  
of vital  
statistics.

166. Vital statistics are collected in some of the provinces with more or less accuracy, those by the Roman Catholic clergy in Quebec and the Provincial Government in Ontario, being probably the most complete, but the great expense that must necessarily be incurred has hitherto deterred the Dominion Government from attempting any system of collection for the whole country, the only movement in this direction having been the collection of mortuary statistics from some of the principal cities and towns, and also the contributing towards the expense of collecting statistics of the French population of Quebec, which are taken by the Roman Catholic Church. The Government, having decided that the result did not justify the expense incurred, discontinued the collection of mortuary statistics, at the close of 1891, and the ensuing tables represent the last returns collected under that system.

Death rate  
in princi-  
pal towns.

167. Thirty towns made returns of mortuary statistics in 1891, but comparisons will only be made as regards twenty-nine, as the town of Stratford was not added to the list until the commencement of 1891. The death rates given in the following table are only fairly comparable with those given for the year 1890, in the Year Book for 1891, since former calculations were based in so many places on, as the census proved, very much over-estimated populations, so that the rates given were much lower than the actual ones. The conditions of collecting

the returns being the same and the populations in each year having been practically ascertained, the figures for 1890 and 1891 may be considered accurate enough for comparative purposes, as far as they go, but the system of collection was by no means a good one.

# DEATH RATE IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA, 1891.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Total Deaths	Ratio per 1,000 of Popu- lation.	RATIO PER 1,000 DEATHS AT						
			Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 35 years.	35 to 55 years.	55 to 75 years.	Over 75 years.
Montreal . . . .	6,091	28·11	493·68	132·00	41·70	103·43	89·15	87·50	52·54
Toronto . . . . .	2,330	15·61	300·71	141·34	78·80	153·36	130·39	128·27	66·78
Quebec . . . . .	2,594	41·11	396·69	199·69	113·34	75·17	66·31	90·98	57·44
Ottawa . . . . .	943	21·35	413·57	146·34	45·60	126·19	110·28	93·33	63·63
Halifax . . . . .	919	20·51	272·03	142·55	78·35	140·37	136·02	128·40	101·20
Hamilton . . . .	795	16·23	247·80	79·25	52·83	142·14	159·75	230·19	86·79
St. John, N.B. . .	774	19·75	210·59	138·24	64·60	165·38	127·91	174·42	118·86
Winnipeg . . . . .	376	14·66	356·38	154·26	58·51	196·80	143·62	71·81	18·62
London . . . . .	353	11·03	186·97	79·32	70·82	181·30	155·81	195·47	130·31
Hull . . . . .	339	30·09	436·58	268·43	58·99	61·95	79·65	76·70	17·70
Victoria, B.C. . .	326	19·35	211·66	73·62	27·61	263·80	233·13	156·44	33·74
Kingston . . . . .	318	16·50	163·52	78·62	81·76	169·81	122·65	229·56	147·80
Sherbrooke . . . .	317	31·35	337·54	227·13	107·26	97·79	66·25	107·25	56·78
Three Rivers . . .	282	33·83	414·90	173·76	42·55	102·84	85·11	88·65	88·65
St. Hyacinthe . .	194	27·65	350·51	128·87	46·39	87·63	97·78	149·49	144·33
Sorel . . . . .	194	29·08	443·30	201·03	41·24	41·24	56·70	113·40	103·09
Brantford . . . .	181	11·81	276·24	93·92	49·73	138·12	143·64	187·85	110·50
Charlottetown . .	172	15·12	226·74	52·33	81·39	145·35	139·54	191·86	162·79
Peterboro' . . . .	163	16·77	177·92	134·97	67·48	128·83	171·78	171·78	147·24
Guelph . . . . .	162	15·37	179·01	104·94	185·19	148·15	111·11	160·49	111·11
Windsor, Ont. . .	154	14·91	240·26	142·86	77·92	188·31	110·39	149·35	84·42
St. Thomas . . . .	140	13·50	150·00	92·86	78·57	242·86	128·57	164·28	142·86
Belleville . . . .	126	12·70	126·98	95·24	31·75	166·66	166·67	277·78	134·92
Chatham . . . . .	125	13·80	200·00	168·00	80·00	176·00	96·00	176·00	104·00
Fredericton . . . .	123	18·91	195·12	32·52	24·39	195·12	105·69	235·77	211·39
St. John, Que. . .	116	24·30	262·07	215·52	34·48	129·32	51·72	86·20	120·69
Galt . . . . .	108	14·33	157·41	46·29	74·08	203·71	92·58	287·04	138·89
Brockville . . . .	107	12·16	196·26	65·42	56·08	168·23	196·26	168·22	149·53
Stratford . . . . .	97	10·20	247·42	82·47	123·71	123·71	103·10	144·33	175·26
Woodstock, O. . .	75	8·70	253·34	53·33	53·33	226·67	146·66	160·00	106·67

168. The total number of deaths returned from the thirty places was 19,494; if, however, the number of deaths returned from Stratford, viz., 97, be deducted, the number is 19,397, as compared with 19,461 from the same number of places in 1890, showing that there was a reduction of 64 in the number of deaths in 1891. The highest death rate was in Quebec, viz., 41·11 per 1,000, and the lowest in Woodstock, Ont., viz., 8·70, as compared with 34·44 in Three Rivers, which was the highest in 1890, and with 10·57 in Woodstock, Ont., which place had the lowest rate in both years. The high rate in Quebec was principally due to the heavy mortality from diphtheria.

Decrease  
in number  
of deaths.

Infantile  
mortality.

169. The largest number of deaths is, of course, among children, and the infant mortality of Hull is still larger than in any other town, for out of 339 deaths, 239 were of children under 5 years of age, being in the proportion of no less than 705 per 1,000 deaths. Infant mortality is, however, very much larger in many places than it ought to be, the highest rates being found in places with a large French population; but it must also be remembered that, among French speaking Canadians, there is a correspondingly high birth rate. Out of a total number of deaths recorded of 19,494, 9,885, or 50·7 per cent, were of children under 5 years of age, and 7,127, or 36·6 per cent, of those under 1 year. This latter proportion was larger than in either 1888, 1889 or 1890, in which years it was 34·5 per cent, 35·0 per cent and 33·3 per cent respectively. Of the total number of deaths under 5 years, 37 per cent were from atrophy and debility, and diarrhoeal affections, the numbers being for the first named cause 1,644, and for the second, 2,024. In London, with a population of 5,000,000, in 1890, the deaths of infants under 1 year was only 163 per 1,000. In Montreal in 1891 it was no less than 493 per 1,000, and was over 400 per 1,000 in 4 other places. There were 405 deaths from premature birth, being a decrease of 46.

Deaths of  
illegitim-  
ate chil-  
dren.

170. The number of deaths of illegitimate children returned was 931, being 58 more than in 1890; but, as has been pointed out before, returns of this nature are practically at present of no value, and the natural desire for concealment on the part of the parents will always render it extremely difficult to obtain anything like correct figures. The fact that out of the whole number, 830, or 89 per cent, were returned from Montreal, Ottawa and Québec, where there are special institutions for the reception of illegitimate children, leaving only 101 to be divided among 27 towns, one of which has a population of nearly 200,000, shows at once what little real truth there is in the figures. Out of the total number, 50 per cent were under one month, and 98 per cent under one year. Though for the last five years the rate of infant mortality has been highest in Hull, yet in no year have there been any returns of illegitimate births from that city.

Children  
still-born.

171. The number of cases of children still-born returned was 1,068, as compared with 964 in 1890. The deaths from suicide reported amounted to 36, 27 being males and 9 females. The number returned in 1886 from 22 cities was 31; in 1887, from 26 cities, 30; in 1888, from 27 cities, 37; in 1889, 37 from 28 cities, and in 1890, 34 from 29 cities.

Deaths  
from most  
fatal dis-  
eases.

172. The following table gives the number of deaths from the eight most fatal diseases in the 30 places making returns in 1891. As will be seen from the arrangements at the foot of the table, the order of fatality is very nearly the same as that of the previous year. The most fatal disease is placed first:—

DEATHS FROM THE MOST FATAL DISEASES, IN CERTAIN TOWNS  
IN CANADA, 1891.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Lung diseases.	Diarrhoeal affections.	Atrophy and debility.	Phthisis.	Cerebro-spinal affections.	Diseases of heart and blood vessels.	Diphtheria	Enteritis and other affections of the bowels.
Montreal.....	703	995	784	476	466	265	66	300
Toronto.....	336	183	220	235	130	188	177	87
Quebec.....	220	209	286	159	333	84	401	51
Hamilton.....	121	44	49	65	52	70	10	30
Ottawa.....	67	159	63	102	32	40	27	27
Halifax.....	98	71	90	105	60	54	73	13
St. John, N.B....	118	49	47	128	37	47	18	14
London.....	38	17	16	50	17	22	10	13
Winnipeg.....	32	69	28	39	13	17	6	13
Kingston.....	30	14	44	44	13	22	11	14
Victoria, B.C....	47	24	7	36	13	29	1	17
Charlottetown...	24	18	14	24	4	9	.....	5
Brantford.....	13	22	4	21	8	10	2	9
Hull.....	23	5	146	17	7	3	28	7
Belleville.....	15	16	3	20	3	5	.....	5
St. Thomas.....	15	9	1	17	4	8	.....	11
Guelph.....	24	11	13	9	4	8	38	6
Three Rivers.....	13	26	3	23	12	9	7	5
Sherbrooke.....	24	35	31	28	14	13	31	14
Peterboro'.....	30	9	9	12	10	9	9	12
Windsor, Ont....	22	8	7	18	12	12	5	4
Chatham.....	11	6	8	19	8	4	1	2
Woodstock.....	11	4	1	9	3	6	.....	1
Sorel.....	8	54	28	9	2	14	.....	4
St. Hyacinthe...	16	12	43	22	13	7	12	3
Galt.....	16	5	1	10	5	13	1	1
Fredericton.....	14	5	1	15	2	10	2	4
St. John's, Que..	15	12	25	2	7	5	.....	2
Brockville.....	12	6	1	13	3	7	.....	2
Stratford.....	6	4	2	9	2	7	15	2
Total . . . . .	2,122	2,101	1,975	1,736	1,289	997	951	678

## ORDER OF FATALITY.

1890.	1891.
Lung diseases.	Lung diseases.
Atrophy and debility.	Diarrhoeal affections.
Phthisis.	Atrophy and debility.
Diarrhoeal affections.	Phthisis.
Cerebro-spinal affections.	Cerebro-spinal affections.
Diseases of heart and blood vessels.	Diseases of heart and blood vessels.
Diphtheria.	Diphtheria.
Enteritis.	Enteritis.



Deaths  
from lung  
diseases.

173. There was a marked decrease in the number of deaths from all kinds of affections of the lungs, amounting to 559, and reducing the death rate from these diseases from 227 per 1,000 in 1890, to 197 per 1,000 in 1891. This decrease is, no doubt, more particularly due to the passing away of the influenza epidemic, which was the cause of so much mortality in 1890.

Deaths  
from  
diphtheria.

174. A large increase in deaths from diphtheria has again to be recorded, amounting to 32 per cent, while the increase in 1890 over 1889 was 54 per cent; there was, therefore, an increase in 1891 over 1889 of no less than 104 per cent or more than double the number of deaths. In 1890, the mortality in Halifax was the principal cause of the increase; in 1891, Quebec was the offending city, the deaths in that place having numbered 401, or 44 per cent of the total number recorded. Of the above number 221 were children under 5 years, 155 between 5 and 10 years, and 24 between 10 and 15 years, making 400 deaths under 15 years out of a total of 401. The ratio of deaths from this disease per 1,000 of the population of the places making returns, was 1·05, as compared with ·8 in 1890, and ·5 in 1889. In Ontario, in 1890, according to provincial returns, the rate per 1,000 inhabitants was ·4 in cities, and ·2 both in towns and in the province. The continued prevalence of this disease in so many of the cities and towns indicates very clearly how unsatisfactory the sanitary arrangements in many places still are.

Deaths  
from  
typhoid  
fever.

175. If one death, which occurred in Stratford, which place was not included in 1890, is deducted, there was a decrease of 20 in the number of deaths from typhoid fever, and this in spite of the fact that Toronto still maintains its unsavoury record in this respect, the number of deaths having been the same as in the previous year, viz., 117. If this city be left out of the calculations, a decrease of 20 deaths, following on a decrease of 44 in the number in 1890, may fairly be presumed to indicate a generally increased attention to sanitary matters. It is clear that some radical measures are required in Toronto to bring this disease more under control. The rate per 1,000 of the aggregate population declined from ·43 to ·40, but there is no reason why this proportion should not be materially reduced, since in England and Wales, in 1890, the proportion per 1,000 was only ·18. In Ontario, in 1890, the proportion for the whole province was ·25 per 1,000 inhabitants. The following table gives the number of deaths from typhoid fever in the five years 1887 to 1891, in the places making returns, as well as the proportion of deaths from that cause per 1,000 of the population in each place in 1890 and 1891. Typhoid fever would appear to be unduly prevalent in Winnipeg and St. John's, Que., as well as in Toronto.

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER IN THE UNDERMENTIONED  
PLACES IN 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 AND 1891.

Cities and Towns.	1887.	1888.	1889	1890	1891.	Cities and Towns.	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Montreal . . .	125	113	87	76	74	Fredericton...	1	1	1	3	—
Toronto.....	71	51	49	117	117	St. Hyacinthe	6	6	9	3	2
Quebec.....	22	21	40	20	19	Galt.....	5	5	1	2	
Hamilton.....	19	15	17	23	10	Hull.....	20	14	4	4	2
Halifax.....	6	14	11	7	8	London.....	8	7	4	6	8
Winnipeg.....	21	21	38	28	19	Brantford.....	9	13	12	11	8
Ottawa.....	43	17	19	19	9	Victoria, B.C.	8	6	6	6	13
St. John, N.B..	6	3	11	10	10	Three Rivers..	2	4	4	3	5
Kingston.....	1	6	7	10	11	Woodstock...	8	10	9	3	4
St. Thomas....	1	3	3	7	3	Sorel.....	3	3	4	1	1
Charlottetown..	4	7	8	3	7	Windsor.....	1	2	3	4	
Guelph.....	3	2	2	3	2	St. John's, Que	3	3	5	3	
Belleville.....	4	6	1	3	2	Brockville....	1	1	1	3	
Chatham.....	8	2	6	4	5	Stratford.....	1	1	1	1	
Sherbrooke.....	6	6	4	1	6						
Peterboro'. . .	6	1	....	2	5	Total . . .	411	358	361	382	363

PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER PER 1,000 OF  
POPULATION IN THE FOLLOWING PLACES IN 1891.

Cities and Towns.	Per 1,000.	Cities and Towns.	Per 1,000.
Victoria, B.C . . . . .	0.77	Quebec . . . . .	0.30
Winnipeg.....	0.74	St. Thomas . . . . .	0.28
Toronto.....	0.64	St. Hyacinthe . . . . .	0.28
St. John's, Que.....	0.62	Galt.....	0.26
Charlottetown.....	0.61	St. John, N.B.....	0.25
Sherbrooke.....	0.59	London.....	0.25
Three Rivers.....	0.59	Belleville.....	0.20
Kingston.....	0.57	Ottawa.....	0.20
Chatham.....	0.55	Hamilton. . . . .	0.20
Brantford.....	0.52	Guelph.....	0.18
Peterboro'.....	0.51	Hull.....	0.17
Woodstock, Ont.....	0.46	Halifax.....	0.17
Windsor, Ont.....	0.38	Sorel.....	0.14
Brockville.....	0.34	Stratford.....	0.10
Montreal.....	0.34		

176. The following table shows how the assigned causes of death, in the places making returns, were distributed among the several classes. The classification is based upon that established by the Registrar-General of England :—

Causes of death by classes.

Cities and Towns.	Total Deaths.	Zymotic.	Parasitic.	Dietetic.	Constitutional.	Developmental.	Local.	Violence.	Ill-defined and not specified causes.
Montreal.....	6,091	1,326	2	19	920	328	2,497	148	851
Toronto.....	2,830	604	4	2	416	194	1,243	94	273
Quebec.....	2,594	766	1	3	253	224	979	36	332
Hamilton.....	795	96	1	3	126	61	407	33	68
Ottawa.....	943	240	1	3	150	90	341	21	97
St. John, N.B.....	774	140	...	1	148	49	354	21	61
Halifax.....	919	181	...	2	142	54	409	35	96
London.....	353	50	1	...	64	26	168	15	29
Winnipeg.....	376	111	...	2	61	16	134	19	33
Victoria, B.C.....	326	52	...	3	51	23	152	26	19
Kingston.....	318	42	...	...	56	30	124	13	53
Hull.....	339	59	...	...	20	11	101	10	158
Charlottetown.....	172	34	...	...	30	9	74	3	22
Brantford.....	181	41	...	...	33	22	75	2	8
Belleville.....	126	20	...	...	30	13	48	6	9
St. Thomas.....	140	20	...	...	31	17	62	6	4
Guelph.....	162	51	...	...	18	15	64	1	13
Three Rivers.....	282	73	...	...	62	32	98	4	13
Windsor, Ont.....	154	22	...	...	28	10	80	4	10
Sherbrooke.....	317	99	...	...	42	22	107	11	36
Peterborough.....	163	29	...	...	17	21	82	2	12
Woodstock, Ont.....	75	10	...	...	10	11	37	3	4
Chatham, Ont.....	125	28	...	...	26	10	50	...	11
Sorel.....	194	77	...	...	20	2	64	3	28
St. Hyacinthe.....	194	33	...	...	28	18	66	4	45
Galt.....	108	12	...	...	20	11	53	5	7
Fredericton.....	123	25	...	...	25	11	50	6	6
St. John's, Que.....	116	27	...	...	3	11	47	2	26
Brockville.....	107	15	...	...	19	10	48	8	7
Stratford.....	97	24	...	...	15	11	33	6	8
Total.....	19,494	4,287	10	38	2,864	1,362	8,047	547	2,339
Percentage of total deaths.....	.....	21·99	0·05	0·19	14·69	6·98	41·28	2·81	12·00

Deaths  
from  
zymotic  
diseases.

177. There was again an increase in the number of deaths from zymotic diseases, the proportion to the total deaths having risen from 20·75 per cent to 21·99 per cent, but it is probable that the outbreak of diphtheria in Quebec is responsible for this increase. As the diseases in this class are all specially preventable, and only exist where conditions are favourable, returns of deaths resulting from them are of the utmost usefulness as indicating very closely the sanitary condition of the places reporting. As illustrating what may be done by attention to these matters, the deaths from typhoid fever alone, in England and Wales, have been reduced from 390 per million persons living in 1869 to 172 per million in 1890. While there is ample room for improvement, still the death rate from these diseases (zymotic) would not be so high, if the infant mortality was not so excessive.

178. The proportion of deaths from zymotic diseases to the aggregate population of the 30 places making returns was 4·72 per 1,000 inhabitants, and of deaths of all kinds 21·4 per 1,000. In England and Wales, the proportion in the first case was 2·5 per 1,000, and in the second 19·5. In London, from all causes, it was 21·0, being a higher rate than usual, but it is noticeable that the death rate throughout Europe was unusually high during 1890, in consequence of the influenza epidemic. In the province of Ontario the rate was 11·1 per 1,000 from all causes.

Death rate  
per 1000  
in Canada  
and else-  
where.

179. There were 506 deaths caused by accidents in the 30 places, 392 being males, and 114 females. Drowning caused the death of 110 or 22 per cent, while 76 lost their lives from asphyxia or suffocation, being 14 per cent of the whole, and of these 76 deaths, no less than 54 occurred in Montreal, of which 52 were infants under one year.

Acciden-  
tal deaths.

180. It is usually considered that when particulars of births and deaths are only ascertainable by means of a census, the number recorded generally falls short of the actual rate, and the official in charge of the census in Canada in 1881, took it for granted that the returns of deaths then made were to such an extent below the mark, as not to be of much value. The greatest pains were taken to secure full and accurate returns in 1891, with, it is believed, a satisfactory measure of success, and the result of comparisons made with the figures obtained in 1881 would seem to imply that the returns of the earlier year also were not far astray, and possessed a much greater amount of accuracy than had been imputed to them, so that instructive comparisons between the two years can be made with advantage. It is probable that these remarks would apply almost equally well to returns of births.

Census  
returns of  
deaths.

181. The total number of deaths recorded in 1891 was 67,688, and in 1881, 63,403, being respectively 14·10 and 14·37 per thousand of the population. The deaths of males were 52·4 per cent, and of females 47·6 per cent. In 1881 the proportions were just the same. The death rate per 1,000 in each province in the two census years was as follows:—

	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.
Ontario.....	11·81	11·30	Manitoba. ....	12·34	10·36
Quebec.....	19·07	18·91	British Columbia...	20·35	13·94
Nova Scotia.....	14·54	14·57	Prince Edward Island	14·27	12·26
New Brunswick. ...	15·02	13·36	The Territories.....	.....	7·32
				1881.	1891.
Canada.. ..				14·37	14·10

182. According to conjugal condition the deaths were distributed as follow:—

Deaths  
according  
to conjugal  
condi-  
tion.

Conjugal Condition.	1881.			1891.		
	Total Deaths.	Percentage of		Total Deaths.	Percentage of	
		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
Married.....	14,228	55·0	45·0	16,677	54·3	45·7
Widowed.....	5,359	39·2	60·7	6,994	39·1	60·9
Single.....	43,641	53·3	46·7	44,017	53·8	46·2

Deaths of children under 12 months.

183. The deaths of children in each province under 12 months old per 1,000 of the births recorded in each census year are given below.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN IN CANADA UNDER TWELVE MONTHS.—  
PROPORTIONS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL BIRTHS AND OF THOSE OF EACH SEX, 1881 AND 1891.

Provinces.	1881.			1891.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ontario.....	107	90	98	114	93	105
Quebec.....	171	142	157	201	163	182
Nova Scotia.....	96	80	88	104	84	94
New Brunswick.....	104	87	96	107	105	106
Manitoba.....	120	103	111	119	90	105
British Columbia.....	101	106	103	115	104	109
Prince Edward Island.....	84	80	80	122	84	105
The Territories.....	123	80	102	114	85	100
Canada.....	66	52	118	76	60	136

Deaths of children in Canada and Australasia.

184. As regards infant mortality, the following figures show that, with the exception of Quebec, the provinces compare favourably with the Australasian Colonies. The highest rate is placed first.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 12 MONTHS PER 1,000 BIRTHS IN CANADA AND THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

CANADA.		AUSTRALASIA.	
Quebec.....	182	Victoria.....	152
British Columbia.....	109	Queensland.....	136
New Brunswick.....	106	West Australia.....	130
Manitoba.....	105	N. S. Wales.....	125
Ontario.....	105	Tasmania.....	106
P. E. Island.....	103	South Australia.....	94
Nova Scotia.....	94	New Zealand.....	78

185. The deaths during the census year 1891, according to ages, were as follow :—



Ages.	Males.	Per cent.	Females.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 5 .....	15,456	43·55	12,738	39·57	28,194	41·70
5 to 10 .....	1,734	4·88	1,796	5·58	3,530	5·21
10 to 15 .....	842	2·37	990	3·08	1,832	2·70
15 to 20 .....	1,136	3·20	1,260	3·92	2,396	3·54
20 to 25 .....	1,488	4·19	1,487	4·61	2,975	4·38
25 to 35 .....	2,167	9·10	2,541	7·89	4,708	6·97
35 to 45 .....	1,671	4·64	1,951	6·06	3,622	5·35
45 to 55 .....	1,773	5·00	1,660	5·15	3,433	5·07
55 to 65 .....	2,160	6·10	1,833	5·69	3,993	5·88
65 to 75 .....	2,865	8·10	2,358	7·32	5,223	7·71
75 and over .....	4,139	11·66	3,511	10·90	7,650	11·30
Not given .....	62	0·19	70	0·21	132	0·19

186. The number of births ascertained as having occurred in Canada during the census year 1891 was 70,080 males and 65,763 females. These figures make the birth rate of the country to be 28·1 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 31·8 in 1881. Births in Canada, 1891.

187. It is well known that more males than females are born in almost every country, the proportions, of course, not being always the same. In Canada, however, the proportion has remained practically the same for the last twenty years, for according to census figures, the proportion in 1871 was 106·5 boys to every 100 girls, in 1881, 106·3, and in 1891, 106·5. This is at the rate of 516 boys to 484 girls. Proportion of boys born to girls.

188. The average proportion in various countries, the figures for which are principally taken from Mulhall (Dict. of Statistics, p. 92), is as follows :— Average proportion in various countries.

PROPORTION OF MALE AND FEMALE CHILDREN BORN IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	PER 1,000.		COUNTRIES.	PER 1,000.	
	Males.	Females		Males.	Females
Western Australia.....	525	475	Belgium.....	514	486
Roumania. ....	521	479	Norway .....	514	486
Greece.....	519	481	France. ....	513	487
Italy .....	517	483	Holland.....	513	487
Canada .....	516	484	Denmark.....	513	487
New South Wales .....	516	484	Europe .....	513	487
Austria .....	516	484	United Kingdom.....	512	488
Spain.....	516	484	Tasmania .....	512	488
Ireland.....	515	485	Sweden .....	512	488
Portugal .....	515	485	Switzerland .....	512	488
Scotland .....	514	486	England .....	511	489
Prussia. ....	514	486	Russia .....	508	492

Excess of 189. The excess of births over deaths in the several provinces in 1881 and 1891, according to census returns, is given below.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891.

PROVINCES.	1881.			1891.		
	Births.	Deaths.	Increase Per cent.	Births.	Deaths.	Increase Per cent.
Ontario . . . . .	56,435	22,727	148·0	51,370	23,909	115·0
Quebec . . . . .	53,013	25,930	105·0	54,861	28,154	99·0
Nova Scotia. . . . .	12,386	6,410	93·0	11,447	6,465	77·0
New Brunswick. . . . .	9,779	4,827	102·0	8,891	4,134	115·0
Manitoba . . . . .	2,182	814	163·0	4,962	1,580	224·0
British Columbia . . . . .	999	1,007	-0·8	2,317	1,361	70·0
Prince Edward Island. . . . .	3,263	1,557	109·0	2,666	1,338	100·0
The Territories. . . . .	290	141	112·0	1,662	489	240·0
Canada . . . . .	138,347	63,413	118·0	135,843	67,688	101·0

Birth rate 190. The following is a comparative table showing the birth rate in the several provinces and in the Australasian colonies in 1891 :—

	Birth rate.		Birth rate.
Ontario . . . . .	24·50	New South Wales. . . . .	35·35
Quebec . . . . .	36·86	Victoria . . . . .	33·60
Nova Scotia. . . . .	25·41	Queensland . . . . .	40·95
New Brunswick . . . . .	27·70	South Australia. . . . .	32·75
Manitoba. . . . .	32·53	West Australia . . . . .	32·55
British Columbia. . . . .	23·16	New Zealand . . . . .	29·41
Prince Edward Island. . . . .	24·45	Tasmania. . . . .	33·49
The Territories. . . . .	24·98		

The birth rate in Australasia is generally higher than in Canada, and while, in common with other countries, the rate shows a decrease in 1891, yet the decrease is not so great as that shown in Canada.

## CHAPTER III.

## FINANCE.

191. The fiscal year of the old Province of Canada used to be identical with the calendar year, and terminated on the 31st December; in 1864, however, a change was made, and it was decided to commence the fiscal year on the 1st July and end it on the 30th June. At Confederation the same plan was adopted for the Dominion, and has since been maintained. As, therefore, all official financial and commercial returns, and, as a general rule, all departmental reports, are made up to the 30th of June in each year, the fiscal year beginning on the 1st July and ending on the 30th June is the one spoken of and referred to throughout this work, except where otherwise mentioned.

192. In all cases where figures relating to foreign countries have been used, their values have been first changed into pounds sterling, and then converted into currency at the rate of \$4.86·66. For the sake of convenience, cents have been omitted from most of the tables, and only used with reference to amounts per head, and similar calculations.

193. The receipts from the sources of the ordinary revenue of the country are paid into what is called the Consolidated Fund, and payments therefrom are made to cover the ordinary expenses. These receipts and payments, therefore, constitute what may be considered as the regular income and expenditure of the country; receipts from and expenditure out of loans and all other extraordinary transactions being excluded.

194. The ordinary revenue is derived from a variety of sources, which may, however, be divided into two classes, viz., "Taxation" and "Other sources." The amounts raised by taxation consist solely of Customs and Excise duties, and those raised from other sources consist of money derived from the postal service, railways, public works, &c. The ordinary expenditure provides for the charges for debt and provincial subsidies, collection of revenue, and the current expenses of the country.

195. The following figures give the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the year ended 30th June, 1892:—

Revenue. ....	\$36,921,872
Expenditure. ....	36,765,894
Revenue in excess of expenditure. ....	<u>\$155,978</u>

196. The revenue was \$1,657,439 less than that of the preceding year, while the expenditure showed an increase of \$422,326. The decrease in the revenue was due entirely to a falling off in Customs receipts of

\$2,898,242, largely owing to a repeal of the sugar duties; there was an increase in Excise duties of \$1,030,248, and in receipts from various sources of \$210,555. The increase in expenditure will be found to be in small amounts under various heads.

Consolidated  
Fund,  
1868-1892.

197. The following table gives the receipts and payments on account of the Consolidated Fund—that is, the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the country—for the last 25 years, and shows the surplus or deficiency in each year:—

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND (ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE)—1868 TO 1892.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	CONSOLIDATED FUND.		Revenue in Excess of Expendi- ture.	Expenditure in Excess of Revenue.
	Revenue.	Expenditure		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868 .....	13,687,928	13,486,092	201,836	
1869 .....	14,379,174	14,038,084	341,090	
1870 .....	15,512,225	14,345,509	1,166,716	
1871 .....	19,335,560	15,623,081	3,712,479	
1872 .....	20,714,813	17,589,468	3,125,345	
1873 .....	20,813,469	19,174,647	1,638,822	
1874 .....	24,205,092	23,316,316	888,776	
1875 .....	24,648,715	23,713,071	935,644	
1876 .....	22,587,587	24,488,372		1,900,785
1877 .....	22,059,274	23,519,301		1,460,027
1878 .....	22,375,011	23,503,158		1,128,147
1879 .....	22,517,382	24,455,381		1,937,999
1880 .....	23,307,406	24,850,634		1,543,228
1881 .....	29,635,297	25,502,554	4,132,743	
1882 .....	33,383,455	27,067,103	6,316,352	
1883 .....	35,794,649	28,730,157	7,064,492	
1884 .....	31,861,961	31,107,706	754,255	
1885 .....	32,797,001	35,037,060		2,240,059
1886 .....	33,177,040	39,011,612		5,834,572
1887 .....	35,754,993	35,657,680	97,313	
1888 .....	35,908,463	36,718,495		810,032
1889 .....	38,782,870	36,917,835	1,865,035	
1890 .....	39,879,925	35,994,031	3,885,894	
1891 .....	38,579,311	36,343,568	2,235,743	
1892 .....	36,921,872	36,765,894	155,978	

Surplus of  
revenue.

198. In seventeen years out of the twenty-five that have elapsed since Confederation, there has been a surplus of revenue, and in the remaining eight an excess of expenditure. The total amount of surplus during the period has been \$38,518,513, and of deficit, \$16,854,849, being a net excess of revenue over expenditure of \$21,663,664. The revenue in 1892 was only exceeded in the three preceding years, and was \$23,233,944 in excess of that of 1868, the first year after Confedera-

tion, being an increase of 170 per cent. After deducting the war expenditure from the expenditure of 1886 (in that year it was charged to Consolidated Fund and subsequently to capital account) it will be seen that the ordinary expenditure in 1892 had only been exceeded once since Confederation, viz., in 1889, while it exceeded that of 1868 by \$23,279,802, being an increase of 172 per cent. The revenue, therefore, as the figures at present stand, has increased in about the same proportion as the expenditure.

199. The following is a detailed comparative statement of the various receipts on account of the Consolidated Fund from all sources in the years 1891 and 1892, showing the increase and decrease in each item:—

## HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1891 AND 1892.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890-1891.	1891-1892.		
TAXATION.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Customs.....	23,399,301	20,501,059	.....	2,898,242
Excise .....	6,914,850	7,945,098	1,030,248	.....
Total.....	30,314,151	28,446,157	.....	1,867,994
LAND REVENUE.				
Ordnance Lands.....	54,230	42,361	.....	11,869
Dominion “.....	264,592	322,796	58,204	.....
Total .....	318,822	365,157	46,335	.....
PUBLIC WORKS.				
Canals.....	320,180	291,730	.....	28,450
“ on acc’t Hydraulic Rents .....	29,995	32,097	2,102	.....
Railways.....	3,181,889	3,136,394	.....	45,495
Slides and Booms.....	76,094	65,794	.....	10,300
Minor Public Works.....	12,723	10,492	.....	2,231
Hydraulic and other Rents.....	3,988	3,526	.....	462
Telegraphs.....	13,230	10,229	.....	3,001
Harbour Improvements.....	9	.....	.....	9
Esquimalt Graving Dock.....	29,467	18,416	.....	11,051
Lévis.....	18,064	4,385	.....	13,679
Kingston “.....	.....	2,105	2,105	.....
Total .....	3,685,639	3,575,168	.....	110,471
POST OFFICE.				
Ordinary Revenue, including ) Ocean Postage..... ) Money Order..... )	2,515,823	2,652,746	136,923	.....



HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1891 AND 1892—*Con.*

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Amount Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890-1891.	1891-1892.		
OTHER SOURCES.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures. ....	111,037	110,546	.....	491
Militia. ....	22,051	21,693	.....	358
Lighthouse and Coast Service .	915	978	63	.....
Weights and Measures. ....	33,586	38,297	4,711	.....
Premium, Discount & Exchange	118,352	141,080	22,728	.....
Interest on Investments. ....	1,077,228	1,086,420	9,192	.....
Fisheries. ....	70,795	62,786	.....	8,009
Penitentiaries. ....	13,069	9,156	.....	3,913
Casual. ....	99,329	219,194	119,865	.....
Superannuation. ....	62,825	63,863	1,038	.....
Insurance Superintendence . . .	7,694	7,913	219	.....
Dominion Steamers . . . . .	16,011	7,255	.....	8,756
<i>Canada Gazette</i> . . . . .	3,433	3,750	317	.....
Supreme Court Reports. ....	3,946	2,589	.....	1,357
Mariners' Fund } Tonnage Dues {	43,830	45,382	1,552	.....
Harbour Police. } . . . . .	7,649	8,715	1,066	.....
Steam-boat Inspection. ....	21,239	21,170	.....	69
Gas Inspection and Law Stamps	10,544	13,177	2,633	.....
Military College. ....	21,307	18,680	.....	2,627
Adulteration of Food Act. ....	36	.....	.....	36
Total. ....	1,744,876	1,882,644	137,768	.....
Total Revenue on account of Consolidated Fund . . . . .	38,579,311	36,921,872	.....	1,657,439

Increase  
and de-  
crease in  
revenue.

200. As already shown, the total decrease in revenue was \$1,657,439, caused by the large decrease in the amount received from customs duties, viz., \$2,898,242, owing to the reduction of the sugar duties. This decrease was, however, offset to a certain extent by an increase of \$1,030,248 in receipts from excise duties, by \$136,923 increase in postal revenue and by a number of small increases in miscellaneous revenues.

Heads of  
expendi-  
ture, 1891  
and 1892.

201. The following is a comparative statement of the principal items of ordinary expenditure in the years 1891 and 1892 :—

## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1891 AND 1892.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890-91.	1891-92.		
<b>CHARGES FOR DEBT AND SUBSIDIES.</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Interest on Public Debt.....	9,584,137	9,763,978	179,841	
Charges of Management.....	184,711	176,037		8,674
Sinking Fund.....	1,938,078	2,027,861	89,783	
Premium, Discount and Exchange.....	77,357	7,901		69,456
Subsidies to Provinces.....	3,903,757	3,935,914	32,157	
Total.....	15,688,040	15,911,691	223,651	
<b>LEGISLATION.</b>				
Senate.....	79,773	208,956	129,183	
House of Commons.....	250,622	690,643	440,021	
Library.....	32,628	33,666	1,038	
Election Expenses.....	148,802	39,241		109,561
Controverted Elections.....	622	18,019	17,397	
Parliamentary Printing.....	80,525	106,393	25,868	
Franchise Act.....	3,265	205,808	202,543	
Miscellaneous.....	250	150		100
Total.....	596,487	1,302,876	706,389	
<b>CIVIL GOVERNMENT.</b>				
Governor-General.....	48,666	48,666		
Lieutenant-Governors.....	70,685	70,866	181	
High Commissioner.....	10,000	10,000		
Governor-General's Secretary's Office.....	23,961	24,620	659	
Queen's Privy Council for Canada.....	45,915	46,427	512	
Department of Justice.....	43,404	40,661		2,743
“ Militia and Defence.....	56,984	54,783		2,201
“ Secretary of State.....	51,009	51,585	576	
“ Interior.....	105,557	108,909	3,352	
“ Indian Affairs.....	57,701	54,669		3,032
Auditor-General's Office.....	30,959	31,295	336	
Department of Finance.....	67,668	62,887		4,781
“ Customs.....	47,755	47,806	51	
“ Inland Revenue.....	49,930	50,246	316	
“ Public Works.....	56,038	47,760		8,278
“ Railways & Canals.....	66,655	60,167		6,488
Post Office Department.....	229,970	237,618	7,648	
Department of Agriculture.....	79,462	78,054		1,408
“ Marine & Fisheries.....	63,878	62,959		919
“ Printing and Stationery.....	29,340	29,161		179
Department Geological Survey.....	41,793	48,116	6,323	
Office of the Comptroller N. W. M. Police.....	8,490	8,912	422	
Departments Generally (Contingencies).....	26,611	27,173	562	

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890-91.	1891-92.		
CIVIL GOVERNMENT— <i>Con.</i>	\$	\$	\$	2
High Commissioner of Canada in England (Contingencies)...	17,589	17,536	.....	53
Board of Civil Service Examiners	4,181	4,211	30	.....
Government of the North-west Territories .....	249,238	244,769	.....	4,469
Total .....	1,583,439	1,569,856	.....	13,583
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.				
Public Buildings .....	1,038,624	797,502	.....	241,122
Harbours and Rivers .....	562,423	544,861	.....	17,562
Dredge Vessels & Dredg. Plant.	43,965	49,729	5,764	.....
Dredging .....	109,528	116,121	6,593	.....
Slides and Booms .....	21,013	12,921	.....	8,092
Roads and Bridges .....	56,346	49,468	.....	6,878
Telegraphs .....	38,358	6,399	.....	31,959
Experimental Farms, Buildings, Fencing, &c. ....	30,157	29,296	.....	861
Miscellaneous .....	37,132	21,554	.....	15,578
Total .....	1,937,546	1,627,851	.....	309,695
RAILWAYS AND CANALS.				
Railways .....	16,315	19,062	2,747	.....
Canals .....	182,769	200,671	17,902	.....
Total .....	199,084	219,733	20,649	.....
OTHER EXPENDITURE.				
Penitentiaries .....	353,158	344,529	.....	8,629
Administration of Justice .....	726,592	750,723	24,131	.....
Police, Dominion .....	21,460	21,789	329	.....
Geological Survey and Observa- tories .....	129,072	129,135	63	.....
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics.	70,553	70,555	2	.....
Experimental Farms .....	87,500	81,000	.....	6,500
Ocean and River Steam Service.	199,277	177,185	.....	22,092
Mail Subsidies and Steam-ship Subventions .....	321,118	273,207	.....	47,911
Militia and Defence .....	1,279,514	1,266,308	.....	13,206
Mounted Police, North-west Territories .....	740,979	701,932	.....	39,047
Superannuation .....	241,110	253,680	12,570	.....
Pensions .....	103,850	92,457	.....	11,393

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Concluded.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890-91.	1891-92.		
OTHER EXPENDITURE— <i>Con.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Marine Hospital.....	35,168	34,103	.....	1,065
Lighthouse and Coast Service ..	492,597	503,639	11,042	.....
Steamboat Inspection .....	22,184	22,737	553	.....
Fisheries.....	374,202	384,611	10,409	.....
Insurance Inspection.....	7,665	8,542	877	.....
Indians (Legislative Grant).....	987,435	894,265	.....	93,170
<i>World's Columbian Exposition</i> ..	.....	5,009	5,009	.....
<i>Census</i> .....	252,134	269,939	17,805	.....
Miscellaneous.....	181,795	164,787	.....	17,008
Total.....	6,627,363	6,450,132	.....	177,231
IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE.				
Immigration .....	181,045	177,605	.....	3,440
Quarantine .....	77,244	80,083	2,839	.....
Total.....	258,289	257,688	.....	601
CHARGES ON REVENUE.				
Customs.....	900,492	904,801	4,309	.....
Excise.....	378,237	400,050	21,813	.....
Weights and Measures.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gas Inspection.....	92,039	88,707	.....	3,332
Liquor License Act .....	1,231	.....	.....	1,231
Inspection of Staples.....	1,930	2,258	328	.....
Adulteration of Food .....	24,725	23,388	.....	1,337
Post Office.....	3,161,676	3,316,120	154,444	.....
Public Works.....	196,580	190,386	.....	6,194
Railways.....	3,949,264	3,748,598	.....	200,666
Canals .....	556,252	589,279	33,027	.....
Dominion Lands.....	158,483	132,807	.....	25,676
Culling Timber.....	28,600	26,143	.....	2,457
Minor Revenues.....	3,811	3,530	.....	281
Total.....	9,453,320	9,426,067	.....	27,253
Total Expenditure on account of Consolidated Fund.....	36,343,568	36,765,894	422,326	.....

NOTE.—The items of exceptional expenditure are printed in italics. Though the census expenditure is periodical, for the purpose of comparison it is treated as exceptional.

Increase  
and de-  
crease in  
expendi-  
ture.

202. The total increase in expenditure amounted to \$422,326, which may be accounted for by the increase in the expenses of legislation, due to the long session of 1891, and by the expenses of preparing the voters' lists under the Franchise Act. Setting aside the above items, which amounted to nearly \$600,000, and also the principal items of what may be called exceptional expenditure, viz. :—

Dairying interests of Canada.....	\$ 21,081
Dominion Dairy Exhibition, Sherbrooke....	10,000
Jamaica Exhibition.....	8,191
World's Columbian Exposition.....	5,009
Haras National Co., Montreal.....	6,000
Census .....	269,939
SS. "Quadra" .....	18,250
	<hr/>
	\$338,470

it will be seen that there was a decided decrease in ordinary expenditure, there having been a general reduction under the heads of Civil Government, Public Works and "other expenditure," amounting altogether to \$500,509. There was also a decrease of \$27,253 in charges on revenue, principally caused by a large reduction under the head of "Railways." There was, however, a still further increase in the proportion of the cost of collecting the revenue to the amount collected, the figures being 25·53 per cent as compared with 24·50 per cent and 23·03 per cent in the two preceding years. The increase in the expenditure on the postal service will probably account for this. The expenses of the Government of the North-west Territories are now included under "Civil Government."

Subsidies  
to pro-  
vinces.

203. There was an increase of \$32,157 in the amount of subsidies paid to provinces, the details of which are as follow :—

Ontario.....	\$1,196,873
Quebec.....	959,253
Nova Scotia.....	432,819
New Brunswick.....	483,575
Manitoba.....	437,607
British Columbia .....	242,242
Prince Edward Island.....	183,545
	<hr/>
	\$3,935,914

Subsidies  
to rail-  
ways in  
1892.

204. There was a decrease of \$17,490 in the amount of subsidies, authorized by Parliament, paid to railways, as compared with 1891, the amounts paid being as follow :—



Albert Southern Railway Company. ....	\$ 18,960
Atlantic and North-western Railway.....	186,600
Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Co..	12,800
Chatham Branch Railway.....	24,440
Central Railway, New Brunswick.....	83,612
Columbia and Kootenay Railway.....	88,800
Cornwallis Valley Railway.....	2,130
Drummond County Railway Company.....	5,105
Elgin, Petitecodiac and Havelock Railway Company.....	44,253
Great Eastern ".....	4,845
Great Northern ".....	24,100
Montreal and Western ".....	32,253
Nova Scotia Central ".....	8,300
Ottawa and Gatineau Valley ".....	38,790
Orford Mountain ".....	32,000
Parry Sound Colonization ".....	30,400
Port Arthur, Duluth and Western ".....	70,075
Quebec and Lake St. John ".....	26,223
Shuswap and Okanagan ".....	162,260
St. Clair Frontier Tunnel Company. ....	58,600
St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company.....	40,256
St. Lawrence, Lower Laurentian and Saguenay Railway.	92,784
Témiscouata Railway Company .....	54,830
Tobique Valley ".....	73,000
Waterloo Junction ".....	32,800
	<hr/>
	\$1,248,216
	<hr/>

205. The total amount of subsidies, on the mileage system, voted by Parliament towards the construction of railways that have been placed under contract, and of which payments have been made or liabilities still exist, was, on the 30th June, 1892 (exclusive of the Canadian Pacific Railway), \$12,593,707, of which sum \$10,042,803 had been paid and \$184,426 cancelled, not being wanted, leaving a balance still due on contracts of \$2,366,478. There were, on the same date, 54 railways for which subsidies, amounting to \$4,349,544, had been voted, but to which no payments had been made, as none of the proposed railways had been placed under contract. In addition to the above, subsidies payable by instalments for a period of years, amounting to \$7,719,240 have been voted, but so far only \$559,800 have been paid. The sum of \$2,394,000 was voted to the Montreal and Ottawa road, of which nothing has been paid, but on which interest at the rate of 5 per cent is paid annually. The estimated number of miles covered by the above transactions was 4,665. The cash subsidy paid to the Canadian Pacific Railway, including Canada Central and extension to Quebec, was \$28,025,000. The Government, therefore, has paid, or promised to pay money subsidies to railways as follow :—

Total sub-  
sidies to  
railways  
voted by  
Parlia-  
ment.

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAY AID.

Subsidies.	Voted.	Paid.
	\$	\$
Subsidies to railways under contract. ....	12,593,707	10,042,803
“ “ not yet under contract. ....	4,349,544	.....
“ C. P. R.. .... \$25,000,000		
“ Canada Central..... 1,525,000		
“ Quebec Extension ..... 1,500,000		
	28,025,000	28,025,000
Subsidies payable by instalments. ....	7,719,240	559,800
“ Province of Quebec, North Shore Road.....	2,394,000	*
	55,081,491	38,627,603

\*Interest only, at 5 per cent, paid annually.

Subsidies  
previous to  
Confeder-  
ation.

206. Previous to Confederation the Government of Nova Scotia had subsidized the Windsor and Annapolis Railway to the extent of \$1,089,674, and the Canadian Government had paid \$2,656 to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, which amounts were afterwards assumed by the Dominion Government.

Total sub-  
sidies be-  
fore and  
since Con-  
federation.

207. The total amount, therefore, paid by way of subsidy or assumed by the Dominion Government, up to the 30th June, 1892, towards the construction of railways, has been :—

Amount paid before Confederation by Provincial Govern- ments and subsequently assumed by the Dominion..	\$ 1,092,330
Loan to the Grand Trunk Railway.....	15,142,633
Subsidies paid by the Dominion Government.....	38,627,603
Total.....	<u>\$54,862,566</u>

Govern-  
ment loans  
to rail-  
ways.

208. The sum of \$15,142,633 was loaned to the Grand Trunk Railway by the Government of the Province of Canada, and the debt taken over by the Dominion Government at Confederation. Loans amounting to \$815,000 have also been authorized to three companies, \$748,626 of which have been paid, the balance being still undrawn; while under the provisions of an Act, 51 Vic., c. 3, 11,316 tons of used rails, valued at \$241,605, have been loaned to seven different companies, of which value \$152,305 has been repaid.

Land sub-  
sidies.

209. In addition to the above money subsidies, grants of land in Manitoba and the North-west Territories have been made to various railway companies, amounting altogether to 27,937,333 acres, the estimated number of miles thus subsidized being 3,494, and a grant of 18,206,986 acres to the Canadian Pacific Railway, the total grants amounting to 46,144,319 acres.

Payments  
on capital  
account.

210. The total amount paid on capital account was \$2,165,700, being \$950,160 less than in 1891, and \$1,887,458 less than 1890. The amounts in the last four years were made up as follow :—

## PAYMENTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1889, 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	86,716	40,981	37,367	66,212
Cape Breton ".....	1,083,277	1,170,524	521,442	99,937
Intercolonial ".....	655,228	365,246	79,929	168,102
Eastern Extension.....	34,236		3,255	
Digby and Annapolis Railway.....	9,847	381,943	196,869	26,130
Montreal and European Short Line.....			124,568	
Oxford and New Glasgow Railway.....	840,553	434,075	220,886	48,745
Prince Edward Island Railway.....				8,301
Carillon Canal.....	137			
Cornwall ".....	163,994	365,038	599,002	
Culbute ".....	17,112	2,818	2,183	
Grenville ".....	161	18		34,586
Lachine ".....	76,033	7,448	218	87,852
Murray ".....	215,326	106,760	61,261	5,964
Ste. Anne's Canal.....	24,786	6,151		
St. Peter's ".....			973	14,387
Sault Ste. Marie Canal.....	34,019	176,569	325,336	341,474
Tay ".....	89,486	22,226	17,115	29,772
Trent River ".....	47,592	58,644	9,826	4,457
Welland ".....	225,910	117,633	36,371	29,541
Williamsburg ".....	59,867	139,078	230,671	
St. Lawrence River and Canals.....	18,494	23,980	35,137	889,116
Cape Tormentine Harbour.....	24,042	44,471	48,309	52,890
Esquimalt Graving Dock.....	7,949	7,150	2,640	
Kingston ".....	33,764	92,579	219,647	115,109
Public Buildings, Ottawa.....	132,151	96,665	61,573	3,510
Port Arthur Harbour and Kaminstiquia River.....	134,168	132,942	62,192	2,924
Improvement of the St. Lawrence.....	243,334	121,614	121,342	49,956
Dominion lands.....	130,685	133,832	94,847	86,735
North-west rebellion losses.....	31,449	4,773	2,901	
Totals.....	4,420,314	4,053,158	3,115,860	2,165,700

211. The total expenditure on capital account and subsidies to railways amounted to \$3,413,916, being a decrease of expenditure under these heads, as compared with the preceding year, of \$967,650. The subsidies to railways authorized at the last session of Parliament amounted to \$4,123,849, as compared with \$765,474 voted at the previous session, being an increase of \$3,358,375.

212. The revenue for 1892 was estimated at \$36,655,000, which was \$266,872 less than the amount actually realized, and the expenditure was put at \$36,650,000, which was \$115,894 less than was expended.

213. The profit from the silver and copper coined during the year and from the re-coinage of a quantity of uncurrent copper coin, was \$132,517.

214. The several amounts received and expended under the principal heads of ordinary revenue and expenditure in each year since Confederation are given in the following table :—

Total expenditure on capital account and subsidies to railways.

Estimated revenue and expenditure.

Profit on silver and copper.

Heads of revenue and expenditure.

diture,  
1868-1892.

## HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1868-1892.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	AMOUNTS RECEIVED.				
	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Taxation.....	11,700,681	11,112,573	13,087,882	16,320,368	17,715,552
Railways.....	413,979	440,113	471,554	544,124	648,788
Canals.....	403,918	440,343	421,652	472,676	470,365
Other Public Works.....	83,569	78,477	113,639	129,441	92,576
Post Office.....	525,692	535,315	573,566	612,631	692,375
Interest on Investments.....	126,420	314,021	383,566	554,383	488,041
Land Revenue (D. & O.).....	42,333	45,248	49,915	95,216	54,043
Other sources.....	391,336	1,453,084	410,061	606,721	553,073
Total.....	13,687,928	14,379,174	15,512,225	19,335,560	20,714,813
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Taxation.....	17,616,554	20,129,185	20,664,878	18,614,415	17,697,924
Railways.....	703,458	893,430	904,407	996,138	1,285,110
Canals.....	488,030	499,314	432,476	380,994	396,980
Other Public Works.....	125,148	117,170	95,477	102,099	124,986
Post Office.....	833,657	1,139,973	1,155,332	1,102,540	1,114,946
Interest on Investments.....	396,404	610,863	840,887	798,906	717,684
Land Revenue (D. & O.).....	80,548	244,365	72,659	59,897	91,490
Other sources.....	569,670	570,792	482,599	532,598	630,154
Total.....	20,813,469	24,205,092	24,648,715	22,587,587	22,059,274
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Taxation.....	17,841,938	18,476,613	18,479,576	23,942,138	27,549,046
Railways.....	1,514,846	1,419,955	1,742,537	2,203,064	2,253,734
Canals.....	363,358	348,280	338,314	361,083	325,459
Other Public Works.....	156,279	94,914	86,550	118,777	131,941
Post Office.....	1,207,790	1,172,418	1,252,498	1,352,110	1,587,888
Interest on Investments.....	605,774	592,500	834,792	751,514	914,009
Land Revenue (D. & O.).....	63,644	64,678	150,571	181,871	42,989
Other sources.....	621,382	348,024	422,568	724,740	578,389
Total.....	22,375,011	22,517,382	23,307,406	29,635,297	33,383,455
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Taxation.....	29,269,698	25,483,199	25,384,529	25,226,456	28,687,002
Railways.....	2,541,206	2,521,170	2,624,243	2,629,336	2,839,745
Canals.....	365,537	369,945	325,958	329,712	323,363
Other Public Works.....	194,396	164,677	115,302	123,362	107,681
Post Office.....	1,800,391	1,755,674	1,841,372	1,901,690	2,020,623
Interest on Investments.....	1,001,193	986,698	1,997,035	2,299,078	990,887
Land Revenue (D. & O.).....	19,403	14,139	24,541	26,483	213,459
Other sources.....	602,825	566,459	484,021	640,923	572,233
Total.....	35,794,649	31,861,961	32,797,001	33,177,040	35,754,993

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1868 1892—*Concluded.*

HEADS OF REVENUE.	AMOUNTS RECEIVED.				
	1868.	1869.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Taxation.....	28,177,413	30,613,523	31,587,072	30,314,151	28,446,157
Railways.....	3,167,564	3,167,543	3,204,271	3,181,889	3,136,394
Canals.....	310,386	332,393	355,693	350,175	323,827
Other Public Works.....	78,167	142,641	240,150	153,575	114,947
Post Office.....	2,379,242	2,220,504	2,357,389	2,515,823	2,652,746
Interest on Investments.....	932,025	1,305,392	1,082,271	1,077,238	1,086,420
Land Revenue (D. & O.)...	253,323	279,893	250,063	318,822	365,157
Other sources.....	610,343	720,991	803,016	667,648	796,224
Total.....	35,908,463	38,782,570	39,879,925	38,579,311	36,921,872

## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1868—1892.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Charges for Debt* and Subsidies.....	7,969,990	8,403,527	8,102,191	8,638,565	9,004,362
Legislation.....	595,810	409,614	379,752	356,206	393,964
Civil Government.....	594,442	559,643	620,349	642,301	663,189
Public Works and Buildings.....	126,270	65,429	126,239	597,632	853,354
Railways.....	359,961	387,548	445,209	523,547	595,076
Canals.....	226,084	258,001	301,304	405,432	339,176
Penitentiaries.....	209,369	269,817	211,982	219,212	205,111
Administration of Justice.....	291,243	315,215	304,300	314,411	346,848
Militia and Defence.....	1,013,016	937,513	1,245,973	908,733	1,654,255
Mounted Police (N.W.T.).....					
Lighthouse and Coast Service.....	174,983	190,671	229,682	334,693	345,683
Immigration and Quarantine.....	60,396	43,148	71,935	71,790	128,967
Charges on Revenue†.....	1,299,759	1,529,522	1,605,212	1,613,361	1,789,544
Other expenditure.....	564,769	668,436	701,380	997,198	1,269,939
Total.....	13,486,092	14,038,084	14,345,509	15,623,081	17,589,468
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Charges for Debt* and Subsidies.....	8,717,077	10,255,798	11,124,726	11,122,359	11,489,327
Legislation.....	614,487	784,048	572,273	627,231	596,006
Civil Government.....	750,874	883,686	909,266	841,996	812,193
Public Works and Buildings.....	1,311,644	1,779,009	1,757,076	1,984,942	1,262,823
Railways.....	1,194,103	1,847,175	1,581,934	1,497,128	1,890,269
Canals.....	476,962	467,883	404,925	403,215	355,011
Penitentiaries.....	270,661	395,552	337,593	312,015	303,169
Administration of Justice.....	398,966	459,037	497,405	544,091	565,598
Militia and Defence.....	1,248,664	977,376	1,013,944	978,530	550,452
Mounted Police (N.W.T.).....		199,599	333,584	369,518	352,749
Lighthouse and Coast Service.....	480,376	537,058	490,257	545,849	471,278
Immigration and Quarantine.....	287,369	318,573	302,771	385,845	353,951
Charges on Revenue†.....	2,010,380	2,468,376	2,732,795	2,895,896	2,949,617
Other expenditure.....	1,413,084	1,943,146	1,654,522	2,015,757	1,566,858
Total.....	19,174,647	23,316,316	23,713,071	24,488,372	23,519,301

\* Including Sinking Funds.

† Exclusive of Railways and Canals.



HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1868-1892—*Con.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1878.	1879,	1880.	1881.	1882.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Charges for Debt* and Subsidies .....	11,659,523	11,952,641	12,659,667	12,525,838	12,757,572
Legislation .....	618,035	748,007	598,105	611,376	582,200
Civil Government .....	823,370	861,171	898,605	915,959	946,032
Public Works and Buildings .....	998,595	1,013,593	1,050,193	1,108,815	1,342,000
Railways .....	2,032,873	2,233,496	1,853,223	2,220,421	2,315,796
Canals .....	349,787	344,574	378,208	413,776	525,166
Penitentiaries .....	308,102	308,483	270,382	307,366	293,617
Administration of Justice .....	564,920	577,897	574,311	583,957	581,696
Militia and Defence .....	618,137	777,699	690,019	667,000	772,812
Mounted Police (N.W.T.) .....	334,749	344,824	332,855	289,845	368,456
Lighthouse and Coast Service .....	461,968	447,567	426,304	443,724	461,881
Immigration and Quarantine .....	180,691	212,224	183,204	250,813	253,061
Charges on Revenue† .....	2,918,464	2,983,092	2,997,417	3,078,907	3,256,548
Other expenditure .....	1,633,944	1,650,113	1,938,141	2,084,757	2,610,266
Total .....	23,503,158	24,455,381	24,850,634	25,502,554	27,067,103
Charges for Debt* and Subsidies .....	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Legislation .....	12,853,532	12,937,663	15,248,356	16,272,726	15,732,965
Civil Government .....	740,768	662,767	649,538	1,037,779	977,302
Public Works and Buildings .....	986,721	1,084,418	1,139,495	1,190,371	1,211,851
Railways .....	1,765,256	2,908,852	2,302,363	2,046,552	2,133,316
Canals .....	2,636,552	2,664,452	2,749,835	2,853,183	3,184,783
Penitentiaries .....	581,749	661,741	604,413	573,443	610,740
Administration of Justice .....	286,425	296,996	287,552	310,782	311,267
Militia and Defence .....	615,589	615,045	627,252	707,832	657,115
Mounted Police (N.W.T.) .....	734,354	989,498	2,707,758	1,178,659	1,193,693
Lighthouse and Coast Service .....	477,825	485,984	564,250	1,029,369	781,664
Immigration and Quarantine .....	491,546	520,524	532,446	553,515	512,812
Charges on Revenue† .....	487,734	575,327	506,408	347,576	462,864
Other expenditure .....	3,498,998	3,753,625	3,925,655	4,469,080	4,702,133
Total .....	2,623,108	2,950,814	3,191,739	6,440,245	3,185,175
Total .....	28,730,157	31,107,706	35,037,060	39,011,612	35,657,680
Charges for Debt* and Subsidies .....	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Legislation .....	16,294,496	16,210,594	15,679,409	15,688,040	15,911,691
Civil Government .....	807,424	701,170	932,187	596,487	1,302,876
Public Works and Buildings .....	1,258,618	1,281,714	1,308,847	1,334,201	1,325,087
Railways .....	1,162,116	2,299,231	1,972,501	1,937,546	1,627,851
Canals .....	3,643,988	3,529,617	3,896,954	3,965,579	3,767,661
Penitentiaries .....	692,737	754,344	679,436	739,021	789,949
Administration of Justice .....	320,777	319,436	349,839	353,158	344,529
Militia and Defence .....	678,815	685,807	709,784	726,592	750,723
Mounted Police (N.W.T.) .....	1,273,179	1,323,552	1,287,014	1,279,514	1,266,308
Lighthouse and Coast Service .....	862,965	829,702	753,094	740,979	701,932
Immigration and Quarantine .....	489,258	511,779	466,116	492,597	503,639
Charges on Revenue† .....	312,491	292,552	182,337	258,289	257,688
Other expenditure .....	4,629,431	4,770,038	4,820,741	4,947,804	5,088,190
Total .....	3,292,199	3,400,299	2,955,872	3,283,761	3,127,770
Total .....	36,718,494	36,917,835	35,994,031	36,343,568	36,765,894

\* Including Sinking Funds.

† Exclusive of Railways and Canals.

215. The following table gives the proportion per head of estimated population to the ordinary revenue and expenditure (Consolidated Fund) for every year since Confederation :—

Revenue and expenditure, per head.

PROPORTION OF ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION—1868-1892.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Estimated Population.	Revenue per Head.		Expenditure per Head.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1868.....	3,371,594	4	05	4	00
1869.....	3,412,617	4	21	4	11
1870.....	3,454,248	4	29	4	15
1871.....	3,518,411	5	50	4	44
1872.....	3,610,992	5	74	4	87
1873.....	3,668,220	5	67	5	23
1874.....	3,825,305	6	33	6	10
1875.....	3,886,534	6	34	6	10
1876.....	3,949,163	5	72	6	20
1877.....	4,013,271	5	50	5	86
1878.....	4,078,924	5	49	5	76
1879.....	4,146,196	5	43	5	90
1880.....	4,215,389	5	53	5	90
1881.....	4,336,404	6	83	5	88
1882.....	4,383,311	7	62	6	18
1883.....	4,432,400	8	08	6	48
1884.....	4,483,930	7	11	6	94
1885.....	4,536,799	7	23	7	72
1886.....	4,586,991	7	23	8	50
1887.....	4,635,410	7	71	7	69
1888.....	4,685,172	7	66	7	84
1889.....	4,736,352	8	19	7	79
1890.....	4,789,028	8	33	7	52
1891.....	4,843,256	7	97	7	50
1892.....	4,899,098	7	54	7	50

Manitoba, not included in estimated population until 1871.

British Columbia      "      "      1872.

Prince Edward Island      "      "      1874.

The Territories      "      "      1881.

216. The revenue was 43 cents per head less than in the previous year, and was exceeded in seven out of the ten preceding years. The expenditure was just the same as in 1891, and was a smaller amount than in any of the six years preceding that one.

Increase and decrease per head.

217. The following table gives the revenues and expenditures of the several provinces for the year 1891, with the amount of each per head of population respectively. The total receipts and payments, exclusive of population respectively. The total receipts and payments, exclusive of population respectively.

Provincial revenues and expenditures, 1891.

sive of loans and payments thereout, as far as could be ascertained, are given in each case:—

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE PROVINCES OF  
CANADA, 1891.

PROVINCES.	Revenue.	Per Head.	Expenditure	Per Head.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
*Ontario.....	3,153,015	1 48	3,299,683	1 55
†Quebec.....	3,750,813	2 51	4,095,520	2 75
*Nova Scotia.....	661,541	1 47	692,539	1 54
*New Brunswick.....	613,262	1 91	678,267	2 11
*Manitoba.....	590,484	3 76	664,432	4 28
†British Columbia.....	959,248	10 17	1,032,104	10 95
*Prince Edward Island.....	274,047	2 51	304,486	2 79
Total. . . . .	10,002,410	2 11	10,767,031	2 27

\* 31st December, 1891.

† 30th June, 1891.

The expenditure, as in 1890, exceeded the revenue in all the seven provinces, the excess being largest in Manitoba and British Columbia. The aggregate revenue in 1891 exceeded that of 1890 by \$85,688, while the aggregate expenditure was, on the other hand, \$341,321 less than in the previous year, probably to be accounted for by the inclusion, in 1890, of some items of what were properly extraordinary expenditure from loans. The excess of revenue in 1891 was \$764,621, as compared with an excess of \$1,191,630 in 1890. Both revenue and expenditure were highest in proportion to population in British Columbia, and lowest in Nova Scotia. The aggregate expenditure was 16 cents per head of the aggregate population more than the revenue, as compared with an excess of 25 cents per head in 1890.

Revenues  
and ex-  
penditures  
of pro-  
vinces  
from ad-  
mission  
into Con-  
federation

218. The following table gives the ordinary revenues and expenditures of the Provinces of the Dominion for the years named therein. The figures were taken from the Provincial Public Accounts or were specially supplied by the Provincial Treasurers, to whom thanks are due for the same.

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE ORDINARY REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE PROVINCES OF ONTARIO, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK, FOR THE YEARS 1868 1891, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	ONTARIO.		QUEBEC.		NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW BRUNSWICK.	
	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.
1867	182,900	56,670	1,529,843	1,181,935	466,181	532,808	535,293	485,297
1868	2,250,208	1,182,388	1,654,510	1,319,840	545,899	518,296	469,000	518,191
1869	2,625,179	1,444,609	1,633,993	1,581,251	601,373	433,216	433,216	463,191
1870	2,500,696	1,580,663	1,632,993	1,575,545	525,824	600,344	451,076	438,407
1871	2,333,180	1,816,867	1,698,331	1,595,653	687,695	639,584	586,105	558,502
1872	3,060,748	2,220,743	1,795,749	1,707,356	600,196	608,919	568,550	540,486
1873	2,961,315	2,940,803	1,983,603	1,908,283	686,926	676,111	591,465	589,794
1874	3,446,348	3,871,493	2,036,869	2,060,779	589,637	633,874	608,099	679,814
1875	3,156,606	3,604,524	2,329,868	2,283,025	589,637	633,874	634,850	587,330
1876	2,589,223	3,140,626	2,397,383	2,471,533	562,800	638,942	618,113	650,233
1877	2,502,566	3,119,118	2,018,482	2,577,171	645,294	688,003	584,977	640,815
1878	2,285,178	2,962,388	2,201,215	2,715,549	384,205	503,051	526,685	616,132
1879	2,287,951	2,941,714	2,342,412	2,830,023	541,318	506,253	675,285	609,671
1880	2,584,170	2,518,187	3,191,779	3,566,612	476,445	494,582	607,445	598,844
1881	2,788,747	2,585,053	3,419,371	3,628,229	537,667	569,119	643,710	614,236
1882	2,890,450	2,920,161	3,755,707	3,096,943	563,804	541,099	*822,889	*943,824
1883	2,439,941	2,887,038	2,823,565	3,124,620	586,561	572,678	+650,466	633,658
1884	2,820,555	3,207,890	2,926,148	2,936,734	613,026	620,700	617,570	584,473
1885	3,005,921	3,046,113	2,949,562	3,032,607	633,145	636,348	634,574	623,593
1886	3,148,660	3,181,709	2,965,567	3,365,798	656,639	604,103	665,819	667,647
1887	3,546,924	3,454,372	3,738,768	3,365,032	712,951	688,400	644,880	640,806
1888	3,583,916	3,545,235	3,628,544	3,543,619	668,774	713,941	651,031	637,051
1889	3,538,405	3,653,356	3,536,496	3,881,673	664,938	710,497	646,079	631,735
1890	3,423,155	3,896,324	3,750,813	4,095,520	661,541	692,539	612,762	680,813
1891	3,153,015	3,299,683						
Total	69,096,157	69,017,727	60,960,610	63,368,350	14,202,536	14,711,145	14,499,939	14,655,171

\* 14 months.

+ Contains \$250,000 proceeds of bonds for funding floating debt.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ORDINARY REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE PROVINCES OF MANTOBA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FOR CERTAIN YEARS BETWEEN 1868 AND 1891.

YEAR.	MANTOBA.		BRITISH COLUMBIA.		PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270,559	299,867
1869.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	283,722	312,653
1870.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	302,855	343,892
1871.....	.....	.....	+191,820	+97,692	385,014	406,236
1872.....	.....	.....	327,216	432,083	395,473	506,666
1873.....	.....	138,658	370,150	372,619	+484,979	+401,662
1874.....	.....	+61,177	372,418	583,360	403,013	442,767
1875.....	+24,611	133,390	351,241	614,659	306,597	395,277
1876.....	74,534	+133,390	381,120	728,310	524,144	353,226
1877.....	*150,010	*133,390	408,348	685,046	326,274	331,632
1878.....	99,608	92,958	430,786	514,789	312,684	334,133
1879.....	98,864	107,926	430,786	+186,715	288,062	313,845
1880.....	135,311	151,086	390,908	446,575	269,603	257,309
1881.....	118,867	185,109	397,035	378,779	261,276	281,276
1882.....	121,867	226,808	397,035	474,428	233,465	257,228
1883.....	255,208	232,189	405,583	425,808	228,169	270,477
1884.....	376,863	386,071	405,583	594,102	280,271	273,545
1885.....	302,962	501,710	503,174	655,438	248,222	266,318
1886.....	+150,728	+229,278	600,399	772,211	233,978	304,467
1887.....	485,326	484,002	514,720	731,307	241,637	288,052
1888.....	506,890	520,190	537,335	786,955	254,209	273,939
1889.....	*841,894	*761,496	598,252	857,545	234,035	293,605
1890.....	641,695	1,088,889	698,055	954,021	224,882	305,799
1891.....	585,709	708,302	835,463	1,032,104	274,047	304,486
1891.....	590,484	664,432	959,248	1,032,104	274,047	304,486
Total.....	5,561,431	6,818,919	9,912,137	12,491,457	7,286,874	7,780,357

\* 18 months.

+ 6 months.

+ 11 months only.



The figures for Nova Scotia are not those of the ordinary revenue and expenditure, several items, not coming under that head, having been entered as such for convenience, and the actual revenue of the province available for ordinary purposes is less than is shown in the table. In 1888, a considerable sum, in addition to the subsidy, was received from the Dominion Government on account of a claim of the province for piers, breakwaters, &c. In Prince Edward Island, the financial year, previous to 1873, began on the 1st February and ended on the 31st of the following January, but in that year it was changed to correspond with the calendar year.

219. The next table gives the revenues and expenditures in the United Kingdom and British possessions, principally in the year 1891, with the proportion of each per head of population.

Revenues  
and ex-  
penditures  
in British  
Posses-  
sions.

## REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COUNTRY.	Year.	REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
		Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.
		\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
Europe—					
United Kingdom....	1892	442,841,292	11 62	437,648,495	11 41
Gibraltar.....	1891	297,528	15 58	306,040	16 02
Malta.....	1891	1,338,942	8 11	1,371,767	8 31
Asia—					
India.....	1891	417,276,025	1 89	399,326,926	1 81
Ceylon.....	1891	6,374,267	2 12	5,832,169	1 94
Straits Settlement...	1891	2,967,995	5 78	3,567,251	6 95
Labuan.....	1891	33,366	5 70	22,644	3 87
Hong Kong.....	1891	2,053,431	9 27	2,077,545	9 38
Africa—					
Mauritius.....	1891	3,696,550	9 97	3,978,354	10 74
Natal.....	1891	6,418,009	11 80	6,783,627	12 47
Cape of Good Hope.	1891	20,116,863	13 17	20,969,308	13 73
St. Helena.....	1891	33,453	8 13	40,334	9 80
Lagos.....	1891	382,641	4 47	323,088	3 77
Gold Coast.....	1891	905,306	0 60	649,247	0 43
Sierra Leone.....	1891	437,362	5 84	379,430	5 07
Gambia.....	1891	151,051	10 59	134,791	9 45
America—					
Canada.....	1892	36,921,872	7 54	36,765,894	7 50
Newfoundland.....	1891	1,845,240	9 32	1,663,957	8 42
Bermuda.....	1891	163,184	10 79	155,874	10 31
Honduras.....	1891	255,636	8 12	220,314	7 00
British Guiana.....	1891	2,726,316	10 05	2,584,681	9 54

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*Con.*

COUNTRY.	Year.	REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
		Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.
		\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
West Indies—					
Bahamas .....	1891	257,023	5 40	271,579	5 71
Turk's Island .....	1891	35,789	7 54	38,914	8 20
Jamaica .....	1891	3,789,260	5 93	3,805,163	5 95
Windward Islands ..	1891	1,435,170	4 24	1,536,270	4 54
Leeward Islands .....	1891	541,592	4 26	618,013	4 87
Trinidad .....	1891	2,375,999	11 88	2,386,720	11 93
Australasia—					
New South Wales...	1891	48,896,139	43 19	50,996,208	45 04
Victoria .....	1891	40,605,461	35 61	44,426,335	38 96
South Australia .....	1891	13,770,004	42 97	13,472,651	42 05
Western Australia ..	1891	2,421,994	48 65	2,120,026	42 59
Queensland .....	1891	16,304,418	41 41	17,931,988	45 55
Tasmania .....	1891	4,298,230	29 31	4,144,254	28 26
New Zealand .....	1891	20,178,324	32 20	20,126,314	32 12
South Seas—					
Fiji .....	1891	346,750	2 76	330,057	2 63
Falkland Island ..	1891	56,215	31 42	64,736	36 19
Total .....		1,102,548,697	3 97	1,087,070,964	3 91

Revenues  
in Australasian  
colonies.

220. The revenue exceeded the expenditure in 18 out of the 36 countries and colonies named in the list, the total revenue having been \$15,477,733 more than the expenditure. In proportion to population, both the revenues and expenditures of the Australasian colonies are very high, the chief explanation of which is that "a considerable "revenue is derived from the usufruct of the unsold lands, which is "not generally the case elsewhere; the revenues also are swelled by "the large sums which are received annually from the alienation of "Crown lands, and from the working of the State railways."\* "The "practice of treating money derived from the sale of Crown lands as "revenue obtains in all the Australian colonies, and the money so "raised forms one of the largest items of their annual income."† Canada should in a few years be deriving a large revenue from the sale of Dominion lands, if the practice of treating such moneys as revenue should be in force, but all the principal railways are in the hands of private companies. Both in India and Cape Colony, as well as in Australasia, the railways are principally owned by the Government, producing a corresponding difference in the amount of revenue.

\* Victorian Year Book, 1884-5, p. 131. † Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, 1887, p. 383.

221. The ordinary revenues and expenditures in some of the principal foreign countries, as nearly as they could be ascertained, are given in the following table:—

Revenues  
and expend-  
itures in  
foreign  
countries.

## REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Revenue.	Amount per Head.	Expenditure.	Amount per Head.
		\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
Europe—					
Austria-Hungary.....	1890..	416,071,000	10 08	407,127,000	9 86
Belgium.....	1890..	64,746,033	10 53	62,507,466	10 15
Denmark.....	1890..	14,722,000	6 73	16,848,000	7 70
France.....	1890..	588,543,431	15 34	630,085,946	16 43
German Empire.....	1890..	293,557,333	5 94	270,265,466	5 46
Greece.....	1890..	16,332,533	7 43	17,763,333	8 12
Italy.....	1890..	350,672,000	11 63	361,672,533	11 99
Netherlands.....	1890..	50,439,393	11 05	*67,600,598	14 83
Norway.....	1890..	13,607,200	6 80	12,273,733	6 13
Portugal.....	1889..	40,893,349	8 69	42,356,609	9 00
Roumania.....	1890..	31,117,330	5 65	30,908,406	5 62
Russia.....	1890..	459,257,000	5 62	427,186,000	5 28
Spain.....	1890..	155,740,277	8 87	155,722,319	8 87
Sweden.....	1890..	23,572,240	4 93	18,140,587	3 77
Switzerland.....	1890..	13,164,333	4 51	12,974,000	4 44
Turkey.....	1889..	90,033,333	3 25	104,146,666	3 76
Asia—					
Japan.....	1890..	96,687,979	2 41	79,713,672	2 00
Africa—					
Egypt.....	1890..	47,791,000	7 01	45,357,333	6 65
Tunis.....	1891..	4,123,085	2 75	3,953,578	2 64
America—					
Argentine Confederation..	1890..	73,407,670	17 96	92,853,846	22 72
Brazil.....	1890..	76,288,650	5 45	83,846,802	5 99
Mexico.....	1891..	39,970,000	3 51	38,452,803	3 37
Peru.....	1890..	6,271,600	2 11	5,911,992	2 00
United States.....	1892..	425,868,260	6 80	415,953,806	6 64
Uruguay.....	1888..	13,668,000	19 22	13,834,140	19 46

\*Including expenditure on public works.

The federal revenue and expenditure only, of the German Empire, are given above, the united revenue and expenditure amounting in 1890-91 to about \$713,638,000 and \$886,647,000 respectively. France has the largest revenue and expenditure of any country in the world, followed by Russia, the United Kingdom, the United States and Austria-Hungary, in the order named. In proportion to population, the receipts and expenditure are largest in the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay.

Revenue  
derived  
from Tax-  
ation and  
" Other  
Sources."

222. The sources from which the ordinary revenue of Canada is derived may be divided, as previously explained in paragraph 194 ante, into two classes, viz. : 1. Taxation ; 2. Other sources ; and the following figures give the amount raised in each class in 1891 and 1892 :—

	1891.	1892.
Revenue raised by taxation.....	\$30,314,151	\$28,446,157
“ “ from other sources.....	8,265,160	8,475,715
Total.....	<u>\$38,579,311</u>	<u>\$36,921,872</u>

Receipts  
from taxa-  
tion in  
Canada.

223. There was a decrease in receipts from taxation in 1892, as compared with 1891, of \$1,867,994 which may be put down as entirely due to the abolition of the duties on sugar, the receipts from this source having been \$77,829 in 1892 against \$3,142,291 in the previous year. The receipts from other sources increased by \$210,555. The proportion of the total revenue derived from taxation was 77·04 per cent as compared with 78·57 per cent in 1891, and was a smaller proportion than in any previous year since Confederation. The receipts from taxes in this country are derived solely from customs and excise duties, and it follows therefore that, in the absence of any extreme changes in the tariff, the greater the trade of the country, the larger the amount of revenue derived from taxation, and three-fourths of the revenue being derived in this manner, it will be found that in the years of the largest trade and therefore, as a rule, of the largest receipts from duties, the amount of taxation per head of population has been the largest. The amount of taxation was 45 cents per head less than in 1891 and 79 cents less than in 1890 ; it was less, too, than in any year since 1886. It will also be noticed that the proportion of revenue raised by taxation of late years is not so large as in the earlier days of the Dominion.

Amount  
raised by  
taxation,  
1868-1892.

224. The following table gives the amount raised by taxation in each year since 1st July, 1867, also the average amount of such taxation paid per head of population, and the proportion of total revenue :—

## TAXATION IN CANADA—1868 TO 1892.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	TAXATION.				Per- centage of Total Revenue
	Gross Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Amount per Head.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	
1868.....	11,701,681			3 47	85·48
1869.....	11,112,573		588,108	3 26	77·28
1870.....	13,087,882	1,975,309		3 79	84·37
1871.....	16,320,368	3,232,486		4 64	84·41
1872.....	17,715,552	1,395,184		4 91	85·52
1873.....	17,616,554		98,998	4 80	84·64
1874.....	20,129,185	2,512,631		5 26	83·16
1875.....	20,664,878	535,693		5 32	83·84
1876.....	18,614,415		2,050,463	4 71	82·41
1877.....	17,697,924		916,491	4 41	80·23
1878.....	17,841,938	144,014		4 37	79·74
1879.....	18,476,613	634,675		4 46	82·05
1880.....	18,479,576	2,963		4 38	79·29
1881.....	23,942,138	5,462,562		5 52	80·79
1882.....	27,549,046	3,606,908		6 28	82·52
1883.....	29,269,698	1,720,652		6 60	81·77
1884.....	25,483,199		3,786,499	5 68	79·98
1885.....	25,384,529		98,670	5 60	77·39
1886.....	25,226,456		158,073	5 50	76·03
1887.....	28,687,002	3,460,546		6 19	80·23
1888.....	28,177,413		509,589	6 01	78·47
1889.....	30,613,523	2,436,110		6 46	78·93
1890.....	31,587,072	973,549		6 60	79·21
1891.....	30,314,151		1,272,921	6 26	78·57
1892.....	28,446,157		1,867,994	5 81	77·04

225. The amount raised by taxation in 1892 was exceeded in the three preceding years and also in 1887, while it was \$17,333,584 more than in 1869, in which year the smallest amount during the period was raised. Comparing the first and last years of the above period of twenty-five years, it will be found that while the total receipts have increased 143 per cent, the amount paid per head of population has only increased 67 per cent; while the proportion to total revenue has decreased 9·87 per cent.

Increase  
in amount  
raised by  
taxation.

226. The following table gives the amounts raised by Customs and Excise duties during the last twenty-five years, together with the proportion of each to population\* :—

Amount  
raised by  
Customs  
and Excise  
duties,  
1868-1892.

\* The amounts of Customs duties being taken from the Public Accounts, which represent the amounts actually paid in, will not quite correspond with the figures in the Trade and Navigation Returns, which are for amounts accrued.



TAXATION BY CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES AND PROPORTION  
TO POPULATION IN CANADA—1868-92.

Year ended 30th June.	Customs.	Amount per Head.	Proportion to		Excise.	Amount per Head.
			Total Taxation.	Imports for Home Con- sumption.		
	\$	\$ cts.	Per cent.	Per cent.	\$	\$ cts.
1868.....	8,578,380	2 54	73·3	12·25	3,002,588	0 89
1869.....	8,272,879	2 42	74·4	12·31	2,710,028	0 79
1870.....	9,334,212	2 70	71·3	13·28	3,619,622	1 05
1871.....	11,841,104	3 36	72·5	13·62	4,295,944	1 22
1872.....	12,787,982	3 54	72·2	12·11	4,735,651	1 31
1873.....	12,954,164	3 53	73·5	10·20	4,460,681	1 22
1874.....	14,325,192	3 74	71·1	11·32	5,594,903	1 46
1875.....	15,351,011	3 95	74·3	12·83	5,069,687	1 30
1876.....	12,823,837	3 25	66·0	13·44	5,563,487	1 41
1877.....	12,546,987	3 14	70·9	13·03	4,941,897	1 23
1878.....	12,782,824	3 13	71·6	14·03	4,858,671	1 19
1879.....	12,900,659	3 11	69·8	16·10	5,390,763	1 30
1880.....	14,071,343	3 34	76·1	19·70	4,232,427	1 00
1881.....	18,406,092	4 24	76·8	20·19	5,343,022	1 23
1882.....	21,581,570	4 92	78·3	19·27	5,884,859	1 34
1883.....	23,009,582	5 19	78·6	18·82	6,260,116	1 41
1884.....	20,023,890	4 47	75·5	18·64	5,459,309	1 22
1885.....	18,935,428	4 17	74·5	18·61	6,449,101	1 42
1886.....	19,373,551	4 22	76·8	19·50	5,852,904	1 28
1887.....	22,378,801	4 83	78·0	21·24	6,308,201	1 36
1888.....	22,105,926	4 72	78·4	21·57	6,071,487	1 30
1889.....	23,726,784	5 01	74·2	21·65	6,886,739	1 45
1890.....	23,968,954	5 00	75·8	21·21	7,618,118	1 59
1891.....	23,399,301	4 83	77·2	20·66	6,914,850	1 43
1892.....	20,501,059	4 18	72·0	17·52	7,945,098	1 62

Proportion derived from Customs duties.

227. It will be seen that considerably the largest part of the whole amount of taxation is derived from Customs duties, the average proportion for the twenty-five years having been 74·2 per cent, later years showing a tendency to increase it. The proportion in the United Kingdom in 1891 was 26 per cent, in the United States in 1892 it was 53 per cent, and in the Australasian colonies in 1890 it averaged 73 per cent.

Customs duties per head in various countries.

228. The amount of Customs duties paid per head in the United Kingdom in 1891 was \$2.52; in the United States in 1892 it was \$2.83, in both cases being a smaller proportion than in this country, while in the Australasian colonies it is considerably higher, the proportion having averaged in 1890 \$10.85 per head.

Cost of collecting

229. There has been a considerable decrease in the cost of collecting the Customs revenue during the past twenty-five years; in 1868 for

every \$100 of duty collected, \$5.41 was expended, as compared with \$4.40 for every \$100 in 1892. The following table shows the total cost and the cost per \$100 of collecting the Customs revenue, in each year since 1868. The revenue figures represent the amount accrued in each year. Customs revenue.

## COST OF COLLECTING CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1868 TO 1892.

YEAR.	Customs Revenue.	CHARGES OF COLLECTION.		YEAR.	Customs Revenue.	CHARGES OF COLLECTION.	
		Total.	Per \$100 collected.			Total.	Per \$100 collected.
	\$	\$	\$ cts.		\$	\$	\$ cts.
1868..	8,819,432	477,504	5 41	1881..	18,500,786	717,704	3 88
1869..	8,298,910	496,050	5 98	1882..	21,708,837	723,914	3 33
1870..	9,462,940	505,109	5 34	1883..	23,172,309	757,246	3 27
1871..	11,843,656	500,441	4 23	1884..	20,164,963	798,838	3 96
1872..	13,045,493	528,736	4 05	1885..	19,133,559	791,538	4 14
1873..	13,017,730	567,765	4 35	1886..	19,448,124	798,478	4 10
1874..	14,421,883	727,629	5 04	1887..	22,469,706	819,132	3 64
1875..	15,361,382	682,674	4 44	1888..	22,209,642	848,984	3 81
1876..	12,833,114	721,009	5 62	1889..	23,784,523	862,486	3 62
1877..	12,548,451	721,605	5 75	1890..	24,014,908	871,765	3 62
1878..	12,795,693	714,528	5 58	1891..	23,481,069	898,731	3 82
1879..	12,939,541	719,711	5 56	1892..	20,550,474	902,820	4 39
1880..	14,138,849	716,126	5 06				

230. It cost \$1.02 less to collect each \$100 of Customs revenue in 1892 than it did in 1868, though the former was considerably more than twice as much, showing that it relatively costs more to collect a small Customs revenue than a large one. Considering the large area of the Dominion, and the length of its frontiers, together with the number of ports of entry it is necessary to keep up, the cost of collection must be considered as being moderate. In the United States it was 3.75 per cent, and in the United Kingdom in 1891, 4.55 per cent. Reduction in cost of collection.

231. The following are statements for the last twenty-five years of the amounts received from the principal heads under which taxation has been levied by means of Customs and Excise duties. As the tariff has undergone many changes during the period, notably in 1879, no comparisons can be strictly made from year to year, and the figures must always be considered with reference to the tariff in force at the time:— Heads of taxation, 1868-1892.

## HEADS OF TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES IN CANADA—1868-1892.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Spirits.	Wines.	Beer and Cider.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Cigars and Cigarettes.	Tea.	Sugar and Molasses.	Coffee, Cocoa and Chocolate.	Grain and Products of.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1868	1,143,776	146,312	19,390	105,818	53,449	943,110	1,439,064	54,802	97,905
1869	817,383	129,178	26,535	78,678	37,126	916,177	1,502,138	57,435	2,241
1870	908,613	170,548	23,770	57,614	55,373	1,140,649	1,869,749	55,655	4,183
1871	1,037,043	195,842	29,364	29,731	108,247	1,158,212	1,946,425	61,443	6,240
1872	1,290,121	258,312	40,596	52,695	221,344	947,826	1,937,172	34,443	4,700
1873	1,300,691	245,277	49,361	49,609	219,233	25,980	2,371,021	12,217	682
1874	1,557,526	325,322	56,527	57,827	200,196	110,414	2,540,965	21,641	607
1875	1,323,403	272,081	51,035	66,285	123,055	379,086	2,450,771	46,048	.....
1876	1,518,124	350,219	41,670	89,905	136,771	526,160	2,503,684	49,237	735
1877	1,111,417	226,140	40,516	61,109	77,047	534,890	2,473,460	46,860	1,019
1878	1,004,414	207,567	44,711	70,346	118,184	611,313	2,830,248	44,460	942
1879	1,133,526	234,027	37,646	68,387	173,686	743,916	2,758,833	46,168	45,261
1880	880,614	226,295	28,061	48,465	82,187	641,261	2,146,238	58,335	212,616
1881	1,106,633	321,405	33,370	43,801	116,704	881,886	2,629,147	67,228	256,556
1882	1,237,553	405,305	39,317	50,111	184,032	403,910	2,514,721	48,651	261,958
1883	1,449,815	437,911	54,285	51,962	184,557	63,277	2,726,616	36,908	216,625
1884	1,329,719	375,993	59,565	49,599	184,431	27,520	2,805,098	38,401	292,143
1885	1,340,571	346,827	51,078	56,092	190,630	33,436	2,693,108	41,999	260,124
1886	1,606,456	355,185	49,879	64,378	253,114	34,776	2,436,941	36,623	219,543
1887	1,375,595	324,485	48,624	71,955	233,596	8,801	3,300,644	39,021	232,595
1888	1,610,739	326,722	47,512	57,133	176,700	11,421	3,602,236	45,862	258,907
1889	1,751,361	347,103	50,262	57,505	225,182	7,197	3,809,042	43,169	319,883
1890	1,933,051	374,824	57,649	59,851	235,749	12,228	3,063,925	42,534	425,374
1891	1,772,372	387,449	63,413	62,779	263,955	16,114	3,275,321	38,344	325,991
1892	1,804,819	367,877	90,381	59,950	212,478	8,265	190,300	42,870	190,921

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Flour (Wheat and Rye).	Rice.	Hops.	Fruits and Vege- tables, all kinds.	Live Stock.	All other Articles.	Export Duty on Logs.	*Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868	39,775	.....	.....	85,173	671	4,672,205	17,985	8,819,431
1869	.....	.....	.....	89,004	4,928	4,623,684	14,402	8,298,969
1870	4,955	14,180	304	82,677	6,152	5,630,606	37,912	9,462,940
1871	55,409	54,286	9,703	133,807	3,294	6,922,544	36,065	11,843,655
1872	15,537	83,092	11,876	142,223	26,360	7,934,387	24,809	13,045,493
1873	.....	88,072	14,316	168,951	27,353	8,424,795	20,152	13,017,730
1874	.....	81,184	21,829	148,637	47,324	9,237,318	14,565	14,421,882
1875	.....	99,555	9,091	219,119	58,150	10,255,860	7,243	15,361,382
1876	.....	93,229	8,261	166,410	42,464	7,301,745	4,500	12,833,114
1877	.....	95,543	7,103	201,132	49,548	7,618,565	4,102	12,548,451
1878	.....	88,670	9,116	190,436	29,049	7,547,076	4,161	12,795,693
1879	10,198	90,734	6,349	180,246	38,416	7,367,865	4,272	12,939,540
1880	50,965	87,720	4,671	214,471	52,916	9,395,139	8,896	14,138,849
1881	98,839	111,921	11,958	301,661	62,444	12,449,031	8,141	18,500,785
1882	86,329	139,284	12,891	348,085	87,077	15,880,603	8,810	21,708,837
1883	132,527	120,516	20,329	519,619	103,549	17,044,056	23,172	23,172,308
1884	265,645	81,055	24,686	470,399	115,548	14,036,646	8,515	20,164,963
1885	270,102	93,969	19,121	367,723	70,079	13,286,694	12,365	19,133,558
1886	100,713	72,293	17,401	384,231	74,161	13,719,703	20,726	19,448,123
1887	84,883	87,568	65,770	502,258	53,082	16,008,832	31,397	22,469,705
1888	31,338	34,567	34,903	490,686	50,774	15,408,369	21,772	22,209,641
1889	129,950	43,683	41,065	467,014	60,818	16,290,082	42,207	23,784,523
1890	98,943	35,770	65,567	513,727	75,997	16,935,045	93,674	24,014,908
1891	43,232	40,131	36,388	532,301	66,286	16,556,993	64,893	23,481,069
1892	27,534	38,730	47,438	579,620	68,606	16,820,793	+108	20,550,582

\*The totals are taken from the Trade and Navigation Returns, and include export duty on logs.  
 +Collected in 1890.

HEADS OF TAXATION BY EXCISE DUTIES IN CANADA—BEING: THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF DUTY  
ACCURED IN EACH YEAR—1868-1892.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Spirits. \$	Malt Liquor. \$	Malt. \$	Tobacco. \$	Cigars. \$	Petroleum Inspection Fees. \$	Bonded Manufac- tures. \$	Other Receipts. \$	†Total Revenue Accrued. \$
1868.	2,488,339	117,508	226,028	494,596	23,614	10,628	20,758	.....	*3,057,809
1869.	2,390,848	20,856	287,024	554,407	23,410	162,747	11,076	.....	*2,709,860
1870.	2,208,097	17,468	347,870	924,371	28,921	556,649	12,451	.....	*3,657,808
1871.	2,663,603	9,306	292,475	1,034,097	.....	247,061	20,417	5,015	4,271,974
1872.	2,871,993	25,498	305,190	1,252,164	.....	233,996	24,933	5,009	4,718,783
1873.	2,818,384	26,410	341,700	1,013,438	.....	237,776	33,693	12,962	4,484,363
1874.	3,498,751	25,570	341,393	1,398,398	.....	273,897	40,006	6,915	5,584,930
1875.	2,974,241	29,839	335,190	1,433,734	.....	268,480	37,151	6,043	5,084,687
1876.	3,098,087	13,963	320,154	1,773,976	.....	283,553	27,834	5,924	5,525,491
1877.	2,650,427	7,475	381,417	1,626,946	.....	235,327	30,053	5,670	4,940,315
1878.	2,708,286	6,611	522,671	1,581,076	.....	6,426	36,874	5,457	4,867,401
1879.	3,297,315	7,540	442,760	1,584,008	.....	8,171	38,036	4,763	5,382,593
1880.	2,292,829	6,335	254,412	1,642,582	.....	16,426	33,269	7,571	4,253,424
1881.	3,210,527	6,250	288,881	1,775,463	.....	18,749	30,897	13,011	5,343,778
1882.	3,553,776	6,092	379,808	1,903,798	.....	23,744	33,603	14,515	5,915,272
1883.	3,862,100	5,434	401,906	1,885,537	.....	25,216	36,065	15,282	6,232,140
1884.	3,577,243	3,926	410,347	1,434,601	.....	26,566	39,456	10,671	5,562,810
1885.	4,251,326	6,344	472,295	1,269,197	318,357	27,520	44,029	11,937	6,401,005
1886.	3,188,070	6,164	377,579	1,626,011	559,302	29,181	46,523	12,065	5,844,885
1887.	3,697,263	6,967	426,845	1,664,731	524,182	31,980	50,005	12,229	6,414,211
1888.	3,072,388	6,589	488,757	1,737,243	553,821	36,569	53,263	13,962	5,962,592
1889.	3,868,930	12,154	506,026	1,836,693	563,018	35,745	57,801	14,323	6,804,586
1890.	4,611,105	13,552	529,329	1,892,628	603,473	39,737	29,511	15,765	7,735,100
1891.	5,537,644	9,206	570,950	1,922,570	614,553	40,407	34,582	17,962	6,747,614
1892.	3,855,846	6,699	918,500	2,413,914	634,938	43,503	38,338	22,182	7,383,021

\* Less deductions. † These figures being for the amount of duty accrued, will not agree with those on p. 154, which are for the net receipts.



232. The Customs duties are collected by the Department of Customs, and the amount of duty received on the various dutiable articles imported is set out in detail in Chapter IV. (Trade and Commerce). The Excise duties are collected by the Department of Inland Revenue, and it will be seen from the foregoing table that there was an increase in accrued revenue of \$1,185,407, there having been marked increases under every head except that of malt liquor. The amount accrued was the largest since Confederation, and was \$197,921 more than in 1890, in which year the next largest amount accrued, and was \$4,875,212 more than the figures for 1868. The largest increases during the period have been in the duties on spirits and tobacco, viz., \$1,367,507 and \$1,918,318 respectively, or a total of \$3,285,825, being 67 per cent of the whole increase. Excise duties.

233. The duties on bill stamps, &c., were all repealed in 1882, the Bill amount received in that year up to the date of repeal having been \$82,616, and the total amount received since Confederation, \$2,686,850. The receipts from sugar duties, exclusive of molasses and confectionery, in consequence of the remission of the duties, only amounted to \$77,829, being \$3,064,462 less than in 1891. The duty on tea was taken off in 1882, causing a large reduction of revenue. Bill stamps.  
Sugar duties.

234. The consumption of tea and sugar per inhabitant has frequently been considered a standard by which to judge the condition of the people, and the following table gives the average consumption per head of these articles in Canada since Confederation, as well as the average consumption of each quinquennial period, the figures being based on the quantity entered for consumption in each year. The abnormally large quantity of tea apparently consumed in 1873 and the equally large amount of sugar in 1892, do not, of course, represent the actual consumption in those years, but were due to a reduction of the duty in each case. In the case of tea, the figures show that the consumption of the excessive stocks of 1873 must have been spread over a considerable period, no doubt with heavy loss to the importers; it remains to be seen whether the large import of sugar since the duty was taken off will be met by a corresponding increase in consumption. The average consumption of tea during the quinquennial period 1873-77 was probably about 3·18 lbs., and of sugar, during 1888-1892, about 42 lbs.

CONSUMPTION OF TEA AND SUGAR PER HEAD IN CANADA,  
1867-1892.

Year.	Consumption per head.	
	Tea.	Sugar.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
1868.....	2·80	19·77
1869.....	2·49	19·93
1870.....	3·17	24·04
1871.....	3·22	24·22
1872.....	2·56	21·30
Average.....	2·85	21·85
1873.....	6·62	25·64
1874.....	2·77	29·00
1875.....	2·77	27·14
1876.....	3·68	28·85
1877.....	3·35	24·38
Average.....	3·84	27·00
1878.....	2·70	26·71
1879.....	3·27	28·56
1880.....	2·84	27·80
1881.....	3·84	31·45
1882.....	4·39	30·87
Average.....	3·41	29·08
1883.....	4·04	34·45
1884.....	3·58	38·75
1885.....	4·07	44·08
1886.....	4·92	38·78
1887.....	4·00	43·24
Average.....	4·12	39·86
1888.....	3·70	43·08
1889.....	3·68	47·26
1890.....	3·85	36·34
1891.....	3·72	40·71
1892.....	4·61	70·50
Average.....	3·91	47·58

235. With the exception of the United Kingdom and the Australasian colonies, the average consumption of tea is much larger in Canada than in other countries; in the first named country the consumption is about 4·90 lbs. per head, and in Australasia about 8·14 lbs. per head. The country of the next largest consumption is the United States, with about 1·33 lbs. per head. The same remarks apply equally well

to the consumption of sugar, that of the United Kingdom being 70 lbs., and of the Australasian colonies 90 lbs. per head. The United States, however, consume about 51 lbs. per head, which is more than in Canada. Both tea and sugar are more largely consumed in English-speaking than in foreign countries.

236. The amount of taxation in the United Kingdom and principal British possessions, with the proportion to population and revenue, are given below.

Taxation  
in British  
Posses-  
sions.

## TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	TAXATION.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Percentage of Revenue.
		\$	\$ cts.	
Europe—				
United Kingdom.....	1892	366,654,666	9 62	82 80
Asia—				
India.....	1890	151,685,995	0 71	38 15
Ceylon.....	1888	3,753,766	1 25	73 33
Straits Settlements.....	1888	2,835,200	4 98	88 05
Africa—				
Mauritius.....	1888	2,033,337	5 77	50 64
Natal.....	1888	2,033,804	3 83	31 49
Cape of Good Hope.....	1888	7,098,558	4 86	33 33
Lagos.....	1888	234,768	2 35	83 70
Gambia.....	1888	83,844	3 91	65 55
America—				
Canada.....	1892	28,446,157	5 81	77 04
Newfoundland.....	1890	1,373,310	6 79	94 42
Bermuda.....	1890	116,313	7 37	79 83
West Indies—				
Turk's Island.....	1884	34,835	7 35	68 34
Jamaica.....	1889	2,116,216	3 38	62 57
St. Lucia.....	1887	157,664	3 73	68 19
Barbados.....	1889	669,867	3 69	78 78
Grenada.....	1889	223,531	4 44	91 06
Tobago.....	1889	38,422	1 86	89 62
Virgin Islands.....	1890	7,776	1 68	90 69
Antigua.....	1890	214,970	5 88	95 33
Montserrat.....	1890	31,254	2 67	95 39
Dominica.....	1890	101,981	3 84	97 13
St. Kitts-Nevis.....	1890	201,659	4 91	96 46
Trinidad.....	1889	1,541,945	7 86	69 90
Australasia—				
Victoria.....	1890	17,670,866	15 35	42 62
New South Wales.....	1890	13,373,600	12 14	28 94
South Australia.....	1890	3,844,666	12 00	30 89
Queensland.....	1890	5,441,133	17 64	43 61
Western Australia.....	1890	997,666	22 05	49 38
Tasmania.....	1890	2,209,466	15 39	59 94
New Zealand.....	1890	10,589,133	16 91	51 66
Australasia.....	1890	56,117,533	14 74	39 35
Fiji.....	1889	215,671	1 72	69 39

Taxation  
per head  
in Austral-  
asia higher  
than in  
Canada.

237. Though the amount raised by taxation in the individual colonies of Australasia is necessarily less than that raised in Canada, yet the combined amount raised in Australasia is double that raised in this country; and though the former colonies derive so much of their revenue from other sources that only 40 per cent is raised by taxation, being a smaller proportion than in any individual British colony, with the exception of India, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, New South Wales and South Australia, and being only a little more than one-half of the Canadian proportion, yet the amount of taxation per head is higher than in any other colony, and nearly three times the amount paid per head in Canada, being \$14.74, as compared with \$5.81 in this country. Beside the Australasian colonies, there are five other British possessions which raise a larger amount per head, and there are thirteen places which raise a larger percentage of revenue by taxation. The taxation in India is lighter than in any other country named in the table.

Taxation  
in foreign  
countries.

238. The following table gives the amount of taxation, as nearly as it can be arrived at, in some of the principal foreign countries:—

#### TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	TAXATION.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Percentage of Revenue.
		\$	\$ cts.	
Europe—				
Austria-Hungary.....	1890	268,250,666	6 52	73.66
Belgium.....	1890	32,910,733	5 42	51.17
Denmark.....	1890	12,667,716	5 54	81.65
France (including Algeria)....	1890	452,249,850	10 72	77.83
German Empire.....	1890	137,678,000	2 79	44.19
Greece.....	1890	11,461,050	5 22	70.11
Italy.....	1890	254,210,333	8 46	82.40
Netherlands.....	1890	40,500,400	8 89	81.72
Norway.....	1889	7,173,466	3 58	57.25
Portugal.....	1890	34,275,933	7 94	78.38
Russia.....	1889	279,229,866	3 04	66.61
Spain.....	1891	110,643,666	6 30	71.04
Switzerland.....	1890	4,983,466	1 70	35.30
Turkey.....	1884	61,865,066	2 51	86.50
Asia—				
Japan.....	1890	54,584,533	1 37	87.85
Africa—				
Egypt.....	1890	35,117,866	5 14	75.26
America—				
Argentine Confederation....	1890	50,564,666	12 36	69.85
Brazil.....	1890	67,992,416	4 84	86.85
Mexico.....	1890	32,445,850	2 79	87.96
United States.....	1892	332,732,124	5 31	78.12

239. It will be seen that the amount raised by taxation in France is larger than in any country named in the two tables, the United Kingdom now taking second place, owing to a falling off in the Customs receipts in the United States, which country is third, Russia, Austria-Hungary, India and the German Empire coming next in the order named. Taxation per head is much larger in the Australasian colonies than in any of the countries named, except in the Argentine Confederation. In Great Britain, taxation is \$3.81 per head more than in Canada, and in the United States it is 50 cents less. Nine British possessions and two foreign countries raised less than half their revenue by taxation.

Taxation  
in various  
countries  
compared.

240. The gross public debt of the Dominion of Canada on 30th June, 1892, amounted to \$295,333,274; on the same date in 1891 it was \$289,899,230. There was, therefore, an increase during the year in the gross amount of liabilities of \$5,434,044.

Gross public  
debt,  
1891.

240a. The net public debt on the same date in 1892 was \$241,131,434, and in 1891 \$237,809,030, being an increase in the actual net liabilities of \$3,322,404. This increase is to be accounted for as follows:—

Net public  
debt, 1892.

Expenditure on Capital Account—

Public Works .....	\$ 224,390	
Railway and Canals .....	1,854,575	
Dominion Lands .....	86,735	
		\$ 2,165,700
Railway Subsidies.....	\$ 1,248,216	
Charges of Management on Loans .....	1,122,542	
Cancellation North Shore Ry. bonds.....	970,000	
Transfers to Consolidated Fund.....	1,028	
		3,341,786
		\$ 5,507,486
Less Sinking Fund.....	\$ 2,027,861	
Excess of receipts over payments.....	155,978	
Refund, North-West Rebellion.....	1,243	
		2,185,082
Total net increase.....		\$ 3,322,404

241. The following table gives the total liabilities and assets, and the net liabilities, together with the multiple of revenue, for every year since Confederation.

Assets and  
liabilities,  
1868-1892.



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND NET DEBT OF THE DOMINION, WITH  
THE INCREASE OR DECREASE AND MULTIPLE OR REVENUE, 1867 TO 1892.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Gross Debt. \$	Increase or Decrease. \$	Assets. \$	Increase or Decrease. \$	Net Debt. \$	Increase or Decrease. \$	Years of Revenue to pay Net debt.
1867.....	93,046,051	.....	17,317,410	.....	75,728,641	.....	.....
1868.....	96,896,666	+ 3,850,614	21,139,531	+ 3,822,121	75,757,135	+ 28,494	5 53
1869.....	112,361,998	+ 15,465,332	36,502,679	+ 15,363,148	75,859,319	+ 102,184	5 27
1870.....	115,993,706	+ 3,631,708	37,783,964	+ 1,281,285	78,209,742	+ 2,350,423	5 04
1871.....	115,492,682	- 501,024	37,786,165	+ 2,201	77,706,517	- 503,225	4 01
1872.....	122,400,179	+ 6,907,496	40,213,107	+ 2,426,942	82,187,072	+ 4,480,555	3 96
1873.....	129,743,432	+ 7,343,252	29,894,970	- 10,318,137	99,848,462	+ 17,661,390	4 79
1874.....	141,163,551	+ 11,420,119	32,838,586	+ 2,943,616	108,324,965	+ 8,476,503	4 47
1875.....	151,663,401	+ 10,499,850	35,655,023	+ 2,816,437	116,008,378	+ 7,683,413	4 70
1876.....	161,204,687	+ 9,541,286	36,663,173	+ 998,150	124,551,514	+ 8,543,136	5 51
1877.....	174,675,834	+ 13,471,147	41,440,525	+ 4,787,352	133,235,309	+ 8,683,795	6 03
1878.....	174,957,268	+ 281,433	34,595,199	- 6,845,326	140,362,069	+ 7,126,760	6 27
1879.....	179,483,871	+ 4,526,602	36,493,683	+ 1,898,484	142,990,188	+ 2,628,119	6 34
1880.....	194,634,440	+ 15,150,569	42,182,852	+ 5,689,169	152,451,588	+ 9,461,400	6 54
1881.....	199,861,537	+ 5,227,096	44,465,757	+ 2,282,905	155,395,780	+ 2,944,192	5 24
1882.....	205,365,251	+ 5,503,714	51,703,601	+ 7,237,844	153,661,650	+ 1,734,130	4 60
1883.....	202,159,104	- 3,206,147	43,692,389	- 8,011,212	158,466,715	+ 4,805,065	4 42
1884.....	242,482,416	+ 40,323,311	60,320,565	+ 16,628,176	182,161,850	+ 23,695,135	5 71
1885.....	264,703,607	+ 22,221,191	68,295,915	+ 7,975,350	196,407,692	+ 14,245,842	5 98
1886.....	273,164,341	+ 8,460,734	50,005,234	- 18,290,681	223,159,107	+ 26,751,415	6 72
1887.....	273,187,626	+ 23,285	45,872,851	+ 4,132,383	227,314,775	+ 4,155,668	6 35
1888.....	284,513,842	+ 11,326,216	49,982,483	+ 4,109,632	234,531,358	+ 7,216,583	6 53
1889.....	287,722,063	+ 3,208,221	50,192,021	+ 209,538	237,539,042	+ 2,998,683	6 12
1890.....	286,112,295	- 1,609,768	48,579,083	- 1,611,116	237,583,212	+ 3,170	5 96
1891.....	289,899,230	+ 3,786,935	52,090,199	- 1,511,116	237,809,030	+ 275,818	6 16
1892.....	295,333,274	+ 5,434,044	54,201,840	+ 2,111,641	241,131,434	+ 3,322,404	6 53

242. Three times only since Confederation has there been a decrease Increase  
in debt. in the gross debt, viz., in the years 1890, 1883 and 1871; and only in the years 1882 and 1871 has there been any decrease in the net debt. The increase in the gross debt since Confederation has been \$202,287,223, and in the net debt \$165,402,793, being an average annual increase of the latter of \$6,616,112. There was an increase in the assets as compared with 1891 of \$2,111,641.

243. In 1868 the debt was equivalent to five and one-half years' Proportion  
of  
revenue to  
debt. revenue, and in 1892 it would have required just six and one-half years to pay off the debt. It will be seen, therefore, that the debt has increased in a somewhat greater ratio than the revenue, the proportion of increase being 218 per cent and 170 per cent respectively.

244. The principal objects upon which this increase of debt has been Objects of  
debt. laid out have been the following, viz., the assumption by the Dominion of the debts of the various provinces on their entering the Confederation, the construction of the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific railways and of numerous public works, the enlargement and improvement of canals, harbours and rivers, and the acquisition and management of the North-west Territories.

245. The allowed debt of the four provinces, which was assumed by Assump-  
tion of  
provincial  
debts. the Dominion at the time of Confederation, was \$77,500,000. In 1869 a further allowance of \$1,186,756 was made to Nova Scotia, and since that date additional provincial debts have been assumed or allowed by the Dominion to the extent of \$30,743,392, making a total assumption of provincial debts of \$109,430,148, leaving therefore the sum of \$131,701,286 as the actual net liability created by the Dominion Government since Confederation. It must be remembered that the allowance of these debts to the provinces was in accordance with arrangements made at that time, and that though the amount of the public debt has been thereby increased, no new liabilities have been actually created, inasmuch as these debts, if not taken over by the Dominion, would still be owing by the provinces, and this assumption of provincial debts has been therefore a simple transfer of liability, and the burden on the people has not been increased, but has been made actually lighter, since the Government were enabled to change the high interest-bearing bonds of the provinces for their own bonds at a lower rate.

Particulars of provincial debts assumed by the Dominion at Confederation :—

Canada .....	\$ 62,500,000
Nova Scotia .....	8,000,000
New Brunswick .....	7,000,000

\$ 77,500,000

Debts subsequently assumed or allowed :

Nova Scotia (1869) .....	1,186,756
The old Province of Canada (1873) .....	10,506,089
Province of Ontario .....	2,848,289
“ Quebec .....	2,549,214
“ Nova Scotia .....	2,343,059
“ New Brunswick .....	1,807,720
“ Manitoba .....	3,775,606
“ British Columbia .....	2,029,392
“ Prince Edward Island .....	4,884,023

Total provincial debts assumed. .... \$ 109,430,148

247. On the Canadian Pacific Railway has been expended \$62,044,159, on the Intercolonial and connected railways \$44,228,135, and on canals \$36,612,301, making a total of \$142,884,595. Not only, therefore, is the whole debt thus accounted for, but it will be seen that under the above three heads alone there has been spent the sum of \$11,183,309 more than the total actual increase of the debt since Confederation.

248. The total expenditure on capital account since Confederation has been \$190,161,393, made up as follows :—

Debts allowed to provinces .....	\$ 30,743,392
Canadian Pacific Railway .....	62,044,159
Canals .....	36,612,301
Intercolonial and connected railways .....	44,228,135
North-west Territories .....	3,791,728
Dominion Lands .....	3,304,877
Public Buildings, Ottawa .....	2,163,544
Prince Edward Island Railway .....	635,830
Other public works .....	*6,637,427
	<u>\$ 190,161,393</u>
Increase of debt .....	165,402,793
	<u>\$ 24,758,600</u>

\*Including the sum of \$2,725,504 expended in previous years by the Montreal Harbour Commission on the improvement of the St. Lawrence, and assumed in 1890 by the Dominion Government.

249. The following table shows the amounts, including expenditure charged to revenue, spent by the Government in each year since Confederation on the construction of railways, canals, public buildings and other works :—

Government expenditure on public works, 1868-1892.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Railways.	Canals.	Public Buildings.	Other Public Works.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868 .....	483,353	128,965	105,960	94,629	812,907
1869 .....	282,615	126,954	113,453	60,028	583,049
1870 .....	1,729,381	105,588	73,514	184,270	2,092,753
1871 .....	2,946,930	133,873	410,101	249,287	3,740,190
1872 .....	5,620,569	290,075	578,936	620,585	7,110,163
1873 .....	5,763,268	383,916	422,030	831,837	7,401,051
1874 .....	3,925,123	1,240,628	600,962	1,064,967	6,831,680
1875 .....	5,018,427	1,715,310	800,812	914,197	8,448,745
1876 .....	4,497,434	2,389,544	1,075,483	927,615	8,890,076
1877 .....	3,209,502	4,131,396	736,240	540,804	8,617,942
1878 .....	2,643,741	3,843,339	518,908	363,708	7,369,695
1879 .....	2,507,053	3,064,098	372,059	380,481	6,323,691
1880 .....	6,109,599	2,123,366	442,394	298,529	8,973,888
1881 .....	5,577,236	2,100,243	507,949	563,388	8,748,815
1882 .....	5,176,832	1,670,268	544,032	542,251	7,933,383
1883 .....	11,707,619	1,857,546	675,260	877,456	15,117,880
1884 .....	14,392,933	1,665,351	1,291,963	1,372,823	18,723,069
1885 .....	11,645,220	1,572,918	1,030,988	1,208,274	15,457,399
1886 .....	4,480,833	1,333,422	117,346	451,890	6,383,491
1887 .....	3,270,433	1,783,698	1,029,859	1,525,660	7,609,650
1888 .....	3,094,043	1,188,302	969,263	1,703,032	6,954,640
1889 .....	3,601,279	1,145,988	1,072,312	1,568,765	7,388,344
1890 .....	4,122,724	1,189,644	808,509	4,084,593	10,205,470
1891 .....	2,279,737	1,500,861	578,358	1,257,188	5,616,144
1892 .....	1,501,539	1,637,819	338,364	868,718	4,346,440
Total .....	115,587,423	38,323,112	15,215,055	22,554,975	191,680,565

250. The following amounts, including expenditure charged to revenue, have been spent on public works since Confederation :—

Summary of expenditure on public works.

Railways .....	\$115,587,423
Canals .....	38,323,112
Government buildings and miscellaneous public works, including lighthouses and navigation .....	39,028,746
	<u>\$192,939,281</u>

Prior to Confederation there was expended on railways and canals .....	52,944,175
On public works .....	<u>10,690,917</u>

Making a total expenditure on public works of. .... \$256,574,373

Cost of  
Parlia-  
ment buil-  
dings,  
Ottawa.

251. The Parliament buildings at Ottawa, which are acknowledged to be among the finest on the continent of America, have been erected at a total cost, up to the 30th June, 1892, including the new departmental building on Wellington street, of \$4,979,242. The sum of \$262,168 has also been expended on the construction of a building near Nepean Point for the Government Printing Bureau.

Details of  
assets.

252. In 1868 the assets amounted to \$17,317,410, and in 1892 to \$54,201,840, showing an increase of \$36,884,430. The assets only include interest-bearing investments, loans, cash and banking accounts, no account being taken of the unsold lands belonging to the Government, nor of the railways, canals, public buildings and other public works, which it either owns or has assisted in constructing, and which are the material results of the large expenditure of public money. The following are details of the assets on 30th June, 1892 :—

Sinking funds.....	\$ 28,583,475
Quebec Harbour debentures.....	3,664,717
Montreal Harbour bonds.....	385,000
Northern Railway bonds.....	73,000
St. John River and Railway Extension Company.....	433,900
Canadian Pacific Railway land grant bonds.....	29,000
Province accounts.....	10,412,178
Sundry investments.....	594,160
Total interest-bearing investments .....	<u>\$ 44,175,430</u>
Miscellaneous accounts.....	2,132,940
Cash .....	2,822,968
Specie reserve.....	5,061,577
Silver coinage accounts.....	8,925
Total assets.....	<u>\$ 54,201,840</u>

Interest-  
bearing  
assets.

253. In 1868 the interest-bearing assets amounted to the sum of \$15,853,720, or about 91 per cent of the whole amount; in 1892 they were (less Province accounts) \$33,763,252, or about 62 per cent of the whole.

Average  
interest  
on debt  
and assets.

254. The reduction in high interest-bearing debts, and consequently the decrease in the rate of interest now payable, has been very considerable, as shown by the following table, in which the amounts given are those of the actual interest paid and received, and of the actual net interest; and the average rate of net interest is the average rate of the interest actually paid on the gross debt, after deducting that received on assets :—



## AVERAGE INTEREST ON THE DEBT AND ASSETS OF CANADA, 1ST JULY, 1867, TO 30TH JUNE, 1892.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Actual Interest paid on Debt.	Increase or Decrease.	Average Rate of actual Interest paid.	Actual Interest received on Assets.	Increase or Decrease.	Average Rate of actual Interest received.	Net actual Interest.	Increase or Decrease.	Average Rate of net actual Interest paid.
	\$	\$	p. cent.	\$	\$	p. cent.	\$	\$	p. cent.
1868.....	4,501,568	.....	4 64	126,419	.....	0 59	4,375,148	.....	4 51
1869.....	4,907,013	+	4 36	313,021	+ 186,602	0 85	4,593,992	+ 218,844	4 08
1870.....	5,047,054	+	4 35	383,955	+ 70,934	1 01	4,663,098	+ 69,106	4 02
1871.....	5,165,304	+	4 47	534,383	+ 170,428	1 46	4,610,920	+ 52,178	3 99
1872.....	5,257,230	+	4 29	488,041	- 66,342	1 21	4,769,189	+ 158,269	3 89
1873.....	5,209,205	-	4 01	396,403	- 91,638	1 32	4,812,802	+ 43,613	3 70
1874.....	5,724,436	+	4 05	610,863	+ 214,460	1 85	5,113,573	+ 390,771	3 62
1875.....	6,590,790	+	4 34	840,886	+ 230,023	2 35	5,749,903	+ 636,330	3 78
1876.....	6,400,902	-	3 97	798,905	+ 41,981	2 17	5,601,996	+ 147,907	3 47
1877.....	6,797,227	+	3 89	717,684	- 81,221	1 73	6,079,542	+ 477,546	3 48
1878.....	7,048,883	+	4 02	605,774	- 111,910	1 75	6,443,109	+ 363,567	3 68
1879.....	7,194,734	+	4 00	592,500	- 13,274	1 62	6,602,234	+ 159,125	3 67
1880.....	7,773,868	+	3 99	834,792	+ 242,292	1 97	6,939,076	+ 336,842	3 56
1881.....	7,594,144	-	3 79	751,513	+ 83,279	1 69	6,842,631	+ 96,445	3 42
1882.....	7,740,804	+	3 76	914,009	+ 162,496	1 76	6,826,795	+ 15,836	3 32
1883.....	7,068,532	-	3 79	1,001,192	+ 87,133	2 29	6,067,339	+ 159,436	3 29
1884.....	7,700,180	+	3 17	986,698	- 14,494	1 63	6,713,482	+ 46,123	2 76
1885.....	9,117,082	+	3 55	1,997,035	+ 1,010,337	2 92	7,422,446	+ 708,964	2 80
1886.....	10,137,408	+	3 71	2,299,079	+ 302,044	4 59	7,837,929	+ 415,483	2 86
1887.....	9,682,928	-	3 54	990,886	- 1,308,193	2 16	8,692,042	+ 854,113	2 18
1888.....	9,823,313	+	3 45	932,025	+ 58,861	1 86	8,891,287	+ 199,245	2 12
1889.....	10,148,931	+	3 52	1,305,392	+ 373,367	2 60	8,843,539	+ 47,748	2 07
1890.....	9,656,841	+	3 37	1,082,271	- 223,121	2 23	8,574,570	+ 268,960	2 99
1891.....	9,584,137	-	3 35	1,077,228	- 5,043	2 07	8,506,909	+ 67,661	2 93
1892.....	9,763,978	+	3 30	1,086,420	+ 9,192	2 00	8,677,558	+ 170,649	2 93

Decrease  
in average  
rate of  
interest.

255. The average rate of net interest actually paid on the net debt has decreased, it will be seen, from \$4.51 per cent in 1868 to \$2.93 per cent in 1892, being a decrease of \$1.58 on each \$100. The average actual rate paid has decreased to the extent of \$1.34 per cent, owing to the reduction of high interest-bearing debts, as shown in the next paragraph.

Present  
rates of  
interest  
payable on  
debt.

256. The following shows the several rates of interest paid and the amounts on which the same are payable:—

Funded Debt payable in London—	
6 per cent.....	\$ 453,573
5 “ .....	2,433,333
4 “ .....	140,856,596
3½ “ .....	24,333,333
3 “ .....	30,727,506
<hr/>	
Total payable in London .....	\$ 198,804,342
Funded Debt payable in Canada—	
6 per cent.....	\$ 368,900
5 “ .....	753,602
4 “ .....	9,181,064
3½ “ .....	59,000
<hr/>	
Total payable in Canada.....	10,362,566
<hr/>	
Total Funded Debt .....	\$ 209,166,908
Savings banks, 3½ per cent .....	39,529,548
Province accounts, 5 per cent.....	16,407,374
<hr/>	
Trust Accounts—	
6 per cent.....	\$ 1,105,220
5 “ .....	5,414,414
3½ “ .....	1,722,490
3 “ .....	871,693
<hr/>	
Total trust accounts.....	9,113,817
Compensation to seigniors, 6 per cent.....	166,560
Dominion notes } No interest.....	17,282,699
Provincial “ }	39,585
Miscellaneous (interest varying).....	3,626,783
<hr/>	
\$ 295,333,274	

Interest, therefore, is payable at the rate of

6 per cent on.....	\$ 2,090,944
5 “ .....	25,011,634
4 “ .....	150,037,660
3½ “ .....	66,050,115
3 “ .....	31,599,199

In 1868 interest was payable at the rate of

7 per cent on.....	\$ 873,200
6 “ .....	38,209,203
5 “ .....	32,015,207
4 “ .....	681,333

Dominion  
Notes.

257. The Dominion notes in circulation, which bear no interest, form a considerable item among the liabilities, and have increased from \$3,113,700 in 1867 to \$17,282,699 in 1892. (For particulars of

circulation see *post*, chapter on "Banks and Savings Banks.") The fixed charges, that is the charges for debt, sinking fund and subsidies to provinces, amounted in 1868 to 58 per cent of the revenue, but in 1892 had been reduced to 43 per cent. The Government have made arrangements with the Bank of Montreal, by which all the Dominion business in London will be attended to by that institution, and this change is expected to make a reduction in the charges of management.

258. The following table gives the proportions per head of estimated population, of the gross and net debt, of the assets, and of the interest on the same, paid and received in each year since Confederation :—

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Gross Debt per Head.	Total Assets per Head.	Net Debt per Head.	Interest paid per Head.	Interest received per Head.	Net Interest paid per Head.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1868..	28 74	6 27	22 47	1 33	0 04	1 29
1869..	32 92	10 70	22 22	1 44	0 09	1 35
1870..	33 58	10 94	22 64	1 46	0 10	1 36
1871..	32 82	10 74	22 08	1 47	0 16	1 31
1872..	33 90	11 13	22 77	1 46	0 13	1 33
1873..	35 37	8 15	27 22	1 42	0 11	1 31
1874..	36 90	8 58	28 32	1 50	0 16	1 34
1875..	39 02	9 17	29 85	1 70	0 22	1 48
1876..	40 82	9 28	31 54	1 62	0 20	1 42
1877..	43 52	10 32	33 20	1 69	0 18	1 51
1878..	42 89	8 48	34 41	1 73	0 15	1 58
1879..	43 29	8 80	34 49	1 73	0 14	1 59
1880..	46 17	10 00	36 17	1 84	0 20	1 64
1881..	46 09	10 25	35 84	1 75	0 17	1 58
1882..	46 85	11 80	35 06	1 78	0 21	1 56
1883..	45 61	9 86	35 75	1 73	0 23	1 50
1884..	54 08	13 45	40 63	1 72	0 22	1 50
1885..	58 34	15 05	43 29	2 08	0 44	1 64
1886..	59 55	10 90	48 65	2 21	0 50	1 71
1887..	58 93	9 90	49 04	2 09	0 22	1 88
1888..	60 73	10 67	50 06	2 10	0 20	1 90
1889..	60 75	10 60	50 15	2 14	0 28	1 86
1890..	59 74	10 14	49 60	2 02	0 23	1 79
1891..	59 85	10 75	49 10	1 98	0 22	1 76
1892..	60 28	11 06	49 22	1 99	0 22	1 77

259. There was an increase of 43 cents per head in the gross debt, and of 12 cents per head in the net debt, while the gross and net interest each increased one cent per head, as compared with 1891. The rate of interest paid is very much lower than it used to be, and while the amount of net debt per head has increased 119 per cent, the amount of net interest paid has only increased 37 per cent.

Debt incurred for public improvements.

260. From the foregoing pages it will be seen that, with the exception of the debts allowed to provinces—which allowances were rendered more or less necessary by the conditions of Confederation, and which debts, it must be remembered, were themselves originally incurred for the purpose of public improvements—the whole of the public debt has been created by the construction of railways, canals and other public works of importance, calculated to aid in the opening up and development of the country; and it is for these reasons that the debts of Canada and other British colonies, whose debts have been contracted for similar purposes, are on so entirely a different footing to those of European countries and the United States, the debts of which have accumulated mainly for war purposes.

Particulars of loans since Confederation.

261. The following table gives particulars of the several Canadian loans since Confederation.

PARTICULARS OF CANADIAN LOANS SINCE CONFEDERATION.

LOAN.	Total Issue.	Rate	Duration.	Minimum.	Price Realized.	Net Amount Realized.	Actual Rate of Interest Paid.
	£.				£	£	
1869, I.C.R. guaranteed. }	1,500,000	4	.....	.....	.....	2,083,049	4·12
1869 “ unguaranteed. }	500,000	5	35	.....	105,12, 11½	.....	.....
1873 “ guaranteed. }	1,500,000	4	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rupert's Land “ }	300,000	4	31	.....	104, 7, 8	1,845,521	3·91
Loan of 1874.....	4,000,000	4	30	90	90, 3, 3	3,546,233	4·87
“ 1875 guaranteed }	1,500,000	4	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 1875 unguarnt'd }	1,000,000	4	30	.....	99, 1, 8	2,434,221	4·16
“ 1876.....	2,500,000	4	30	91	91, 0, 0	2,217,877	4·75
“ 1878..... }	1,500,000	4	35	96½	.....	.....	.....
“ 1878..... }	1,500,000	4	30	.....	96, 11, 9	2,861,049	4·30
“ 1879.....	3,000,000	4	29	95	95, 1, 10½	2,804,805	4·50
“ 1884.....	5,000,000	3½	*25	91	91, 2, 2	4,459,436	4·23
“ 1885.....	4,000,000	4	*25	99	101, 1, 8	3,961,317	4·08
Canada reduced.....	6,443,136	4	24½	.....	.....	6,355,583	4·10
Loan of 1888.....	4,000,000	3	50	92½	95, 1, 0	3,734,497	3·27
“ 1892.....	2,250,000	3	46	91	92, 0, 10½	2,024,583	3·43

\*Or 50 years, calculated for 25 years only.

Loan of 1892.

262. The last loan was floated in June, 1892, and was subscribed for more than three times over. This was the second 3 per cent loan issued by this country, and though the price obtained, viz. : £92·0·10½ was not so high as that in 1888, yet it cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory, when the favourable conditions of 1888 are considered, and the fact that the money market has by no means recovered from the effect of the crisis in 1890.

263. The following are the amounts of public debts in the United Kingdom and British Possessions, with the proportion to population and multiple of revenue :—

Public debts in British Possessions.

## PUBLIC DEBTS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	PUBLIC DEBT.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
EUROPE.				
United Kingdom .....	1892	\$ 3,298,040,579	\$ 86 54	7·24
Malta. ....	1891	385,284	2 33	0·29
ASIA.				
India.....	“	1,063,006,869	4 81	2·55
Ceylon.....	“	12,338,201	4 10	1·94
Straits Settlement.....	“	28,227	0 06	0·01
AFRICA.				
Mauritius. ....	“	3,785,050	10 21	1·02
Natal.....	“	34,895,722	64 16	5·44
Cape of Good Hope.....	“	120,883,946	79 15	6·01
Sierra Leone .....	“	243,333	3 25	0·56
AMERICA.				
Canada. ....	1892	241,131,434	49 22	6·53
Newfoundland.....	1891	5,295,912	26 76	2·87
Bermuda.....	“	41,853	2 77	0·26
British Guiana .....	“	3,579,088	13 20	1·31
WEST INDIES.				
Bahamas.....	“	394,813	8 30	1·54
Jamaica.....	“	7,397,756	11 57	1·95
Windward Islands.....	“	1,117,946	3 30	0·78
Leeward Islands.....	“	559,525	4 40	1·03
Trinidad ..	“	2,532,711	12 66	1·07
AUSTRALASIA.				
New South Wales.....	“	255,492,860	225 65	5·23
Victoria.....	“	211,616,278	185 56	5·21
South Australia.....	“	105,976,689	330 73	7·70
Western Australia.....	“	7,852,824	157 75	3·24
Queensland.....	“	143,948,135	365 61	8·83
Tasmania.....	“	34,603,411	235 93	8·05
New Zealand .....	“	183,364,412	292 61	9·09
SOUTH SEAS.				
Fiji.....	“	1,200,558	9 57	3·46
Total .....	.....	5,739,713,416	20 78	5·23

264. The total public debts of Great Britain and her possessions amount to \$5,739,713,416, of which Great Britain owes 57 per cent, Public debt of the



British  
Empire.

India 18 per cent, the Australasian colonies 16 per cent, and Canada 4 per cent. The debt of Great Britain was reduced by \$31,104,754 during the year. With the exception of the Australasian colonies, the amount per head in the United Kingdom was higher than in any of her possessions, and with the exception of South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania and New Zealand, the multiple of revenue was also the highest. At the time of Confederation five years and six months of the revenue would have been required to pay off the net debt of Canada; in 1892 it would have taken just about six and one-half years.

Expendi-  
ture on  
productive  
works in  
Australa-  
sian and  
other co-  
lonies.

265. The proportions of debt to population in the Australasian colonies and also in Cape Colony are very large, but while, as in Canada, the whole amounts have been incurred in the construction of public works, by far the largest portion has been expended on railways, which in those colonies are almost altogether the property of the State, and there is consequently a very much larger revenue, available for the payment of interest, derived directly from the expenditure of loans, than there is in this country, where the money has been spent on works productive to the country, but only indirectly so to the State revenue. In proportion, moreover, to the wealth and general trade, more particularly of the Australasian colonies, their populations are very scanty.

Public  
debts  
should be  
compared  
with nation-  
al wealth

266. It is doubtful whether the calculations as to the amount of debt per head of population really possess as much value as is generally ascribed to them; what may seem an enormous amount *per capita* for a country to carry, may be, relatively, a far smaller burden than a much reduced amount in another country, and therefore, if possible, the debt of a country should be compared with its wealth and resources, which would afford a far more accurate, in fact, the most accurate idea possible, of its actual financial position; but the wealth of a country can only be estimated approximately, and as in no two cases can such an estimate be expected to agree, the absence of certainty must detract considerably from the value of such calculations. If the value of the enormous resources of the principal colonies could be put into figures, the present debts, large as they appear to be, might seem justified by the assets set against them, and it must be remembered that, as a rule, any development of natural wealth is impossible without an expenditure, more or less large, first being made, in order to provide the means of bringing that wealth within reach of its proper markets. According to Mr. Mulhall, the wealth of Canada in 1888 was \$954 per head of population, having increased from a total of \$1,907 millions in 1861 to \$4,769 millions in 1888, being an average increase of \$106 millions annually. These figures would make the gross debt of the country 6 per cent and the net debt 5 per cent of its national wealth.

267. The public debt of some of the principal foreign countries are given below. Public debts in foreign countries.

## PUBLIC DEBTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	PUBLIC DEBT.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
		\$	\$ cts.	
Europe—				
Austria-Hungary.....	1889	1,599,892,000	40 35	5·26
Belgium.....	1889	374,367,004	63 34	5·78
Denmark.....	1890	29,162,000	13 37	1·90
France.....	1890	6,160,387,266	146 22	10·61
German Empire.....	1890	302,156,000	6 14	1·12
Greece.....	1890	143,638,666	65 67	6·46
Italy.....	1890	2,349,154,000	75 91	7·53
Netherlands.....	1890	432,019,000	94 95	8·72
Norway.....	1890	31,190,250	15 60	2·29
Portugal.....	1889	571,364,635	121 35	13·74
Roumania.....	1891	173,506,400	32 28	6·89
Russia.....	1889	2,740,477,085	29 80	6·53
Spain.....	1889	1,221,585,596	69 63	7·84
Sweden.....	1890	70,002,200	14 63	3·00
Switzerland.....	1891	13,840,800	4 74	1·03
Turkey.....	1887	522,293,530	56 30	7·09
Asia—				
China.....	1890	24,333,333	0 06	0·61
Japan.....	1890	301,260,180	7 89	3·72
Africa—				
Egypt.....	1889	516,249,211	75 72	10·81
America—				
Argentine Republic.....	1891	372,965,631	91 27	5·10
Brazil.....	1891	509,571,200	32 11	6·59
Chili.....	1890	90,000,000	35 61	1·90
Mexico.....	1890	110,576,000	9 52	3·00
Peru.....	1888	259,000,000	96 00	41·27
United States.....	1892	1,588,464,144	25 61	3·73
Uruguay.....	1891	106,000,000	134 90	6·75

268. The public debt of France is the largest in the world, and no two estimates agree as to its exact amount. The figures in the table are taken from the Statistical Abstract for Foreign Countries, 1890, published by the Imperial Government, while the latest estimate, made by a French writer, places the amount on 1st January, 1893, at \$6,959,072,733. The debt of the German Empire is the federal debt only, exclusive of the debts of the several states, which amounted in 1890–91 to about \$2,344,336,000. There are, however, considerable investments and a large amount of Government property held as a set-off both against the federal and state debts. Next to that of France, the public debt of the United Kingdom is the largest, followed by those of Russia, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Spain and British India, in

Debt of France.

Debt of German Empire.

the order named. The united debt of Germany amounts to \$2,646,492,000 and would place that country fourth in the above list, between Russia and Italy, while the united debt of Australasia, amounting to \$892,882,466, places those colonies immediately following British India. In proportion to population, France, Uruguay and Portugal are the most heavily indebted countries in the above table, being, however, far exceeded by the Australasian colonies. In proportion to revenue, however, Peru would appear to be in almost a hopeless financial plight, as it requires more than forty years of its revenue to redeem its debt, while its unpaid interest alone amounts to more than \$111,000,000. Portugal, France and Egypt would appear to have the next heaviest indebtedness in proportion to revenue. Of all countries Switzerland has about the lightest burden of debt, as only one year's revenue would be required to redeem it, while the value of its state property, or so-called "Federal Fortune," amounts to \$7,268,673 more than its liabilities. The debt of the United States showed an increase of \$41,502,446 on the 30th June, 1892, as compared with the same date in 1891. What may be called the net debt, that is, the debt less cash in the treasury, was \$968,218,840 on 30th June, 1892, which would be at the rate of \$15.61 per head, while the multiple of revenue would be 2.28.

269. The following table gives the gross debts, assets and net debts of the several provinces in 1891, together with the amounts per head of population :—

PROVINCIAL DEBTS, 1891.

Provinces.	Gross Debt.	Assets.	Net Debt.	Amount per Head.
	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.
Quebec.....	25,842,147	10,277,700	15,564,447	10 43
Nova Scotia.....	2,990,492	1,632,374	1,358,118	3 00
New Brunswick.....	2,484,560	590,468	1,894,092	5 89
Manitoba.....	3,583,816	2,886,001	697,815	4 43
British Columbia.....	1,843,155	1,222,311	620,844	6 58
Prince Edward Island.....	185,000	*	185,000	1 70
Total.....	36,929,170	16,608,854	20,320,316	7 74

\*Dominion debt account not reckoned.

270. The total net provincial debts, therefore, amounted to \$20,320,316, which, if added to the public debt of 1891, would have made the amount per head of the total population \$53.25. The Province of Ontario has sold annuities to the extent of \$1,432,519, to provide for

its railway expenditure, but these annuities are paid off by a fixed term every year, out of consolidated revenue, and, while a liability, do not stand on exactly the same footing as ordinary public debt. The province moreover has assets very largely in excess of the above sum. No figures are at present available for determining either the county or municipal debts in Canada, or the debts of its several cities and towns, other than those given on page 108.

271. Under the provisions of the Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1883, retiring allowances are granted to such members of the Civil Service, coming within the scope of the Act, who have served for not less than ten years and have attained the age of sixty years, or become in some manner incapacitated from properly performing their duties, or whose office may be abolished for the better promotion of efficiency, or otherwise. Superannuation.

272. These allowances are calculated on the average yearly salary received during the then last three years, as follows: For ten years but less than eleven years' service an allowance of ten-fiftieths of such average salary; for eleven years but less than twelve years' service an allowance of eleven-fiftieths, and a further allowance of one-fiftieth for each additional year of service up to thirty-five years, when the maximum allowance of thirty-five-fiftieths may be granted, but no addition is made for any service over thirty-five years. Calculation of allowances.

273. These provisions practically apply to all officers, clerks and employees of the Inside and Outside Civil Service, including those of the Senate, House of Commons and Library of Parliament. To whom applicable.

274. As a provision towards making good the above allowances, a reduction is made of two per cent per annum on all salaries over \$600, and of one and a-quarter per cent on those under that amount. Assessment of salaries.

275. All persons under sixty years of age, in receipt of a superannuation allowance, and not mentally or bodily disabled, are liable to fill, if required, under pain of forfeiture of such allowance, any public position in any part of Canada for which their previous services have rendered them eligible. No such position, however, is to be lower in rank or salary than the position retired from. Persons superannuated still liable to serve.

276. Provision is also made for the granting of gratuities in cases where an allowance has not been earned by duration of service. Gratuities.

277. The total amount paid out on account of superannuation allowances and gratuities in 1892 was \$253,680, and the following table shows the manner in which that sum was divided among different departments and divisions:— Superannuation allowances paid in 1892.

## SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND GRATUITIES—1892.

Department.	Number.
Department of Customs . . . . .	162
“ Inland Revenue . . . . .	28
“ Marine and Fisheries . . . . .	65
“ Public Works . . . . .	109
“ Post Office . . . . .	85
“ Finance . . . . .	24
“ Agriculture . . . . .	21
“ Justice . . . . .	11
“ Secretary of State . . . . .	4
“ Militia . . . . .	3
“ Railways . . . . .	4
“ Interior . . . . .	18
“ Indian Affairs . . . . .	4
Queen's Privy Council . . . . .	5
House of Commons . . . . .	7
Senate . . . . .	1
Governor-General's Secretary's Office . . . . .	1
Library of Parliament . . . . .	1
High Commissioner's Office, London, Eng. . . . .	1
	554

Pensions. 278. Pensions, which are of a different nature to superannuation allowances, are also granted in accordance with various Acts of Parliament to retired judges and to a certain number of persons, or their widows and children, for military services. The total amount paid under this head in 1892 was \$92,457, being \$11,393 less than in the preceding year.

U. S. pensions. 279. The amount paid out for pensions in the United States during 1892 was no less than \$134,583,053.



## CHAPTER IV.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

280. The legal weights and measures of Canada are the Imperial yard, Imperial pound avoirdupois, Imperial gallon (of 277·27384 cubic inches) and the Imperial bushel. The Imperial gallon is equal to 4·54174 litres, while the wine gallon, used in the United States, is equal to 3·785 litres.

Weights  
and mea-  
sures.

281. By Act of 42nd Vic. (1879), c. 16, it was provided: That in contracts for sale and delivery of any of the undermentioned articles, the bushel should be determined by weighing, unless a bushel by measure be specially agreed upon, the weight equivalent to a bushel being as follows:—

Measures  
by weight  
deter-  
mined.

Wheat .....	60 lbs.	Castor beans .....	40 lbs.
Indian corn .....	56 "	Potatoes .....	60 "
Rye .....	56 "	Turnips .....	60 "
Pease .....	60 "	Carrots .....	60 "
Barley .....	48 "	Parsnips .....	60 "
Malt .....	36 "	Beets .....	60 "
Oats .....	34 "	Onions .....	60 "
Beans .....	60 "	Bituminous coal .....	70 "
Flaxseed .....	50 "	Clover seed .....	60 "
Hemp .....	44 "	Timothy .....	48 "
Blue grass seed .....	14 "	Buckwheat .....	48 "

And by the same Act the British hundredweight of 112 pounds, and the ton of 2,240 pounds, were abolished, and the hundredweight was declared to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, thus assimilating the weights of Canada and the United States.

282. Customs valuation upon goods imported subject to duties is made at the fair market value thereof, value of packages included, when sold for home consumption in the principal markets of the country whence they were exported. The values of goods subject to export duty, if any, are to be their actual cost, or the value which they truly have at the port and time of exportation.

Customs  
valua-  
tions.

Classifica-  
tion of  
imports  
and ex-  
ports.

283. The classification of goods in the following table is the same as that previously adopted in this work, the principle being that articles of a like nature shall be classed together. A copy of the tariff at present in force, alphabetically arranged, as well as an index with reference numbers to the orders in the following table, will be found at the end of this book, so that the tariff on any article, and the order in which it is placed in the table, can be immediately ascertained.

## CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

## CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Order 1. Books.                              | Order 8. Arms, ammunition, &c.       |
| “ 2. Musical instruments.                    | “ 9. Machines, tools and implements. |
| “ 3. Prints, pictures, &c.                   | “ 10. Carriages, harness, &c.        |
| “ 4. Carving, figures, &c.                   | “ 11. Ships, boats, &c.              |
| “ 5. Tackle for sports and games.            | “ 12. Building material.             |
| “ 6. Watches, philosophical instruments, &c. | “ 13. Furniture.                     |
| “ 7. Surgical instruments.                   | “ 14. Chemicals.                     |

## CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Order 15. Wool and worsted manufactures. | Order 18. Dress.                         |
| “ 16. Silk, manufactures of.             | “ 19. Fibrous material, manufactures of. |
| “ 17. Cotton and flax.                   |  |

## CLASS III.—FOODS, DRINKS, ETC.

- |                        |                                  |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Order 20. Animal food. | Order 22. Drinks and stimulants. |
| “ 21. Vegetable food.  |                                  |

## CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

- |                              |                 |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Order 23. Animal substances. | Order 25. Oils. |
| “ 24. Vegetable.             |                 |

## CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.

- |   |
|---|
| Order 26. Coal, stone, clay, earthenware and glass. |
| “ 27. Gold, silver and precious stones.             |
| “ 28. Metals other than gold and silver.            |

## CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Order 29. Animals and birds. | Order 30. Plants and trees. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|

## CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

- |                          |                                |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Order 31. Miscellaneous. | Order 32. Indefinite articles. |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|

## IMPORTS—1891 AND 1892.

ARTICLES.	1891.		1892.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Order I.—Books, &amp;c.</i>				
Books, printed .....	905,627	117,658	882,888	115,083
&c. ....	124,290	Free.	104,804	Free.
Cards, playing .....	16,686	9,239	15,254	9,028
Stationery, &c. ....	934,618	309,217	1,012,515	341,522
<i>Order II.—Musical Instruments.</i>				
Organs. ....	28,792	8,405	21,186	5,933
Pianofortes .....	283,405	82,196	268,093	78,047
Others, undescribed .....	114,180	28,110	129,439	31,412
<i>Order III.—Prints, Pictures, &amp;c.</i>				
Paintings, drawings, engravings .....	42,435	8,321	44,734	8,206
“ in oil, by Canadian artists .....	216,328	Free.	362,772	Free.
Plates engraved .....	1,312	262	2,724	545
<i>Order IV.—Carvings, Figures, &amp;c.</i>				
Mouldings .....	49,473	14,730	52,580	15,606
Picture frames .....	26,626	9,302	30,328	10,342
Tobacco pipes .....	114,011	41,694	167,079	57,580
<i>Order V.—Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>				
Fireworks .....	11,774	2,943	11,742	2,937
Fishing rods .....	6,777	2,033	8,477	2,543
Toys (magic lanterns) .....	161,689	55,903	173,929	59,982
<i>Order VI.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &amp;c.</i>				
Chronometers and compasses for ships ..	6,240	Free.	6,000	Free.
Clocks, clock springs, &c. ....	107,462	31,392	123,854	29,513
Optical instruments .....	88,272	23,256	103,316	24,640
Philosophical instruments, &c., for schools, societies, &c. ....	33,181	Free.	81,428	Free.
Telegraph instruments and telephones ..	443,699	107,870	400,767	83,233
Watches, watch actions, &c. ....	507,826	79,349	396,892	60,190
<i>Order VII.—Surgical Instruments.</i>				
Surgical and dental instruments .....	37,472	7,445	42,909	8,577
Belts and trusses .....	21,500	5,389	19,411	4,850

## EXPORTS—1891 AND 1892.

Order.	1891.			1892.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1 {	63,312	23,870	87,182	73,490	16,348	89,838
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 {	348,522	436	348,958	341,432	865	342,297
	52,178	5,463	57,641	49,126	9,247	58,373
	853	2,430	3,283	5,635	1,774	7,409
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 {	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 {	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 {	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 {	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 {	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



IMPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1891.		1892.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS I.— <i>Continued.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Order VIII.—Arms, Ammunition, &amp;c.</i>				
Cartridges and cartridge cases .....	51,339	17,800	61,281	21,448
Dynamite and other explosives .....	37,244	12,442	44,463	12,963
Gun and blasting powder .....	22,445	7,794	35,963	9,190
Rifles and other fire-arms .....	133,755	26,617	155,082	30,450
Shot .....	2,731	928	1,483	530
<i>Order IX.—Machines, Tools and Implements.</i>				
Agricultural implements .....	206,341	69,596	321,000	112,372
Cutlery .....	325,280	83,368	389,500	99,365
Diamond drills for prospecting .....	17,034	Free.	5,046	Free.
Fish hooks, nets and lines for use of the fisheries .....	435,333	"	473,082	"
Engines .....	118,221	35,762	276,512	82,828
Hardware .....	711,558	241,550	729,698	247,569
Machines and machinery .....	1,515,787	428,161	1,693,663	466,715
Sewing machines .....	96,015	30,187	93,145	32,101
Tools and utensils .....	404,520	130,702	392,105	138,200
<i>Order X.—Carriages, Harness, &amp;c.</i>				
Axles .....	36,289	13,936	50,402	25,752
Carriages, wagons, sleighs, &c. ....	149,522	50,634	258,633	79,316
Harness and saddlery, whips, &c. ....	137,124	44,550	138,469	40,851
Parts of carriages .....	38,836	12,465	56,583	17,402
Railway passenger cars .....	153,193	39,538	190,729	56,469
<i>Order XI.—Ships, Boats, &amp;c.</i>				
Anchors .....	24,213	Free.	16,000	Free.
Ships sold to other countries .....				
Ships and other vessels built in any foreign country, except machinery ...	58,529	5,853	17,832	1,783
Ships and vessels, repairs on .....	6,671	1,707	3,131	814
Wire rigging .....	35,833	Free.	24,424	Free.
<i>Order XII.—Building Materials.</i> (See also Order 26.)				
Bricks and tiles .....	120,671	37,166	82,382	25,202
Brick, fire .....	102,476	Free.	107,549	Free.
Cement .....	315,701	75,924	283,253	77,086
Lime .....	4,273	855	4,241	850
Slate, mantle and roofing .....	43,890	9,264	40,581	8,578

EXPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

Order.	1891.			1892.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
8 {	66,153	589	66,742	61,763		61,763
9 {	252,620		252,620	402,778	1,179	403,957
	110,137	41,178	151,315	75,465	43,598	119,063
	27,841	1,871	29,712	21,566	2,416	23,982
10 {	26,105	8,155	34,260	41,443	32,478	73,921
	7,117	641	7,758	5,715	1,070	6,785
11 {	280,474		280,474	506,747		506,747
12 {	858		858	2,750	16	2,766
	1,746	306	2,052	1,495	85	1,580
	153,265		153,265	124,152		124,152
				1,507		1,507

IMPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1891.		1892.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS I.— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Order XIII.— <i>Furniture.</i>				
Furniture, including hair and spring mattresses, pillows, &c.....	528,039	174,006	607,308	198,375
Lamps, globes, &c.....	218,133	64,816	225,023	66,951
Order XIV.— <i>Chemicals.</i>				
Acid, acetic.....	10,467	7,194	12,440	10,085
“ mixed.....	23,581	5,895	19,394	4,848
“ oxalic.....	3,334	Free.	4,178	Free.
“ sulphuric.....	2,520	888	2,783	1,113
“ all other.....	43,662	8,832	50,110	10,020
Alum and aluminous cake.....	30,998	Free.	31,927	Free.
Aniline dyes.....	129,282		148,178	“
Baking powder.....	110,550	26,209	103,901	25,954
Brimstone.....	46,351	Free.	67,095	Free.
Borax.....	22,602	“	29,678	“
Chloride of lime.....	42,172	“	58,205	“
Dyes.....	467	47	268	27
Dyeing or tanning articles, crude.....	146,954	Free.	93,601	Free.
Essential oils.....	53,591	9,985	48,823	9,455
Glycerine.....	55,946	11,717	50,027	8,992
Indigo.....	39,610	Free.	29,804	Free.
Ink, writing and printing.....	82,318	17,981	86,355	18,778
Logwood, extract of.....	105,196	Free.	129,609	Free.
Medicines, patent.....	185,004	57,319	227,244	70,055
Paints and colours.....	557,179	70,230	567,452	70,953
“ “.....	19,834	Free.	16,468	Free.
Quinine.....	26,263	“	22,982	“
Soda.....	354,135	“	387,242	“
Turpentine, spirits of.....	201,578	20,193	200,919	20,187
All other drugs and chemicals.....	795,103	195,729	829,379	195,757
“ “.....	342,183	Free.	386,984	Free.
CLASS II.— <i>TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.</i>				
Order XV.— <i>Wool and Worsted Manufactures.</i>				
Blankets.....	54,433	26,634	41,808	20,202
Carpets.....	1,175,965	299,583	1,214,546	307,375
Flannels.....	196,376	64,906	212,362	70,434
Woollen cloths, tweeds, clothing, &c....	4,959,942	1,642,433	5,170,818	1,709,654
“ other manufactures of.....	3,510,828	915,325	3,696,200	964,715
“ rags.....				
Yarn.....	127,616	42,063	186,254	62,575
“ spun from hair of the alpaca or angora goat.....	2,531	Free.	1,979	Free.
“ made of wool or worsted.....	6,381	“	9,627	

EXPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

Order.	1891.			1892.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
13 {	138,705 1,239	1,483 144	140,188 1,383	63,801 3,604	4,361 971	68,162 4,575
14 {	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	312	312
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	8,025 187,176	2,618	10,643 187,176	12,378 157,753	739	13,117 157,753
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	69,976	20,517	90,496	71,244	15,129	86,378
15 {	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	64,440 38,543 38,199	5,143 29,287 296	69,583 67,830 38,495	39,766 80,712 42,284	24,859 26,802 11	64,625 107,514 42,295
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

IMPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1891.		1892.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS II.— <i>Continued.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Order XVI.—Silk, Manufactures of.</i>				
Ribbons .....	623,014	186,707	422,089	126,624
Silks and satins, dress.. ..	560,691	166,524	613,974	178,552
“ sewing .....	32,678	8,146	33,241	8,330
“ other manufactures of .....	1,290,074	386,897	1,256,814	375,363
“ partly manufactured.....	5,815	872	5,220	815
Velvets.....	163,102	49,352	151,683	44,769
<i>Order XVII.—Cotton and Flax, Manu- factures of.</i>				
Cotton clothing .....	99,601	41,680	98,295	41,944
“ piece goods .....	2,007,887	623,241	1,866,916	586,082
“ thread .....	516,560	110,811	539,115	104,467
“ velvets and velveteens .....	178,917	35,700	204,714	40,985
“ winceys .....	12,991	2,935	7,553	1,642
“ waste .....	274,066	Free.	284,701	Free.
“ all other manufactures of.....	1,195,251	320,860	1,281,295	339,304
“ “ “ .....	72,549	Free.	127,552	Free.
Linen clothing.....	8,004	3,140	9,443	3,554
“ piece goods .....	324,507	76,796	359,058	84,538
“ thread .....	155,725	31,273	153,817	30,768
all other manufactures of.....	673,682	148,895	755,978	165,493
<i>Order XVIII.—Dress.</i>				
Boots and shoes .....	255,408	63,224	284,996	71,588
Boot, shoe and stay laces.....	35,245	10,567	35,746	10,721
Braces or suspenders .....	45,102	15,691	53,971	18,766
Collars, cuffs, &c. ....	63,138	33,104	55,220	28,694
Feathers, ornamental.....	63,362	22,071	43,497	15,150
Flowers, artificial.....	191,440	47,961	209,948	52,349
Furs, manufactures of.....	99,114	24,434	88,961	21,667
Gloves and mitts.....	660,674	230,442	681,016	238,078
Hats, caps and bonnets .....	1,288,300	384,252	1,216,371	365,914
Laces, lace collars, &c.....	541,722	162,541	567,534	170,499
Millinery and embroideries.....	320,021	89,006	242,570	66,783
Umbrellas and sunshades .....	297,872	103,777	270,117	94,596
<i>Order XIX.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.</i>				
Canvas of flax and hemp.....	10,413	526	8,196	391
“ .....	33,650	Free.	24,384	Free.
Cordage .....	90,612	21,682	81,810	20,523
Felt, roofing and other.....	6,818	1,445	5,273	1,016



EXPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

Order.	1891.			1892.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
16 {	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 {	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	48,039	7,236	55,275	67,762	900	68,662
	159,954	15,001	174,955	322,711	12,135	334,846
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 {	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	53,969	703	54,672	75,900	730	76,630
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	55,399	40,562	95,961	38,544	10,667	49,211
	151	669	820	560	1,020	1,580
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	34,995	2,672	37,667	20,090	7,792	27,882

IMPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1891.		1892.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS II.— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Order XIX.—Concluded.</i>				
Felt, sheathing for vessels .....	2,531	Free.	917	Free.
Jute and manufactures of .....	260,243	55,193	265,902	57,101
Mats and matting .....	71,286	17,969	81,123	20,096
Oil cloth .....	227,997	84,733	218,210	80,525
Palm leaf, grass, &c. ....	481	98		
Sails, tents and awnings. ....	8,964	2,241	10,389	2,153
Twine .....	73,046	19,353	221,571	54,996
All other manufactures of .....	10,735	3,423	12,952	4,144
“ “ .....	346,461	Free.	317,144	Free.
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, &c.				
<i>Order XX.—Animal Food.</i>				
Bacon and hams, including shoulders and sides .....	207,980	77,112	96,116	30,491
Beef .....	148,763	54,302	150,036	45,079
Butter .....	90,975	12,995	270,857	9,870
Cheese .....	900,798	3,192	324,107	3,722
*Cod, haddock, ling, pollock .....	349,741	Free.	420,148	Free.
Eggs .....	96,916	“	28,231	“
Fish, fresh, salted and smoked .....	239,670	19,044	298,791	16,194
“ other .....	83,956	24,671	115,257	23,927
“ all other kinds* .....	257,041	Free.	156,120	Free.
Honey .....	3,563	782	3,751	861
Lard .....	71,692	29,750	53,408	20,793
Lobsters .....	6,019	1,219	7,574	1,523
* “ .....	7,532	Free.	48,675	Free.
Mutton .....	534	192	864	350
Oysters .....	283,910	27,554	275,395	29,709
Pork .....	643,517	167,226	505,333	144,771
Poultry and game, all kinds .....	14,765	2,918	13,645	2,700
Prepared meats .....	141,573	37,368	135,283	36,412
Other meats .....	101,778	28,658	79,871	17,770
Turtles .....	709	Free.	726	Free.
<i>Order XXI—Vegetable Food.</i>				
Arrowroot and tapioca .....	44,777	8,304	33,664	6,417
†Bread and biscuit. ....	35,580	10,198	28,735	8,178
*Citrons, lemons and oranges for candying .....	41	Free.	80	Free.
Confectionery (sugar) .....	132,743	58,655	93,273	42,193
Flour, wheat and rye .....	270,385	43,232	240,977	27,534
Fruits, dried .....	286,653	46,744	228,899	48,812
“ green .....	1,016,561	122,869	1,163,266	160,030
“ “ .....	397,238	Free.	428,261	Free.

\* Specially exempted from Newfoundland. † In imports, biscuit only.

EXPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

Order.	1891.			1892.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	195	20	+215	1,165	345	+1,510
	99,299	.....	99,299	114,653	.....	114,653
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	628,469	64,577	693,046	1,152,006	82,646	1,234,652
	16,051	9,110	25,161	6,454	12,848	19,302
	602,175	22,465	624,640	1,056,058	217,036	1,273,094
	9,508,800	925,439	10,434,239	11,652,412	901,874	12,554,286
	3,131,050	148,482	3,279,532	3,180,726	218,503	3,399,229
	1,160,359	.....	1,160,359	1,089,798	25	1,089,823
	2,335,779	16,089	2,351,868	2,153,714	35,336	2,189,050
	1,759,817	.....	1,759,817	1,259,982	431	1,260,413
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	264	.....	264	1,648	.....	1,648
	3,174	1,199	4,373	2,504	2,051	4,555
	1,930,175	18	1,930,193	1,909,756	3,405	1,913,161
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	23,993	.....	23,993	13,658	.....	13,658
	1,184	.....	1,184	1,902	.....	1,902
	4,089	25,737	29,826	7,866	32,486	40,352
	26,179	.....	26,179	26,478	.....	26,478
	271,184	810	271,994	631,347	237	631,584
	16,258	1,133	17,391	18,216	123	18,339
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	13,898	3	13,901	16,818	5	16,823
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,388,578	71,722	1,460,300	1,784,413	76,078	1,860,491
	49,108	9,834	58,942	14,566	5,434	20,000
	1,454,563	722	1,455,285	1,538,281	569	1,538,850

+Sails only.

||Tow only.

‡Wheat flour only.

## IMPORTS—1891 AND 1892—Continued.

ARTICLES.	1891.		1892.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS III.—Continued.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Order XXI.—Concluded.				
Fruit, currants.....	212,990	58,989	235,710	60,710
“ raisins.....	446,637	142,951	331,198	123,502
“ all other.....	24,163	11,374	31,882	15,374
Grain, barley.....	192	28	1,104	233
“ beans.....	18,183	1,549	15,979	1,406
“ Indian corn.....	3,308,786	209,151	2,188,833	126,415
“ “ (ensilage).....	52,250	Free.	56,340	Free.
“ oats.....	48,148	7,918	70,624	399
“ pease ..	11,139	860	10,398	682
“ rice.....	79,446	40,131	68,834	38,730
“ wheat.....	2,643,879	22,129	5,202,469	9,917
“ all other.....	257,609	36,370	2,226,057	42,085
Jellies and jams.....	48,396	26,089	38,567	19,561
Macaroni and vermicelli.....	17,422	4,222	9,923	3,429
Malt.....	35,053	5,840	26,323	4,473
Molasses (sugar).....	1,060,410	74,374	918,250	70,278
Meal, oatmeal.....	9,709	1,446	15,872	2,473
“ cornmeal.....	324,642	49,822	204,738	30,067
“ and flour, all kinds.....	14,407	3,601	55,615	11,794
Mill feed, bran, &c.....	97,427	19,092	44,871	8,862
Nuts, almonds.....	53,251	18,759	70,694	21,488
“ cocoa.....	27,735	8,564	28,974	8,599
“ filberts and walnuts.....	80,656	37,355	68,714	31,675
“ all other.....	78,269	39,156	86,091	54,326
Potatoes ..	31,306	5,020	48,582	14,889
Sugar of all kinds.....	5,128,664	3,139,123	949,213	114,237
Cane sugar or beet-root sugar.....	252,099	Free.	6,913,553	Free.
Tomatoes.....	23,785	5,514	28,671	7,685
“ and other vegetables in cans.....	46,412	9,399	43,776	9,928
Vegetables, fresh or dry salted.....	136,976	34,170	123,389	30,850
Order XXII.—Drinks and Stimulants.				
Aerated and mineral waters.....	42,346	8,076	57,350	10,847
Ale, beer and porter.....	241,530	62,883	255,362	90,019
“ ginger.....	8,123	1,443	5,158	1,118
Cider.....	2,954	530	2,206	362
Coffee and chicory.....	68,435	19,190	60,411	18,915
“ green.....	630,082	Free.	601,655	Free.
Cocoa and chocolate.....	99,526	20,446	128,356	25,773
Hops.....	239,911	36,388	209,119	47,438
Mineral water (natural).....	1,417	Free.	1,530	Free.
Mustard.....	60,839	14,971	69,989	17,262
Pickles and sauces.....	114,762	45,472	120,969	42,982
Spices, all kinds.....	220,982	13,304	184,201	26,993

## EXPORTS—1891 AND 1892—Continued.

Order.	1891.			1892.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	63,545	93,401	156,946	81,509	101,289	182,798
	2,929,873	12	2,929,885	2,613,363		2,613,363
	495,768	739	496,507	411,645	908	412,553
	114	1,803,339	1,803,453	222	1,340,533	1,340,755
	129,917	26,929	156,846	2,241,256	8,676	2,249,932
	2,032,601	24	2,032,625	3,450,534	10,925	3,461,459
		757	757		719	719
21	1,583,084	2,519,650	4,102,734	6,947,851	5,108,981	12,056,832
	263,678	23,970	287,548	567,916	1,988,256	2,556,172
	88,174		88,174	1,450		1,450
	857	71,794	72,651	1,540	68,508	70,048
	45,195	792	45,987	409,319	5,996	415,315
	1,393	3,531	4,924	3,529	852	4,381
	12,550		12,550	51,054	95	51,149
	162,324	1,464	163,788	145,143	983	146,126
	5		5	39	3	42
	1,693,671	3	1,693,674	295,421		295,421
	35,139	38,463	73,602	106,564	10,429	116,993
	13,616	14	13,630	1,273		1,273
	89,138	923	90,061	79,646	61	79,707
	17,617	1,871	19,488	28,622	798	29,420
	15	317	*332	87	9,866	*9,953
	19,589	10,087	29,676	4,250	1,095	5,345

\*Coffee only.

†Bran only.



IMPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1891.		1892.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS III.— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Order XXII.— <i>Concluded.</i>				
Spirits, brandy.....	359,158	394,872	394,575	388,563
“ Geneva and Old Tom gin. ....	155,593	818,555	174,581	779,084
“ rum.....	54,304	140,962	78,477	164,000
“ whiskey.....	249,464	328,303	279,311	385,481
“ cordials and bitters.....	32,437	31,495	43,679	35,210
“ in medicines, essences, &c ....	13,212	7,899	17,717	9,271
“ all other.....	15,113	18,082	13,039	15,700
Tea, black.....	62,741	5,885	31,867	3,133
“ green and Japan.....	95,383	10,229	65,243	5,132
“ black.....	1,483,413	Free.	1,521,133	Free.
“ green and Japan.....	1,336,879	“	2,047,242	“
Tobacco, manufactured .....	63,646	59,764	47,175	54,294
“ cigars and cigarettes.....	257,123	263,955	231,091	212,478
“ snuff.....	2,173	3,016	2,473	3,655
“ unmanufactured.....	1,617,700	Free.	1,842,098	Free.
Vinegar.....	10,224	6,367	10,459	6,741
Wine, all kinds, except sparkling.....	406,688	288,245	412,497	270,985
“ champagne and sparkling.....	246,752	99,204	177,990	96,892
All other drinks and stimulants.....	15,837	3,564	23,839	6,048
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.				
Order XXIII.— <i>Animal Substances.</i>				
Bones and bone dust.....	6,999	Free.	6,546	Free.
Bristles.....	64,386	“	71,895	“
Candles.....	29,381	6,943	37,012	8,195
Combs.....	65,539	22,981	64,046	22,555
Feathers and quills.....	36,441	9,063	46,535	11,615
Furs, wholly or partially dressed.....	477,954	65,300	604,794	88,915
“ not dressed.....	485,927	Free.	649,257	Free.
Glue.....	81,512	28,900	100,414	35,338
Grease.....	89,873	Free.	211,391	Free.
“ axle.....	10,710	2,695	11,448	2,820
Hair, manufactures of.....	38,745	8,965	31,500	7,600
“ not curled or manufactured.....	27,959	Free.	24,111	Free.
Hides, raw.....	2,004,449	“	1,794,932	“
Horns and hoofs.....	3,984	“	4,838	“
Ivory, manufactures of.....	497	99	901	180
“ unmanufactured.....	7,771	Free.	13,407	Free.
Leather and manufactures of.....	642,042	120,385	752,798	145,265
“ belting.....	22,604	5,651	17,581	4,390
Musk.....	23,434	Free.	2,363	Free.
Pelts.....	14,377	“	37,332	“
Sausage casings.....	33,518	6,704	33,375	6,649
Silk, raw.....	172,526	Free.	260,479	Free.

EXPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

Order.	1891.			1892.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
22	273	16,642	16,915	81	2,720	2,801
	77	3,185	3,262	12	2,200	2,212
	45,619	20,498	20,498	88,916	16,247	16,247
		1,117	46,736		1,325	90,241
		740	740	240	595	835
		47,406	47,406		211,714	211,714
	10,742	624	11,366	16,569	10,236	26,805
	16	12	28		1,353	1,353
	7,170	39,988	47,158	20	39,933	39,953
	20	8	28	14	6	20
	1,435	9,555	10,990	1,448	5,865	7,313
23	80,926		*80,926	84,455		*84,455
		397	397	73		73
	1,384,875	10,946	1,395,821	1,533,922	8,934	1,542,856
	3,647		+3,647	3,818	61	+3,879
	5,535		5,535	3,262	32	3,294
	18,021	5,733	23,754	24,769		24,769
	489,004	3,480	492,484	477,190	5,249	482,439
	889,370	5,785	895,155	1,047,232	2,280	1,049,512
	18,591		18,591	21,624	145	21,769

\* Bones only. ‡ Includes horns and hoofs. || Undescribed. † Glue stock.

IMPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1891.		1892.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS IV.— <i>Continued.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Order XXIII.— <i>Concluded.</i>				
Soap, common.....	26,050	6,725	38,141	10,366
“ fancy.....	125,044	49,551	129,622	50,613
Sponges.....	40,352	8,066	40,555	7,842
Tallow and stearine (paraffine).....	83,460	29,487	95,375	31,256
Wax, and manufactures of.....	14,316	2,863	18,811	3,758
Whalebone, tortoise shell and skins of fish.....	8,533	Free.	16,243	Free.
Wool.....	102	8	98	8
“.....	1,398,746	Free.	1,694,702	Free.
All other.....	134,368	“	107,023	“
Order XXIV.— <i>Vegetable Substances.</i>				
Ashes.....	2,757	Free.	3,377	Free.
Barks.....	49,115	“	46,066	“
Bamboo, canes and rattan.....	31,461	“	28,060	“
Broom corn.....	109,042	“	115,479	“
Cane or rattan.....	4,449	1,084	8,558	2,168
Cocoa beans.....	38,881	Free.	38,139	Free.
Corks and corkwood.....	82,758	16,324	75,893	13,265
Corkwood.....	24,039	Free.	12,630	Free.
Cotton wool.....	3,603,185	“	3,389,232	“
Firewood.....	22,310	“	14,016	“
Flax.....	85,378	Free.	89,603	Free.
Fibre, grass, &c.....	14,790	“	16,051	“
Flowers, leaves and roots.....	154,683	“	159,476	“
Gums.....	389,485	144,555	404,483	154,622
Gutta percha and India rubber goods.....	791,332	246,437	656,921	202,975
“ “ unmanufactured.....	791,013	Free.	730,631	Free.
Hay.....	1,959	390	8,447	1,688
Henp, undressed.....	864,597	Free.	877,989	Free.
Ivory nuts.....	28,959	“	23,329	“
Junk, old, and oakum.....	68,096	“	50,177	“
Jute and jute butts.....	29,028	“	24,875	“
Lumber, sawn.....	781,059	“	764,711	“
Moss, seaweed, &c.....	31,406	“	38,725	“
Oil cake, &c.....	42,092	“	51,136	“
Paper bags, printed.....	3,059	1,065	3,697	1,294
“ hangings.....	191,111	105,005	181,144	102,174
“ printing.....	21,637	5,620	28,169	7,224
“ all other.....	288,740	73,771	318,213	82,226
Pitch and tar.....	39,111	3,573	36,121	3,448
“ (pine).....	19,443	Free.	14,776	Free.
Resin.....	88,096	“	97,107	“
Seeds, anise, coriander, fennel and fenugreek, &c.....	3,078	“	5,194	“

EXPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

Order.	1891.			1892.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	6,686	2,284	8,970	2,796	210	3,006
	2,809	1,453	4,262	425		425
	539,099	3,145	542,244	1,115,758	10,832	1,126,590
	245,503	2,407	247,910	200,860	3,158	204,018
	14,566	1,562	16,128	25,448	4,000	29,448
	124,193		124,193	114,658		114,658
	213,455		213,455	217,552		217,552
	314,870		314,870	370,301		370,301
	181,386		181,386	112,360		112,360
	15,601	2,926	18,527	20,479	1,149	21,628
	559,489		559,489	800,533		800,533
	123		123			
	31,883	92	31,975	24,837	1,053	25,890
	18,110,832	1,248,910	19,359,742	16,168,574	1,039,001	17,207,575
	118,167		118,167	187,086		187,086
	6,275	68	6,343	91	1,005	1,096
	31,302	603	*31,905	24,182	2,798	*26,980

|| Tallow only.

\* Tar only.

IMPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1891.		1892.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS IV.— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Order XXIV.— <i>Concluded.</i>				
Seeds of all kinds.....	426,436	37,031	607,680	47,932
“ .....	37,000	Free.	120,640	Free.
Starch, corn starch, &c. ....	53,368	19,528	46,499	17,181
Straw, manufactures of .....	35,700	1,483	6,500	1,333
Timber, lumber and shingles.....	186,997	24,443	99,006	9,008
“ unmanufactured.....	859,898	Free.	232,723	Free.
Varnish .....	65,767	24,403	77,972	27,122
“ .....	658	Free.	816	Free.
Wicker and basket ware.....	15,609	4,005	13,420	3,325
Woodenware .....	5,565	1,420	5,793	1,439
Wood, manufactures of .....	669,439	163,168	656,005	155,955
Willow for basket-makers.....	459	Free.	312	Free.
All other vegetable substances.....	34,485	“	35,276	“
Order XXV.— <i>Oils.</i>				
Oils, animal.....	31,148	5,927	28,112	5,726
“ coal, kerosene, petroleum, &c., and products of .....	552,522	383,127	495,959	416,962
“ cocoa nut and palm. ....	87,703	Free.	107,919	Free.
“ fish.....	26,403	5,245	17,111	3,470
“ “ .....	104,895	Free.	57,131	Free.
“ lubricating .....	141,077	53,327	175,949	73,901
“ vegetable.....	764,808	172,799	571,145	141,772
“ all other.....	45,573	8,216	42,426	8,431
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.				
Order XXVI.— <i>Coal, Stone, Clay, Earthenware and Glass.</i>				
(See also Order 12.)				
Asbestos, manufactures of .....	13,228	3,325	13,926	3,522
Chalk .....	7,202	1,440	7,392	1,478
Coal, anthracite. ....	5,224,452	Free.	5,640,346	Free.
“ bituminous .....	4,209,882	959,369	4,257,479	969,131
“ all other.....	4,760	524	.....	.....
Coke and dust.....	209,138	25,552	233,553	29,722
Clays. ....	56,766	Free.	82,619	Free.
China and porcelain.....	173,178	51,580	230,598	69,462
Earthenware .....	464,184	161,214	530,291	180,560
Glass bottles, &c. ....	315,232	106,100	294,186	99,579
“ plate.....	227,335	45,210	225,572	48,694
“ window.....	370,646	74,303	425,929	84,073
Glass, all other, and manufactures of....	139,543	30,958	138,866	31,095
Gravels and sand .....	23,620	Free.	27,890	Free.
Gypsum, crude.....	640	“	1,182	“

\*Specially exempted from Newfoundland.



EXPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

Order.	1891.			1892.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	321,534	37,158	358,692	458,137	18,273	476,410
	13,691		13,691	18,039	3,205	21,244
	21,106		*21,106	14,323		*14,323
	3,859,102	324,996	4,184,098	3,464,457	281,583	3,746,040
	1,300,620		1,300,620	1,629,123		1,629,123
	17,903	135	18,038	7,456	21	7,477
	1,069,556	53,367	1,122,923	1,180,222	81,424	1,261,646
	196,586	2,655	199,241	180,341	7,349	187,690
					17	17
	18,726	746	19,472	18,217	652	18,869
	18,297	13,398	31,695	53,553	205	53,758
	3,381	3,595	6,976	3,123	2,823	5,946
	513,909		513,909	514,412		514,412
	2,916,465	165,004	3,081,469	3,195,467	213,640	3,409,107
	21		21			
				120	293	413
	5,521	1,471	6,992	1,964	5,011	6,975
	63,326		63,326	60,285		60,285
	184,977		184,977	194,304		194,304

\* Straw only.

## IMPORTS—1891 AND 1892—Continued.

ARTICLES.	1891.		1892.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS V.—Continued.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Order XXVI.—Concluded.				
Iron sand or globules.....	1,123	225	903	181
Lithographic stones.....	6,291	1,145	4,762	1,009
Marble.....	89,793	17,671	85,259	17,095
“ manufactures of.....	17,868	6,253	20,744	7,317
Mineral earths.....	65,489	13,977	58,626	12,964
Phosphates.....				
Plaster of Paris.....	8,627	1,590	7,744	2,060
Plumbago, and manufactures of.....	33,042	9,943	26,610	7,372
Salt.....	60,371	21,056	66,356	13,065
“.....	321,239	Free.	314,995	Free.
School and writing slates.....	2,253	1,004	9,980	5,393
Stone, building.....	178,710	23,835	87,830	17,672
“ grind and flag.....	53,339	10,306	34,809	6,116
“ manufactures of.....	60,490	18,308	38,705	11,845
Whiting.....	27,504	Free.	26,867	Free.
Nickel.....				
Other minerals, &c.....	63,793	Free.	77,304	Free.
Order XXVII.—Gold, Silver and Precious Stones.				
Coin and bullion.....	1,811,170	Free.	1,818,530	Free.
Communion plate and plated ware.....	2,325	“	2,687	“
Diamonds, diamond dust, &c.....	73,058	“	55,843	“
Electro-plated and gilt ware.....	157,082	47,316	153,401	46,336
Gold, silver and manufactures of.....	81,924	21,293	111,151	25,929
Jet, manufactures of.....	68	20	53	11
Jewellery.....	351,311	70,228	289,338	57,717
Precious stones, in the rough.....	820	Free.	400	Free.
“ unset.....	4,110	411	7,495	749
Silver, rolled.....				
Order XXVIII.—Metals other than Gold or Silver.				
Bells for churches.....	27,827	Free.	31,560	Free.
“ of all kinds, except for churches.....	15,053	3,995	14,177	4,135
Brass and manufactures of.....	516,579	139,151	464,795	123,587
Copper, manufactures of.....	413,569	58,100	271,535	37,391
Iron bars.....	325,373	125,020	232,560	86,812
“ bolts and nuts.....	49,291	20,219	30,003	13,306
“ castings.....	140,295	42,687	116,327	35,373
“ hoop.....	123,758	42,849	143,873	54,481
“ sheet.....	715,677	90,183	900,379	112,412
“ pig.....	1,092,983	325,385	883,378	275,798
“ railway.....	217,367	62,802	201,140	53,613
“ tubing.....	681,210	158,842	553,023	140,369
“ wire.....	331,387	88,633	321,534	85,844

†Including Canada plate.

## EXPORTS—1891 AND 1892—Continued.

Order.	1891.			1892.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	47,811		*47,811	50,589		*50,589
	20,497	445	*20,944	9,620	594	*10,214
	422,200		422,000	380,462		380,462
	1,219		1,219	1,372		1,372
	163		163	438		438
	1,429	27,372	28,801	763	19,855	20,618
	24,568		\$24,568	23,465		\$23,465
	240,499		240,499	617,639		617,639
	76,989	589	77,578	146,167	2,550	148,717
	129,328	817,599	946,927	306,447	1,502,671	+1,809,118
27	554,126		+554,126	316,177		316,177
	238,367		‡238,267	193,441		‡193,441
	505,196		505,196	216,603		216,603
	4,407	24,487	28,894	6,583	1,075	7,658
		414	414	95	23	118

\* Including stone. † Gold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, &amp;c. ‡ Silver ore.

§ Grindstones only. || Copper ore and fine copper.

IMPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1891.		1892.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS V.— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Order XXVIII.—Concluded.</i>				
Iron, manufactures of, and all other‡ . . . . .	2,454,890	599,509	2,223,447	594,032
“ and steel, old scrap . . . . .	638	Free.	1,997	Free.
Lead . . . . .	290,928	43,943	288,740	45,652
“ manufactures of . . . . .	31,451	7,108	29,379	7,319
Metals and manufactures of . . . . .	355,772	98,597	373,588	104,433
Nails of all kinds . . . . .	51,780	16,879	42,155	14,842
Steel, and manufactures of . . . . .	430,583	102,248	423,179	103,615
“ rails . . . . .	3,197,280	Free.	1,738,661	Free.
Stoves . . . . .	29,944	9,007	27,685	7,980
Tin, and manufactures of . . . . .	46,491	11,614	37,847	9,424
“ blocks, pigs and bars . . . . .	275,343	Free.	287,572	Free.
“ plates . . . . .	854,770	“	1,235,961	“
Wire, brass . . . . .	35	“	666	“
“ copper . . . . .	“	“	6,337	“
“ iron . . . . .	24,111	Free.	10,072	“
“ steel . . . . .	“	“	24,894	“
Yellow metal . . . . .	125,605	Free.	73,534	“
Zinc, and manufactures of . . . . .	7,191	1,794	7,571	1,891
“ blocks, pigs and sheets . . . . .	105,023	Free.	127,302	Free.
Other metals, manufactured & otherwise . . . . .	896,080	“	1,240,764	“
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.				
<i>Order XXIX.—Animals and Birds, &amp;c.</i>				
Animals, horned cattle . . . . .	18,486	5,019	43,834	13,150
“ horses . . . . .	162,366	23,529	267,669	16,825
“ sheep . . . . .	105,641	29,949	159,585	34,699
“ swine . . . . .	5,753	3,659	1,091	431
“ poultry and other . . . . .	“	“	“	“
“ swine, to be slaughtered in bond for exportation . . . . .	265,561	1,136	184,565	100
“ all other . . . . .	26,467	2,995	35,437	3,401
“ for improvement of stock . . . . .	443,129	Free.	354,412	Free.
Bees . . . . .	416	“	139	“
Leeches . . . . .	170	“	161	“
<i>Order XXX.—Plants and Trees.</i>				
Fruit trees, vines, etc . . . . .	4,423	Free.	8,283	Free.
“ . . . . .	85,550	25,599	71,274	21,764
Forest trees . . . . .	145	Free.	151	Free.
Plants, ornamental trees and shrubs . . . . .	35,034	7,009	36,422	7,286
“ . . . . .	27,456	Free.	36,271	Free.

‡Including articles and wares composed wholly or in part of iron and steel.

EXPORTS—1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

Order.	1891.			1892.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
28	64,803	28,537	93,340	74,953	31,769	106,722
	12,285	2,605	14,890	3,546	1,496	5,042
	33,968	18,580	52,548	59,087	12,280	71,367
	4,030	53	4,083	2,562	13	2,575
	12,615	23,447	36,062	5,115	10,711	15,826
29	47,644	15,872	63,516	19,397	73,652	93,049
	8,772,499	2,270	8,774,769	7,748,949	450	7,749,399
	1,417,244	155,320	1,572,564	1,354,027	130,404	1,484,431
	1,146,465	4,400	1,150,865	1,385,146	43,921	1,429,067
	1,954		1,954	1,638	176	1,814
	60,753	2,650	63,403	49,652	12,605	62,257
30	51		51	238		238
	4,297	240	4,537	5,356	16	5,372



IMPORTS—1891 AND 1892.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	1891.		1892.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Order XXXI.—Miscellaneous Articles.</i>				
Articles for the use of the Governor-General.....	6,644	Free.	5,795	Free.
Articles for the use of foreign Consuls-General.....	2,427	"	8,440	"
Articles for the use of the Dominion Government.....	412,209	"	297,473	"
Articles for the use of the Army, Navy and Canadian Militia.....	408,434	"	487,468	"
Billiard and bagatelle tables.....	5,269	1,419	4,885	1,414
Brooms and brush ware.....	112,151	27,885	109,069	27,150
Buttons.....	281,884	70,811	323,618	85,651
Clothing for charitable purposes.....	9,602	Free.	10,677	Free.
Fancy goods.....	547,945	167,807	641,567	195,049
Ice.....	1,754	Free.	4,104	Free.
Models of invention.....	30,763	"	20,680	"
Pencils, lead, in wood or otherwise.....	57,130	17,158	57,164	16,921
Settlers' effects.....	1,778,556	Free.	2,024,718	Free.
All other miscellaneous.....	363,930	"	480,789	"
" ".....	347,723	109,360	583,576	157,027
<i>Order XXXII.—Indefinite Articles.</i>				
Curiosities.....	22,016	Free.	56,483	Free.
Goods, manufactured, undescribed.....	15,634	3,204	12,982	2,661
Personal effects.....	3,495	Free.	3,641	Free.
Unenumerated articles.....	935,162	189,525	967,197	209,616
" ".....	97,530	Free.	134,269	Free.
Total.....	119,967,638	23,416,266	127,406,068	20,550,474
Export duty.....		64,803		108

EXPORTS—1891 AND 1892.—*Concluded.*

Order.	1891.			1892.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
31						
	36,333	1,193	37,526	26,449	1,444	27,893
	261,861		261,861	9,796		9,796
32	1,166,912	227,858	1,394,770	1,306,606	231,855	1,538,461
	187,870	123,498	311,368	196,362	96,396	292,758
	2,913,994		2,913,994	3,348,213		3,348,213
	88,801,066	9,616,230	98,417,296	99,338,913	14,624,462	113,963,375

Summary  
of preced-  
ing table.

284. The following table is a summary of the preceding one, showing the total value of imports and exports in each class and order, in the years 1891 and 1892 :—

Order.	ARTICLES.	1891.		1892.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1	Books, &c.....	1,981,221	87,182	2,015,461	89,838
2	Musical instruments...	426,377	409,882	418,718	408,079
3	Prints, pictures, &c.....	260,075		410,230	
4	Carvings, figures, &c.....	190,110		249,987	
5	Tackle for sports and games.....	180,240		194,148	
6	Watches, philosophical instruments, &c.....	1,186,680		1,112,257	
7	Surgical instruments.....	58,972		62,320	
8	Arms, ammunition, &c.....	247,514	66,742	298,272	61,763
9	Machines, tools and implements.....	3,830,089	473,647	4,373,751	547,002
10	Carriages, harness, &c.....	514,964	42,018	694,816	80,706
11	Ships, boats, &c.....	125,246	280,474	61,387	506,747
12	Building material.....	587,011	156,175	518,006	130,005
13	Furniture.....	746,172	141,571	832,331	72,737
14	Chemicals.....	3,430,880	288,315	3,605,046	257,560
	Total of Class I.....	13,765,551	1,906,006	14,846,730	2,154,437
	CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.				
15	Wool and worsted manufactures.....	10,034,072	175,908	10,533,594	214,434
16	Silk, manufactures of.....	2,675,374		2,483,021	
17	Cotton and flax, manufactures of.....	5,519,740	230,230	5,688,437	403,508
18	Dress.....	3,861,398	151,453	3,749,947	127,421
19	Fibrous materials and manufac. of.....	1,143,237	137,181	1,247,871	144,045
	Total of Class II.....	23,233,821	694,772	23,702,870	889,408
	CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, &c.				
20	Animal food.....	3,651,432	22,634,059	3,581,188	25,671,526
21	Vegetable food.....	16,754,020	17,214,775	22,332,399	29,492,652
22	Drinks and stimulants.....	8,208,747	254,623	9,110,792	444,212
	Total of Class III.....	28,614,199	40,103,457	35,024,379	55,608,390
	CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.				
23	Animal substances.....	6,151,599	3,735,824	6,917,525	4,576,533
24	Vegetable do.....	11,087,530	28,178,584	10,215,067	26,429,612
25	Oils.....	1,754,129	58,143	1,495,752	78,590
	Total of Class IV.....	18,993,258	31,972,551	18,628,344	31,084,735

Order.	ARTICLES.	1891.		1892.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
		\$	\$	\$	\$
	CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS				
26	Coal, stone, clay, earthenware and glass.....	12,429,738	4,714,475	12,971,323	5,439,010
27	Gold, silver and precious stones..	2,481,868	1,739,420	2,438,898	2,318,736
28	Metals other than gold and silver.	13,828,184	798,943	12,365,635	518,960
	Total of Class V.....	28,739,790	7,252,838	27,775,856	8,276,706
	CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.				
29	Animals, birds, &c.....	1,027,989	11,563,555	1,046,893	10,726,968
30	Plants and trees. ....	152,608	4,588	146,401	5,610
	Total of Class VI.....	1,180,597	11,568,143	1,193,294	10,732,578
	CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.				
31	Miscellaneous articles... ..	4,366,421	1,694,157	5,060,023	1,576,150
32	Indefinite " .....	1,073,837	3,225,362	1,174,572	3,640,971
	Total of Class VII.....	5,440,258	4,919,519	6,234,595	5,217,121
	Grand total .....	119,967,638	98,417,296	127,406,068	113,963,375

285. The total value of the imports and exports, and amount of duty collected in 1892, as compared with 1891, were as follow :—

Imports  
and ex-  
ports, 1891  
and 1892.

	Imports.	Exports.	Duty Collected.
1891.....	\$119,967,638	\$ 98,417,296	\$23,481,069
1892.....	127,406,068	113,963,375	20,550,582

There was, therefore, an increase in the value of imports of \$7,438,430, and in the value of exports of \$15,546,079, making an increase in the total trade of \$22,984,509, while the decrease in the duty collected amounted to \$2,930,487.

Value of  
imports  
and ex-  
ports, etc.,  
since Con-  
federation

286. The following tables give the value of the imports and exports and of the aggregate trade in every year since Confederation, also the excess of imports over exports, or otherwise, the value of the several branches of trade per head of population and the amount of duty collected, for the same period.

# IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AND TOTAL TRADE OF CANADA, 1868 TO 1892.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Imports, Home Con- sumption.	Exports, Domestic.	Total Imports and Exports.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868. ....	73,459,644	57,567,888	15,891,756	71,985,306	48,504,899	131,027,532
1869. ....	70,415,165	60,474,781	9,940,384	67,402,170	52,400,772	130,889,946
1870. ....	74,814,359	73,573,490	1,240,849	71,237,603	59,043,590	148,387,829
1871. ....	96,092,971	74,173,618	21,919,353	86,947,482	57,630,024	170,266,589
1872. ....	111,430,527	82,639,663	28,790,864	107,709,116	65,831,083	194,070,190
1873. ....	128,011,281	89,780,922	38,221,359	127,514,594	76,538,025	217,801,203
1874. ....	128,213,582	89,351,928	38,861,654	127,404,169	76,741,997	217,565,510
1875. ....	123,070,283	77,886,979	45,183,304	119,618,657	69,709,823	200,957,262
1876. ....	93,210,346	80,966,435	12,243,911	94,734,218	72,491,436	174,176,781
1877. ....	99,327,962	75,875,393	23,452,569	96,300,483	68,030,546	175,203,355
1878. ....	93,081,787	79,323,667	13,758,120	91,199,577	67,989,800	172,405,454
1879. ....	81,964,427	71,491,255	10,473,172	80,341,608	62,431,025	153,455,682
1880. ....	86,489,747	87,911,458	†	71,782,349	72,899,697	174,401,205
1881. ....	105,330,840	98,290,823	7,040,017	91,611,604	83,944,701	203,621,663
1882. ....	119,419,500	102,137,203	17,282,297	112,648,927	94,137,660	221,556,703
1883. ....	132,254,022	98,085,804	34,168,218	123,137,019	87,702,431	230,339,826
1884. ....	116,397,043	91,406,496	24,990,547	108,180,644	79,833,098	207,803,539
1885. ....	108,941,486	89,238,361	19,703,125	102,710,019	79,131,735	198,179,847
1886. ....	104,424,561	85,251,314	19,173,247	99,602,694	77,756,704	189,675,875
1887. ....	112,892,236	89,515,811	23,376,425	105,639,428	80,960,909	202,408,047
1888. ....	110,894,630	90,203,000	20,691,630	102,847,100	81,382,072	201,097,630
1889. ....	115,224,931	89,189,167	26,035,764	109,673,447	80,272,456	204,414,098
1890. ....	121,858,241	96,749,149	25,109,092	112,765,584	85,257,586	218,607,390
1891. ....	119,967,638	98,417,296	21,550,342	113,345,124	88,801,066	218,384,934
1892. ....	127,406,068	113,963,375	13,442,693	116,978,943	99,338,913	241,369,443
Total. ....	2,654,593,257	2,143,474,276	511,118,981	2,513,316,865	1,868,762,049	4,798,067,533
Annual average	106,183,730	85,738,971	20,444,759	100,532,675	74,750,482	191,922,701

† Excess of exports, \$1,421,711.



## VALUE OF TRADE PER HEAD AND DUTY COLLECTED.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	VALUE OF			DUTIES COLLECTED.			
	Imports per Head.	Exports per Head.	Total Trade per Head.	Imports.	Exports	Total.	Amount per Head.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.
1868.....	21 78	17 07	38 86	8,801,445	17,986	8,819,431	2 61
1869.....	20 63	17 72	38 35	8,284,507	14,102	8,298,909	2 43
1870.....	21 66	21 29	42 95	9,425,028	37,912	9,462,940	2 74
1871.....	27 31	21 08	48 39	11,807,589	36,066	11,843,655	3 37
1872.....	30 86	22 88	53 74	13,020,684	24,809	13,045,493	3 61
1873.....	34 89	24 48	59 37	12,997,578	20,152	13,017,730	3 55
1874.....	33 52	23 36	56 88	14,407,317	14,565	14,421,882	3 77
1875.....	31 66	20 04	51 70	15,354,139	7,243	15,361,382	3 95
1876.....	23 60	20 50	44 10	12,828,614	4,500	12,833,114	3 25
1877.....	24 75	18 90	43 65	12,544,348	4,103	12,548,451	3 12
1878.....	22 82	19 44	42 26	12,791,532	4,161	12,795,693	3 13
1879.....	19 77	17 24	37 01	12,935,268	4,272	12,939,540	3 12
1880.....	20 52	20 85	41 37	14,129,953	8,896	14,138,849	3 35
1881.....	24 29	22 67	46 96	18,492,645	8,140	18,500,785	4 26
1882.....	27 24	23 30	50 55	21,700,027	8,810	21,708,837	4 95
1883.....	29 84	22 13	51 97	23,162,553	9,755	23,172,308	5 23
1884.....	25 96	20 39	46 34	20,156,447	8,516	20,164,963	4 49
1885.....	24 01	19 67	43 68	19,121,254	12,305	19,133,559	4 22
1886.....	22 77	18 59	41 35	19,427,397	20,726	19,448,123	4 24
1887.....	24 35	19 31	43 67	22,438,308	31,397	22,469,705	4 85
1888.....	23 67	19 25	42 92	22,187,869	21,772	22,209,641	4 74
1889.....	24 33	18 83	43 16	23,742,316	42,207	23,784,523	5 02
1890.....	25 45	20 20	45 65	23,921,234	93,674	24,014,908	5 01
1891.....	24 77	20 32	45 09	23,416,266	64,803	23,481,069	4 84
1892.....	26 00	23 26	49 27	20,550,474	108	20,550,582	4 24

Articles on which export duty was collected, viz.:—Pine, oak and spruce logs, and shingle and stave bolts.

287. The total trade of the Dominion in 1892 was considerably larger than in any previous year since Confederation, the excess over 1883, the year of the next largest trade, amounting to \$11,029,617. Taken separately the exports exceeded any previous year by \$11,826,172, but the imports had been exceeded on three occasions, viz., in 1883, 1874 and 1873. The imports exceeded the average of 25 years by \$21,222,338, and the exports exceeded the same by \$28,224,404. The average annual value per head during the 25 years since Confederation has been: of imports, \$25.45, of exports, \$20.51, and of the total trade, \$45.97; therefore, in 1891, the imports were 55 cents, the exports \$2.75, and the total trade \$3.30 above the average.

Average  
annual  
values.

288. Only once since Confederation have the imports been exceeded by the exports, viz., in 1880, there having been with that exception a continual excess of imports, amounting on an average to \$20,444,759 annually, the excess in 1892 having been \$7,002,066 below the average. The effect of an excess of imports or exports upon the welfare of a country, and to what extent such excess may be significant of its condition, are questions upon which various opinions are held, and the

Excess of  
imports.

discussion of which would not come within the scope of a work of this description.

Duty collected.

289. The amount of duty collected per head was less than in any year since 1885. The duty collected on exports had accrued in the previous year, as the export duties were removed by proclamation on 15th October, 1890. The percentage of duty collected on the value of total imports was 16·13, as compared with 19·52 in 1891, and on the value of goods entered for consumption it was 17·56 per cent in 1892, and 20·66 per cent in 1891.

Interprovincial trade.

290. There are at present, unfortunately, no means existing whereby the amount of trade annually carried on between the provinces can be ascertained, but it certainly is much larger than is generally understood, and to a considerable extent has taken the place of what was formerly foreign trade. Its value was calculated a few years ago at \$80,000,000 per annum, in which case it is not unlikely that upward of \$100,000,000 would represent its value at the present time.

Imports of 1891 and 1892 compared as to quantity and value.

291. While, however, there is no doubt that the interprovincial trade ought to be taken into consideration when dealing with the trade of the country, yet, being practically an unknown quantity, it has to be put on one side, leaving the figures of the external trade as the only ones available, either for information or comparison. It can easily be understood, however, that owing to the continual fluctuations in price, values alone cannot give a correct idea of the extent to which the trade of the country is increasing or decreasing, and in order to obtain some information concerning its volume as well as its value, the following tables are given, in which the actual increase or decrease in value is divided into two parts, the one representing the variation in volume and the other in price. For example, take the article cotton, as given in the next table, the imports of which in 1891 amounted to 35,643,056 lbs., valued at \$3,603,185, while those of 1892 were 42,075,440 lbs., valued at \$3,389,232, the value in the latter year being \$214,000 less than in the former. Now, had the quantities been the same as in 1891, the value would have been \$864,000 less, owing to the fall in price, but this decrease in value is offset to the extent of \$650,000 by an increase in quantity. Some tables on the above principle, relating to exports only, were given in the Year Book, 1891, which have been continued in the present issue and are given below. Time did not then permit of imports being dealt with in a similar manner, but this has now been done, as regards the imports of 1892, in the following table, in which as many articles over \$50,000 in value have been taken as the nature of the returns would permit. Individual calculations for 219 articles have been made in order to make up the 68 specified articles in the table, and it is considered these are sufficient to justify the assumption that the remaining articles in each class may be taken in the same ratio. It will be seen that not only a fairer but also a more instructive estimate can be formed of the condition of the trade of the country by this mode of comparison than by the ordinary one of values only.

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, IN  
1892, COMPARED AS TO QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH THOSE  
OF 1891.

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		INCREASED OR DECREASED VALUE.			
	Actual in 1892.	At prices of 1891.	Due to Variation in		Actually More or Less than 1891.	
			Quantity.	Price.		
<i>Articles of Food and Drink.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Ale and beer. . . . .	229,402	239,000	+	4,000	—	5,957
Spirits and wines . . . .	1,483,955	1,467,000	—	55,000	+	37,832
Corn. . . . .	862,455	914,000	—	598,000	—	650,048
Cornmeal . . . . .	203,806	194,000	—	128,000	+	117,904
Wheat and wheat flour	232,705	208,000	—	157,000	+	130,465
Rice. . . . .	310,272	310,000	+	99,000	—	98,605
Pork, bacon and hams.	579,748	592,000	—	213,000	—	225,013
Meats, other. . . . .	253,580	241,000	—	44,000	+	31,989
Fish. . . . .	892,032	1,170,000	+	308,000	—	29,411
Oysters . . . . .	237,584	272,000	—	29,000	—	5,379
Coffee . . . . .	649,797	684,000	—	4,000	—	38,110
Tea . . . . .	3,650,940	3,688,000	+	707,000	—	669,525
Sugar . . . . .	9,082,523	8,588,000	+	3,330,000	+	3,824,377
Molasses. . . . .	814,421	812,000	—	169,000	+	157,779
Fruits. . . . .	2,525,290	3,049,000	+	485,000	—	38,951
Hops. . . . .	208,808	310,000	+	72,000	—	28,731
Salt . . . . .	380,958	406,000	+	25,000	—	408
Other articles. . . . .	1,642,806	1,766,000	—	67,000	—	189,695
Total . . . . .	24,241,082	24,910,000	+	3,633,000	—	2,964,473
<i>Metals.</i>						
Copper. . . . .	269,842	389,000	—	43,000	—	162,376
Iron, pig. . . . .	886,485	920,000	—	165,000	—	199,444
Brass. . . . .	537,105	808,000	+	205,000	—	65,926
Spelter. . . . .	62,550	70,000	+	39,000	—	31,091
Tin, in blocks. . . . .	287,572	285,000	+	9,000	+	12,229
Yellow metal. . . . .	73,534	80,000	—	46,000	—	52,071
Zinc . . . . .	127,302	128,000	+	23,000	—	22,279
Other articles. . . . .	1,710,816	1,864,000	—	41,000	—	193,587
Total. . . . .	3,955,206	4,544,000	—	19,000	—	607,805
<i>Chemicals, Dye Stuffs and Tanning Substances.</i>						
Cement. . . . .	287,729	318,000	+	4,000	—	26,038
Cream of tartar . . . . .	119,599	126,000	+	21,000	—	15,305
Dyes, aniline . . . . .	148,178	130,000	+	1,000	+	18,896
Extract of logwood. . . .	129,609	130,000	+	25,000	—	24,413
Opium, crude. . . . .	386,460	357,000	+	23,000	+	51,805
Soda, nitrate. . . . .	387,242	365,000	+	11,000	+	33,107
Turpentine, spirits of. . .	201,874	238,000	+	36,000	—	55
Other articles. . . . .	2,040,897	2,075,000	+	107,000	—	73,188
Total. . . . .	3,701,588	3,739,000	+	228,000	—	190,621
Oils . . . . .	1,540,581	1,749,000	—	31,000	—	238,653

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, IN 1892, ETC.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		INCREASED OR DECREASED VALUE.			
	Actual in 1892.	At prices of 1891.	Due to Variation in		Actually More or Less than 1891.	
			Quantity.	Price.		
<i>Raw Materials.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Coal, anthracite. ....	5,640,346	5,523,000	+	299,000	+	415,894
“ bituminous. ....	4,099,221	4,102,000	+	41,000	—	38,325
Cotton waste. ....	284,701	301,000	+	27,000	—	10,635
“ wool. ....	3,389,232	4,253,000	+	650,000	—	213,953
Grease. ....	209,883	202,000	+	110,000	+	117,996
Gutta percha, crude. .	257,946	458,000	—	284,000	—	483,946
Hemp, undressed. ....	877,989	155,000	+	290,000	—	13,392
Rags. ....	227,488	596,000	+	396,000	—	27,693
Rubber, crude. ....	451,103	624,000	+	576,000	—	402,561
Silk, raw. ....	260,299	310,000	+	138,000	—	88,359
Tobacco, unmanufact'd	1,716,873	1,887,000	+	237,000	—	66,956
Wool. ....	1,694,702	1,780,000	+	381,000	—	295,956
Other articles. ....	4,395,391	4,855,000	—	320,000	—	779,862
Total. ....	23,505,174	26,046,000	+	2,541,000	—	6
<i>Manufactures.</i>						
Barrels, empty. ....	233,597	226,000	+	18,000	+	23,889
Books, periodicals, &c..	1,328,208	1,409,000	+	73,000	—	8,422
Cars, carts, wagons, &c.	492,114	562,000	+	246,000	—	175,488
Carpets. ....	1,116,944	1,132,000	+	41,000	—	25,926
Cigars and tobacco. ....	270,466	239,000	—	86,000	+	54,209
Cotton manufactures. .	4,048,659	4,099,000	+	33,000	—	16,899
Flax and hemp. “ . .	1,546,051	1,517,000	+	84,000	+	112,862
Glass. “ . . . .	1,257,858	1,304,000	+	56,000	—	10,166
Iron and steel. “ . .	9,935,234	10,681,000	—	224,000	—	970,144
Jute cloth. ....	300,971	294,000	—	36,000	+	29,110
Leather manufactures. .	1,091,213	1,139,000	+	190,000	—	142,382
Lumber. ....	647,200	671,000	—	17,000	—	41,268
Oil cloth. ....	216,129	216,000	—	10,000	—	9,897
Paints and colours. ....	566,138	618,000	+	67,000	—	14,851
Pianos, organs, &c. ....	412,894	386,000	—	36,000	+	9,331
Silk velvets. ....	149,229	158,000	—	6,000	—	15,279
Sheet iron. ....	899,286	807,000	+	86,000	+	177,947
Tin plates and sheets. .	1,235,961	1,536,000	+	681,000	—	381,191
Twine, all kinds. ....	211,391	317,000	+	249,000	—	143,032
Woollen manufactures. .	9,379,759	9,647,000	+	669,000	—	402,303
Other articles. ....	17,469,262	18,596,000	+	1,628,000	—	501,924
Total. ....	52,808,564	55,554,000	+	3,706,000	—	959,402
Animals. ....	618,576	553,000	—	158,000	+	91,856
Miscellaneous articles..	6,608,172	6,722,000	+	860,000	—	481,733
Total imports. ....	116,978,943	124,098,000	+	10,753,000	—	3,633,819



292. If prices had remained in 1892 exactly as they were in 1891, there would have been an increase in the value of the imports of \$10,753,000, brought about by a corresponding increase in volume, but this increase in volume was offset by a decline in prices to the extent of \$7,119,000, so that the actual increase only amounted to \$3,633,819. In imports of articles of food and drink it will be seen that, (if sugar is eliminated, in which there was a large increase both in quantity and value) while the quantities imported remained just about the same as in the previous year, there was a decrease in values of over \$1,000,000. In metals and oils there were decreases both in quantity and value, that in the latter, however, being the largest in both cases. In raw materials, taking values only, the trade in 1892 was the same as in 1891, but this table shows that there was actually a large increase in the quantities imported, which, however, was counterbalanced almost to a dollar by reduced prices, the great decline in the price of cotton being a considerable factor in their reduction. Manufactures tell the same story, an increase in the quantities imported but at reduced prices.

293. The following summary, which perhaps set off these results to better advantage, shows that while the year 1892 was marked by a decided increase in the volume of our import trade, it was also marked by an almost universal decline in price.

Summary  
of preced-  
ing table.

## SUMMARY OF IMPORTS IN 1892 COMPARED WITH THOSE IN 1891.

ARTICLES.	Value Imported. 1892.	MORE OR LESS THAN 1891.		
		Quantity.	Price.	Together.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Food and drink. ....	24,241,082	+ 3,633,000	- 669,000	+ 2,964,473
Metals ....	3,955,206	- 19,000	- 589,000	- 607,805
Chemicals, dye stuffs, &c. ....	3,701,588	+ 228,000	- 37,000	+ 190,621
Oils ....	1,540,581	- 31,000	- 208,000	- 238,653
Raw materials. ....	23,505,174	+ 2,541,000	- 2,541,000	+ 6
Manufactures. ....	52,808,564	+ 3,706,000	- 2,746,000	+ 959,402
Animals ....	618,576	- 158,000	+ 66,000	- 91,856
Miscellaneous articles. ....	6,608,172	+ 860,000	- 378,000	+ 481,733
Total.....	116,978,943	+ 10,753,000	- 7,119,000	+ 3,633,819

294. The information to be obtained by this method of calculation, when the figures of one year are compared with those of another, is illustrated by the following comparison between 1891 and 1892:—

Compari-  
son be-  
tween 1891  
and 1892.

	1891.	1892.
Actual value of imports. ....	\$113,345,124	\$116,978,943
Value at prices of previous year. ....	111,923,000	124,098,000
Variation from price. ....	+ 1,422,000	- 7,119,000
“ quantities. ....	- 842,000	+ 10,753,000
Actual difference in value ...	+ 579,540	+ 3,633,819



Thus it is seen that the increase in 1891 was due entirely to an advance in prices, as there was actually a decrease in the volume of trade, while in 1892, on the other hand, the increase was due to a large increase in volume in the face of a very severe fall in prices.

Exports of 1891 and 1892, compared as to quantity and value. 295. The next table is a comparison of the exports of 1892 with those of 1891, worked out in a similar manner.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, IN 1892, COMPARED AS TO QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH 1891. (COIN AND BULLION AND ESTIMATED AMOUNT SHORT NOT INCLUDED.)

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		INCREASED OR DECREASED VALUE.				
	Actual in 1892.	At Prices of 1891.	Due to variation in		Actually more or less than 1891.		
			Quantity.	Price.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$			\$
Animals, Living—							
Horses .....	1,354,027	1,344,000	— 73,000	+ 10,000	—		63,217
Cattle .....	7,748,949	7,984,000	— 789,000	— 235,000	—		1,023,550
Sheep .....	1,385,146	1,264,000	+ 118,000	+ 121,000	+		238,681
Swine .....	1,638	2,000	—	—	—		316
Other animals .....	49,652	50,000	— 11,000	—	—		11,101
Total .....	10,539,412	10,644,000	— 755,000	— 104,000	—		859,503
Articles of Food and Drink—							
Bacon and hams .....	1,152,006	1,010,000	+ 382,000	+ 142,000	+		523,537
Meats, all other .....	704,019	720,000	+ 362,000	— 16,000	+		346,265
Butter .....	1,056,058	917,000	+ 315,000	+ 139,000	+		453,883
Cheese .....	11,652,412	10,590,000	+ 1,082,000	+ 1,062,000	+		2,143,612
Eggs .....	1,089,798	1,147,000	— 14,000	— 57,000	—		70,561
Codfish, dry and wet, salted .....	3,157,239	2,966,000	— 155,000	+ 191,000	+		36,019
Lobsters .....	1,909,756	1,712,000	— 219,000	+ 198,000	—		20,419
Salmon .....	1,414,562	1,506,000	— 414,000	— 91,000	—		505,192
Fish, all other .....	2,024,247	2,201,000	+ 15,000	— 177,000	—		162,092
Apples, green or ripe .....	1,444,883	2,130,000	+ 740,000	— 685,000	+		55,169
do dried .....	14,392	16,000	— 33,000	— 2,000	—		34,637
Fruit, all other .....	175,120	257,000	+ 129,000	— 82,000	+		46,642
Barley .....	2,613,363	3,115,000	+ 185,000	— 502,000	—		316,510
Beans .....	411,645	483,000	— 13,000	— 71,000	—		84,123
Oats .....	2,241,256	3,198,000	+ 3,068,000	— 957,000	+		2,111,339
Pease .....	3,450,534	3,402,000	+ 1,370,000	+ 48,000	+		1,417,933
Wheat .....	6,947,851	6,543,000	+ 4,960,000	+ 405,000	+		5,364,767
Grain, all other .....	567,916	472,000	+ 208,000	+ 96,000	+		304,338
Flour, wheat .....	1,784,413	1,782,000	+ 394,000	— 2,000	+		395,835
Oatmeal .....	409,319	391,000	+ 346,000	+ 18,000	+		364,124
Meal, all other .....	54,583	97,000	— 83,000	— 42,000	+		40,640
Potatoes .....	295,421	271,000	— 1,422,000	+ 24,000	—		1,398,250
Spirits, including ale and beer .....	119,319	112,000	+ 47,000	+ 7,000	+		54,298
Malt .....	1,450	1,000	— 87,000	—	—		86,724
Other articles .....	369,507	402,000	— 199,000	— 31,000	—		230,504
Total .....	45,061,067	45,442,000	+ 11,130,000	— 381,000	+		10,749,389

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA,  
IN 1891, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		INCREASED OR DECREASED VALUE.					
	Actual in 1892.	At Prices of 1891.	Due to Variations in		Actually more or less than 1891.			
			Quantity.	Price.				
<i>Sundry Raw Materials.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			
Asbestos.....	514,412	465,000	— 49,000	+	49,000	+	503	
Bark for tanning.....	217,552	203,000	— 11,000	+	15,000	+	4,097	
Bones.....	84,455	89,000	+	9,000	— 5,000	+	3,529	
Coal.....	3,195,467	3,306,000	+	390,000	— 111,000	+	279,002	
Firewood.....	370,301	382,000	+	67,000	— 12,000	+	55,431	
Flax.....	112,360	319,000	+	138,000	— 207,000	—	69,026	
Logs.....	1,115,923	1,105,000	+	375,000	+	11,000	+	385,707
Nickel.....	617,639	685,000	+	444,000	— 67,000	+	377,140	
Phosphates.....	380,462	300,000	— 122,000	+	80,000	—	41,738	
Timber, square.....	2,590,956	2,711,000	— 373,000	—	120,000	—	493,334	
Wool.....	200,860	203,000	— 43,000	—	2,000	—	44,643	
Other articles.....	5,401,828	5,545,000	+	412,000	— 143,000	+	268,990	
Total.....	14,802,215	15,313,000	+	1,237,000	— 511,000	+	725,658	
Oils.....	74,893	72,000	+	31,000	+	3,000	+	34,489
<i>Manufactures.</i>								
Ashes, pot, pearl & other	114,658	123,000	— 2,000	—	8,000	—	10,465	
Barrels, empty.....	19,318	15,000	+	2,000	+	4,000	+	5,885
Basswood, butternut and hickory.....	54,493	52,000	+	24,000	+	2,000	+	25,926
Carriages.....	41,443	25,000	— 1,000	+	16,000	+	15,338	
Cotton waste.....	67,762	65,000	+	17,000	+	3,000	+	19,723
Deals.....	6,469,171	6,423,000	— 1,286,000	+	46,000	—	1,239,948	
Deal ends.....	290,501	302,000	+	21,000	— 11,000	+	9,403	
Extract of hemlock bark.	157,753	173,000	— 14,000	—	15,000	—	29,423	
Joists and scantlings.....	118,471	123,000	— 37,000	—	5,000	—	41,720	
Junk and oakum.....	24,837	25,000	— 7,000	.....	.....	—	7,046	
Knees and futtocks.....	14,169	16,000	— 9,000	—	2,000	—	11,038	
Laths, palings and pickets	364,292	357,000	— 35,000	+	7,000	—	27,880	
Stave bolts.....	91,784	89,000	— 45,000	+	3,000	—	41,524	
Masts and spars.....	12,688	7,000	— 21,000	+	6,000	—	15,491	
Musical instruments.....	396,193	403,000	— 2,000	—	7,000	—	5,360	
Oil cake.....	187,086	201,000	— 83,000	—	14,000	—	68,919	
Planks and boards.....	8,050,353	7,932,000	— 695,000	+	118,000	—	576,559	
Shingles.....	599,865	610,000	— 171,000	—	10,000	—	160,936	
Ships.....	506,747	674,000	— 393,000	—	167,000	—	226,272	
Shooks, box and other.....	165,053	190,000	— 12,000	—	25,000	—	36,663	
Sleepers and railroad ties	259,467	284,000	— 26,000	—	25,000	—	51,209	
Staves and headings.....	459,553	430,000	— 27,000	+	30,000	—	57,142	
Sewing machines.....	21,566	17,000	— 11,000	+	5,000	—	6,275	
Tobacco.....	16,589	16,000	— 1,000	.....	.....	—	1,339	
Other articles.....	5,323,936	5,361,000	— 438,000	—	37,000	+	401,746	
Total.....	23,827,748	23,913,000	— 1,024,000	—	86,000	—	1,110,650	
Miscellaneous.....	1,378,913	1,350,000	— 358,000	+	29,000	+	387,126	
Grand total. ....	95,684,253	96,734,000	— 10,977,000	—	1,050,000	+	9,926,509	

Summary  
of preced-  
ing table.

296. The above table may be summarized as follows :—

ARTICLES.	Value Exported, 1892.	MORE OR LESS THAN 1891.		
		Quantity.	Price.	Together.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals, living.. . . . .	10,539,412 —	755,000 —	104,000 —	859,503
Articles of food and drink.....	45,061,067 +	11,130,000 —	381,000 +	10,749,389
Sundry raw materials.....	14,802,215 +	1,237,000 —	511,000 +	725,658
Oils .. . . . .	74,893 +	31,000 +	3,000 +	34,489
Manufactures.. . . . .	23,827,748 —	1,024,000 —	86,000 —	1,110,650
Miscellaneous.....	1,378,913 +	358,000 +	29,000 +	387,126
Total.....	95,684,253 +	10,977,000 —	1,050,000 +	9,926,509

Variations  
in quanti-  
ty and  
value.

297. The export trade of 1892 showed a large increase in its volume, at very much the same prices as in 1891, for while there was on the whole a reduction in value, it was not nearly so large as that reported in imports, the increase of \$10,977,000 due to larger volume, being only affected to the extent of \$1,050,000 by decline in price, leaving the actual increase at \$9,926,509. The articles principally affected by the fall in prices were raw materials and articles of food and drink, the fall, in the latter class, in apples, oats and barley being very considerable. There was an actual decrease in the values of animals and manufactures exported, the cattle trade being affected by the low prices in England, while the exports of manufactured lumber showed a reduction both in quantity and value.

Compa-  
rison of  
exports,  
1890, 1891  
and 1892.

298. The condition of the export trade of the last three years is more clearly shown by this method, in the following table, than it could be by a mere statement of actual values :—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Actual value of exports.. . . .	\$82,335,514	\$85,757,744	\$95,684,253
Value at prices of previous year	82,120,000	88,223,000	96,734,000
Variation, from price.....	+ 212,000	— 2,470,000	— 1,050,000
do quantity .....	+ 4,921,000	+ 5,892,000	+ 10,977,000
Actual difference in value..	<u>+ \$5,133,710</u>	<u>+ \$3,422,230</u>	<u>+ \$9,926,509</u>

299. The volume of trade has steadily increased during the period, but prices have declined during the last two years, as compared with 1890. A comparison of the total trade of 1892 with that of 1891, based on the preceding tables, is given below.

Total  
trade 1891  
and 1892  
compared.

	1891.		1892.
Actual value of total trade*.....	\$199,102,868		\$212,663,196
Value at prices of previous year.....	200,151,000		220,832,000
Variation, from price.....	— 1,048,000	—	8,169,000
do quantity.....	+ 5,050,000	+	21,730,000
Actual difference in value....	+ \$ 4,001,770	+	\$ 13,560,328

\* Imports for home consumption and exports of Canadian produce only.

300. In order to ascertain in what proportion the changes in a series of years, in the values both of particular items and in the grand total, have been due to an increased or diminished volume of articles or to a variation in their price, a table relating to the exports of Canadian produce for a period of eleven years has been prepared on a plan suggested some time ago, in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, by Mr. Stephen Bourne, F.S.S., by which, by means of index numbers, it can be readily seen in what respects the results of the several years correspond to or differ from one another, both as regards quantity and price. The year 1883 has been taken as the year of comparison, because in that year the total trade of the country reached the highest amount since Confederation (these calculations were worked out before the figures for 1892 were available), and, as long as the conditions of trade are fairly equal, it is not very material which year is used for the purpose. Individual calculations have been made for 63 distinct articles, in order to make up the several groups in the table, and these furnish a wide enough range for assuming that the remaining articles, many of which cannot, for want of definite information as to quantities, be so estimated, may be taken in the same ratio as the specified articles are found to yield. The number 1,000 has been taken to represent the value of the exports of 1883, viz., \$87,702,000, and has been divided up into so many numbers as there were specified articles, the values of which made up the sum of \$87,702,000. This 1,000 has also been taken as the number for quantity and volume, and as the index number for value of each article, being divided by that of price, becomes the index number of quantity, the total represents the volume of last year's transactions as compared with the index of value. The ease with which, by means of this table, comparisons can be made, either backwards or forwards, and either of specific articles or of general totals will be appreciated by those who are at all conversant with or interested in such matters.

Comparison of exports, 1882-1892, by means of index numbers.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE FOR THE ELEVEN YEARS 1882-1892 IN INDEX NUMBERS, ON THE BASIS OF 1883. *VIZ.*, THE TOTAL EXPORTS OF THAT YEAR, \$87,702,000, REPRESENTED BY 1,000, FOR BOTH VOLUME AND VALUE.

Goods.	1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.	
	Vol- ume	Value	Vol- ume	Value	Vol- ume	Value	Vol- ume	Value	Vol- ume	Value	Vol- ume	Value	Vol- ume	Value	Vol- ume	Value	Vol- ume	Value	Vol- ume	Value	Vol- ume	Value
<i>Food.</i>																						
Animals, .....	58	51	60	60	76	82	113	98	80	80	101	92	88	72	88	80	71	94	94	113	89	104
Breadstuffs, .....	257	306	212	212	124	119	158	133	195	169	232	183	150	136	125	112	133	95	120	101	258	205
Provisions, other .....	143	134	143	143	148	138	163	148	163	124	169	138	183	165	181	155	181	136	207	173	229	197
Fish, .....	92	80	89	89	89	86	96	80	84	64	88	67	87	77	73	70	90	84	95	94	88	87
Total .....	550	571	504	504	437	425	530	459	522	437	590	480	508	450	467	417	475	429	516	481	664	593
<i>Raw Materials.</i>																						
Metals and minerals, .....	21	21	21	21	21	24	22	27	24	26	25	25	24	31	28	37	31	39	34	46	35	46
Wood, round and square .....	47	41	53	53	59	56	42	38	44	38	27	25	30	27	36	38	47	53	37	40	35	38
Sundry raw materials .....	27	25	25	25	26	25	27	26	23	23	22	21	23	22	22	21	24	23	20	19	24	20
Total .....	95	87	99	99	106	105	91	91	91	87	74	73	77	80	86	96	102	115	91	105	94	104
<i>Manufactures.</i>																						
Wood .....	218	203	207	207	229	211	187	178	196	178	200	181	210	181	239	194	243	214	243	207	221	188
Other manufactures, .....	25	26	28	28	15	16	14	13	13	12	11	10	13	12	14	12	16	14	15	13	20	15
Total .....	243	229	235	235	244	227	201	191	209	190	211	191	223	193	253	206	259	228	258	220	241	203
Horses, .....	30	27	19	19	16	18	17	18	24	25	27	26	29	28	25	24	24	22	17	16	16	15
Total specified articles, .....	918	914	857	857	803	775	839	759	846	739	902	770	837	751	831	743	860	794	882	822	1015	915
“ unspecified “ .....	160	159	857	857	139	135	158	143	169	148	180	153	197	177	192	172	194	178	205	190	241	218
Grand total .....	1078	1073	1000	1000	942	910	997	902	1015	887	1082	923	1034	928	1023	915	1054	972	1087	1012	1256	1133



301. The figures below give the actual values and index numbers for the years comprised in the table, and also what the index numbers and values would have been at the prices of 1883, the basis of comparison being still the same. Values and numbers at prices of 1883.

ACTUAL INDEX NUMBERS AND VALUES FOR 1882-1892, AND THE SAME AT PRICES OF 1883.

YEAR.	Index No.	Actual Values.	Index No.	At 1883 Prices.
		\$		\$
1882 .....	1073	94,137,660	1078	94,541,000
1883 .....	1000	87,702,431	1000	87,702,000
1884 .....	910	79,833,098	942	82,666,000
1885 .....	902	79,131,735	997	87,429,000
1886 .....	887	77,756,704	1015	89,053,000
1887 .....	923	80,960,909	1082	94,862,000
1888 .....	928	81,382,072	1034	90,687,000
1889 .....	915	80,272,456	1023	89,753,000
1890 .....	972	85,257,586	1054	92,414,000
1891 .....	1012	88,801,066	1087	95,300,000
1892 .....	1133	99,338,913	1256	110,180,000

By this mode of comparison it would appear that the value of the aggregate trade during the years named, would, if the prices of 1883 had been maintained, have been larger by \$80,000,000 than it actually was.

302. The following table of prices of the principal articles of export, based on the values in the Trade and Navigation Returns, will afford some idea of the fluctuations during the past ten years. As prices are given for almost all the principal articles of export, except lumber, this table may be consulted in connection with that on page 218, as it supplies details of the variation in prices, there shown in the aggregate. The decline in value of all the principal articles of food is very noticeable. It has not yet been found practicable to give a similar table of import prices, owing to the uncertain and irregular definition of quantities. Average export prices.



Beans.....	1 49	1 66	0 96	1 00	1 05	1 87	1 34	1 32	1 53	1 30
Oats.....	0 45	0 37	0 38	0 35	0 32	0 33	0 39	0 34	0 50	0 35
Pease.....	0 92	0 91	0 77	0 69	0 63	0 71	0 73	0 69	0 74	0 74
Rye.....	0 68	0 65	0 63	0 58	0 54	0 54	...	0 61	0 67	0 86
Wheat.....	1 02	1 09	0 84	0 88	0 84	0 87	0 96	0 92	0 75	0 80
Gypsum or plaster, crude.....	0 98	1 03	1 03	1 07	1 12	1 07	1 07	1 11	1 07	1 09
Hay.....	9 62	8 42	9 42	10 66	9 67	9 69	10 21	9 28	8 60	9 43
Junk and oakum.....	2 55	2 23	2 45	1 48	1 77	1 57	1 75	1 95	1 83	1 81
Malt.....	0 85	0 76	0 75	0 78	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 58	0 73	0 74
Maple sugar.....	0 07 3	0 06 4	0 08 7	07 2	0 07 3	0 09 3	0 06 6	0 07 1	0 07 1	0 06 6
Mica, crude and cut						1 06	0 86	0 70	0 12	0 05
Oatmeal.....	4 19	4 12	3 82	4 08	3 94	3 86	4 01	3 63	3 85	4 02
Oil, mineral, coal and kerosene,										
Oil, refined.....	0 25 9	0 23 9					0 15 8	0 07 7	0 16	0 16
Oil, mineral, coal and kerosene,										
Oil, crude.....	0 02 2	0 02 9	0 02 9	0 11 8	0 03 6	0 14 7	0 16 9	0 04 3	0 04 2	0 04 1
Oil cake.....	2 40	1 61	1 88	2 06	1 90	1 46	0 96	1 19	1 26	1 18
Ore, copper.....	34 18	127 63	195 89	55 78	34 47	63 34	154 00	79 01	87 42	90 45
" iron.....	3 09	2 63	2 43	3 05	3 07	2 95	2 44	2 27	2 22	4 80
" manganese.....	24 64	17 91	30 47	21 99	37 93	17 60	18 69	21 07	18 43	37 01
Organs.....	87 95	76 73	67 37	68 42	67 17	72 73	71 53	63 03	61 46	60 12
Phosphates.....	20 91	21 16	19 08	16 63	17 39	18 19	15 74	13 52	17 40	22 08
Pianos.....	282 00	273 54	252 29	283 37	254 94	283 42	312 27	265 90	286 69	290 68
Provisions—Bacon.....	0 11 7	0 09 7	0 08 8	0 07 6	0 07 9	0 09 4	0 09 3	0 08 4	0 08 2	0 09 5
Beef.....	0 06 5	0 06 5	0 06 4	0 05 4	0 04 9	0 04 4	0 06 2	0 06	0 05 2	0 04 4
Butter.....	0 21	0 20	0 20	0 18	0 18	0 18	0 19	0 17	0 16	0 18
Cheese.....	0 11 1	0 10 4	0 10 4	0 08 6	0 09 7	0 10 6	0 10 1	0 09 9	0 08 9	0 09 8
Eggs.....	0 16 8	0 17 1	0 15 9	0 13 5	0 14 1	0 15	0 15 4	0 14	0 14	0 14
Hams.....	0 12	0 10 9	0 09 0	0 08 9	0 08 9	0 09 7	0 10 8	0 09 3	0 09 3	0 09 6
Lbs.....	0 05 7	0 06 2	0 05 7	0 07 8	0 05	0 05 6	0 07 2	0 06 7	0 08 2	0 08 5
Mutton.....	0 10 2	0 08 9	0 08	0 08 1	0 09	0 09 4	0 08 1	0 09 3	0 09 3	0 09 9
Meats, canned.....	0 08 7	0 07 1	0 06 3	0 05 5	0 05 9	0 06 7	0 06 4	0 06	0 06	0 05 5
Pork.....	0 43	0 31	0 36	0 22	0 28	0 39	0 29	0 34	0 46	0 50
Potatoes.....	0 08 9	0 09 6	0 11 5	0 07	0 09	0 07 6	0 28	0 25	0 25	0 23
Salt.....	0 28	0 23	0 26	0 23	0 17	0 15	0 17	0 18	0 20	0 26
Sand and gravels.....	2 82	2 19	2 82	2 06	2 10	2 05	2 09	2 16	2 10	2 06
Shingles.....	7 65	11 78	7 35	6 73	6 92	7 46	7 46	7 64	10 07	12 93
Sewing machines.....	21 20	24 00	18 69	18 57	15 52	20 03	16 50	19 38	18 52	13 92
Ships sold to other countries.....	4 72	4 31	4 55	5 18	4 31	4 41	5 11	4 35	3 67	3 51
Straw.....										
Tow.....										
Whiskey.....	0 86	0 83	0 97	1 09	1 66	1 86	1 83	1 98	2 29	2 45
Wool.....	0 20	0 21	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 21	0 22	0 22	0 22

\*Biscuit only.

+Cider included.

+Split pease included.

Average  
prices,  
1873-1892.

303. The index numbers of the prices of 45 commodities calculated by Mr. Sauerbeck are, as usual, given below, and show the course of average prices for a series of years. (Statist, 14th January, 1893):—

1867-1877.....	100
1873.....	111
1879.....	83
1880.....	88
1881.....	85
1882.....	84
1883.....	82
1884.....	76
1885.....	72
1886.....	69
1887.....	68
1888.....	70
1889.....	72
1890.....	72
1891.....	72
1892.....	68

Heavy  
fall in  
prices.

304. The improvement which, commencing in 1888, had continued, more or less, during the ensuing four years came abruptly to an end in 1892, and the index number fell to 68 the same as in 1887, and the lowest on record. The index number for the month of September was 66·8, the lowest point during the century, while the figure for December was 5 per cent lower than in December, 1891, and 8 per cent lower than in December 1889. Mr. Sauerbeck considers that over production, the financial difficulties of 1890, the effect of the McKinley tariff, deficient harvests and the fall of silver have generally combined to bring about the decline. The heaviest fall took place after the close of the Canadian fiscal year, and therefore the effect of the depression is not seen to its full extent in the preceding tables.

Summary  
of imports  
for home  
consump-  
tion, 1890,  
'91 and '92.

305. A comparative summary of the value of the principal articles imported for home consumption in the last three years will be found in the following table, dutiable goods being distinguished from those admitted free. This table formerly related to the total quantities imported, but in order to show more clearly what the requirements of the country have been, it has been changed to apply only to articles for home consumption.

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.
<i>Dutiable Goods.</i>	\$	\$	\$
Ale, beer and porter.....	221,928	235,359	229,402
Animals, living.....	347,978	262,082	262,089
Books, periodicals, &c., and other printed matter, N.E.S.....	1,304,384	1,212,340	1,223,404
Brass and manufactures of.....	460,692	516,289	463,182

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.
<i>Dutiable Goods—Continued.</i>	£	£	£
Breadstuffs, viz. :—			
Arrowroot, biscuit, rice, macaroni, bran. &c. ....	542,868	470,166	479,006
Grain of all kinds. ....	1,447,508	1,701,984	956,004
Flour and meal of all kinds. ....	1,007,157	568,113	387,682
Brooms and brushes. ....	100,220	111,524	108,529
Brick and tiles. ....	105,818	120,667	81,495
Candles. ....	26,049	27,802	32,905
Carriages. ....	304,274	316,626	492,114
Carpets and squares, N.E.S. ....	95,049	96,918	143,881
Cement. ....	328,110	313,767	287,729
Clock and clock springs. ....	121,210	107,885	125,005
Coal and coke ( <i>see also</i> Free Goods) ....	3,692,121	4,274,631	4,333,490
Coffee ( <i>see also</i> Free Goods). ....	73,109	61,060	51,348
Copper and manufactures of. ....	217,104	412,384	269,712
Cordage of all kinds. ....	73,614	90,542	81,320
Cotton, manufactures of. ....	3,963,182	4,020,110	3,992,440
Crapes of all kinds. ....	88,019	70,491	59,647
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines. ....	1,368,368	1,418,630	1,530,981
Earthenware and china. ....	695,206	634,907	748,810
Embroideries, not otherwise provided for. ....	200,650	200,350	154,613
Fancy goods. ....	1,857,884	1,513,463	1,627,801
Fish and products of ( <i>see also</i> Free Goods). ....	533,899	515,157	482,605
Flax, hemp and jute, and manufactures of. ....	1,416,217	1,433,189	1,546,051
Fruits and nuts, dried. ....	1,017,197	1,151,014	996,193
Fruits, green ( <i>see also</i> Free Goods). ....	780,325	991,018	1,072,508
Furs and manufactures of. ....	661,823	533,056	679,406
Glass. ....	1,230,585	1,247,692	1,257,858
Gloves and mitts of any material, except leather. ....	703,165	658,412	680,221
Gold and silver, manufactures of. ....	256,164	244,042	261,471
Gunpowder and other explosives. ....	127,578	110,515	136,171
Gutta percha and India rubber, manufactures of. ....	925,080	806,237	684,633
Hats, caps and bonnets. ....	1,230,223	1,280,816	1,219,714
Iron and steel, manufactures of ( <i>see also</i> Free Goods). ....	10,572,368	9,987,973	9,969,409
Jewellery. ....	441,137	351,134	288,584
Lead and manufactures of. ....	380,242	325,455	317,142
Leather and manufactures of. ....	1,173,777	948,831	1,091,213
Marble. ....	99,353	107,661	106,168
Metal, composition and other, N.E.S. ....	352,859	351,809	373,819
Musical instruments. ....	434,814	422,225	412,894
Oils, coal and kerosene, and products of. ....	546,051	550,925	494,004
Oils, all other. ....	770,603	1,009,486	863,754
Oil cloth. ....	210,705	226,026	216,129
Packages. ....	467,296	386,234	399,306
Paints and colours. ....	626,541	551,287	566,138
Paper and manufactures of. ....	1,221,473	1,142,313	1,216,486
Pickles, sauces and capers of all kinds. ....	106,912	67,514	111,148
Printing presses. ....	98,838	113,742	140,773



ARTICLES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.
<i>Dutiable Goods—Concluded.</i>	\$	\$	\$
Provisions, viz.:—Butter, cheese, lard and meats.....	2,018,238	1,305,469	1,006,257
Salt ( <i>see also</i> Free Goods).....	57,549	59,311	65,963
Seeds and roots ( <i>see also</i> Free Goods).....	253,164	385,880	477,754
Ships and vessels, and repairs on.....	53,295	79,604	25,030
Silk and manufactures of.....	2,845,508	2,669,930	2,456,109
Soap of all kinds.....	148,618	150,579	166,937
Spices of all kinds.....	213,697	214,402	180,137
Spirits and wines.....	1,545,954	1,521,787	1,483,955
Stone and manufactures of.....	286,115	285,280	169,837
Sugar ( <i>see also</i> Free Goods).....	5,186,158	5,005,397	551,851
Molasses.....	1,103,209	972,200	814,421
Sugar candy and confectionery.....	141,818	135,515	94,942
Tea ( <i>see also</i> Free Goods).....	122,275	161,123	82,599
Tin and manufactures of.....	83,045	46,423	37,738
Tobacco and manufactures of.....	298,206	324,757	270,661
Turpentine, spirits of.....	221,653	201,929	201,874
Varnish.....	87,881	68,464	77,436
Vegetables.....	242,763	229,794	239,099
Watches and parts of.....	652,328	506,913	397,543
Wood and manufactures of.....	1,477,962	1,194,429	1,142,102
Wool.....	11,017,261	9,962,744	10,341,309
All other dutiable articles.....	4,021,862	4,737,894	5,171,796
Total, dutiable goods.....	77,106,286	74,536,036	69,160,737
<i>Free Goods.</i>			
Animals for improvement of stock.....	472,192	447,764	356,187
Broom corn.....	97,527	109,042	115,479
Coal, anthracite.....	4,595,727	5,224,452	5,640,346
Coffee, green.....	538,075	630,082	601,655
Coin and bullion.....	1,083,011	1,811,170	1,818,530
Cotton wool and waste.....	3,761,776	3,877,251	3,673,933
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines.....	1,352,483	1,482,571	1,577,010
Eggs.....	91,773	96,916	28,231
Fish, all kinds.....	403,538	614,314	683,478
Fish-hooks, nets and seines, &c.....	441,323	435,333	473,204
Fruits, green.....	749,897	397,238	428,261
Fur skins, not dressed.....	396,178	485,927	649,257
Grease.....	154,855	91,847	209,883
Gutta percha, crude, India rubber, &c.....	536,386	799,429	257,702
Hemp, undressed.....	774,587	864,597	877,989
Hides and skins, undressed.....	1,703,093	2,004,449	1,794,932
Ivory nuts.....	188,845	28,959	23,329
Junk and oakum.....	70,144	68,096	50,177
Logs, and round unmanufactured timber.....	256,475	859,898	232,722
Lumber and timber, plank and board, sawn, not shaped, planed or otherwise manufactured.....	640,310	757,772	755,579

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.
<i>Free Goods</i> —Concluded.	\$	\$	\$
Metals, viz. :—			
Brass .....	102,553	86,754	73,923
Copper .....	267,085	151,138	161,715
Iron and steel .....	2,952,531	3,838,519	2,657,013
Tin .....	1,206,711	1,160,495	1,556,467
Zinc .....	92,530	105,023	127,302
All other .....	197,355	191,730	199,777
Oils, cocoanut and palm .....	112,045	87,703	107,919
Oils, fish .....	44,762	104,895	57,552
Paintings in oil or water-colours, &c. ....	319,653	216,328	362,772
Rags .....	227,400	199,795	227,488
Salt .....	252,291	321,239	314,995
Settlers' effects .....	1,810,217	1,778,516	2,024,918
Seeds .....	225,940	39,491	36,763
Silk, raw .....	192,824	171,940	260,299
Stones, precious, not polished .....	119,824	73,878	56,243
Sugar .....			8,530,672
Tea .....	2,951,368	2,820,292	3,568,341
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	1,344,780	1,649,917	1,716,873
All other articles .....	4,931,234	3,724,328	5,529,289
Total free goods .....	35,659,298	38,809,088	47,818,206
“ dutiable goods .....	77,106,286	74,536,036	69,160,737
Grand totals .....	112,765,584	113,345,124	116,978,943

306. There was a decrease of \$5,375,299 in the value of dutiable goods imported for consumption during 1892, as compared with 1891, but if \$5,000,000 are allowed for sugar transferred to the free list, the difference between the two years becomes very small, amounting only to a decrease of \$375,300, a decrease of \$745,980 in imports of grain of all kinds, being more than sufficient to account for the difference. The other decreases of any consequence were \$299,212 in imports of provisions, \$213,821 in those of silk and manufactures of same, and \$142,672 in those of copper and manufactures of same. These decreases were largely offset by increases in various articles, the largest being one of \$378,565 in imports of wool. The fluctuations generally were numerous, but none of any particular amount, beyond those mentioned.

307. In free goods there was an increase of \$9,009,118, for which sugar was almost entirely responsible, \$5,000,000 being transferred, so to speak, from dutiable goods, and \$3,500,000 being an increase over 1891, the other principal increases, viz., in imports of anthracite coal, tin, settlers' effects, tea and "other articles," being counterbalanced by decreases in imports of cotton wool, gutta percha, hides and skins, logs and round timber, and iron and steel.

Increase  
in quanti-  
ty of im-  
ports.

308. While the foregoing table shows that the increase of \$3,633,819 in the total value entered for consumption may be almost entirely attributed to the increase in imports of sugar, it is shown on page 213 that the quantity imported of goods generally was very much larger than in 1891, but at a greatly reduced cost, the increase in quantity having been 9·48 per cent, and the saving or reduction in cost 6·09 per cent.

Goods  
entered  
for con-  
sumption,  
by Pro-  
vinces.

309. The following table gives the value of goods entered for consumption (dutiable being distinguished from free) in each province in 1892, and the amount of duty collected thereon:—

VALUE OF GOODS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION BY PROVINCES, 1892.

PROVINCE.	Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Total.	Duty Collected.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario .....	30,111,262	15,106,843	45,218,105	8,295,787
Quebec .....	25,080,025	21,597,093	46,677,118	7,591,866
Nova Scotia .....	3,988,900	6,018,589	10,007,489	1,293,615
New Brunswick .....	2,854,152	2,413,783	5,267,935	1,010,580
Manitoba .....	2,392,605	645,838	3,038,443	775,924
British Columbia .....	4,306,921	1,831,049	6,137,970	1,412,878
Prince Edward Island ..	366,382	179,155	545,537	153,198
The Territories .....	60,490	25,856	86,346	16,626
Totals .....	69,160,737	47,818,206	116,978,943	20,550,474

Countries  
from  
which  
duty prin-  
cipally  
collected.

310. Of the total amount of duty collected, \$9,074,200, or 44 per cent, were collected on goods from Great Britain, and \$7,814,667, or 38 per cent, on goods from the United States, this difference being accounted for by the fact that 44 per cent of the imports from the States were free goods, principally raw material, while only 25 per cent of the imports from Great Britain were on the free list. The next largest amounts were collected as follows: on goods from France, \$931,045; from Germany, \$783,740, and from Holland, \$697,184. The duties on imports from the West Indies were affected by the abolition of the sugar duties, and fell from \$1,337,754 to \$272,167.

Returns  
of trade by  
provinces,  
mislead-  
ing.

311. The figures in the preceding table must only be taken as indicative of the channels by which goods enter the Dominion, and not as by any means representing the individual consumption of each province. Quebec contains the principal ports of entry, by the St. Lawrence, and Ontario the principal ports of entry for goods from the United States; therefore it is clear that a very large portion of the duty collected is really paid by the other provinces, and it is probable that the largest portion of the duty collected in the Province of Quebec is actually paid by the Province of Ontario. The same remarks are equally applicable to exports, even many products of Prince Edward Island being taken across to the mainland and thence shipped

from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ports, to which provinces they are credited as exports. According to the Trade and Navigation Returns, 102,834 head of cattle were exported from the Province of Quebec in 1892—that is, from the port of Montreal; but over 90 per cent of this number were actually from Ontario. Very little of the wheat grown in and exported from Manitoba, is credited to that province, but appears in the returns as an export either from Ontario or Quebec, according to the situation of the port where the export entry is made. A considerable quantity of grain grown in Ontario, is, similarly, credited to the Province of Quebec. Coal from the North-west Territories sent to the United States is included in British Columbian exports. Numerous other instances might be given, but enough has been said to show that the official returns of imports and exports by provinces are of no value as indicating the consumption and production of individual provinces, and only show which provinces contain the largest importing and exporting centres.

312. The following table gives the value of goods entered for consumption at three periods since Confederation, viz., in 1871, 1881 and 1891, and hows also the countries from which the goods were imported, the value of imports from each country, and the percentage in each case to the total imports.

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN CANADA IN THE YEARS NAMED, SHOWING THE COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED, AND THE PROPORTION IN EACH CASE TO THE TOTAL VALUE.

Countries.	Value of Imports Entered for Con- sumption, 1871.	Per- cent- age.	Value of Imports Entered for Con- sumption, 1881.	Per- cent- age.	Value of Imports Entered for Con- sumption, 1891.	Per- cent- age.
	\$		\$		\$	
British Possessions—						
Great Britain.....	49,307,585	56·71	43,583,808	47·57	42,047,526	37·10
British West Indies ..	839,523	0·97	1,888,695	2·06	1,244,185	1·10
“ East “ .....			29,951	0·03	51,040	0·05
“ Africa.....	222,557	0·26	138,815	0·15	78,091	0·07
“ Guiana.....	16,635	0·02	173,978	0·19	140,629	0·12
Newfoundland.....	*257,507	0·29	652,304	0·71	751,003	0·66
Australasia .....			143		169,065	0·15
Other British Possessions.	1,697,168	1·95	2		1,549	
Total .....	52,340,975	60·20	46,467,696	50·71	44,483,088	39·25
Foreign Countries—						
United States.....	29,134,550	33·51	36,704,112	40·07	53,685,657	47·36
France.....	1,265,183	1·46	1,631,332	1·78	2,312,143	2·03
Germany .....	578,772	0·67	934,266	1·02	3,804,090	3·36
Austria .....	296		25,025	0·03	144,548	0·13
Belgium.....	171,584	0·19	412,834	0·45	655,448	0·58
China.....	376,116	0·43	592,245	0·65	868,982	0·77
Japan .....	66,285	0·08	818,728	0·89	1,254,329	1·11

Value of goods entered for consumption, and countries from which imported, 1871, 1881 and 1891.

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN CANADA IN THE YEARS NAMED, SHOWING THE COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED, AND THE PROPORTION IN EACH CASE TO THE VALUE—*Concluded.*

Countries.	Value of Imports Entered for Consumption, 1871.	Per-cent- age.	Value of Imports Entered for Consumption, 1881.	Per-cent- age.	Value of Imports Entered for Consumption, 1891.	Per-cent age.
	\$		\$		\$	
Foreign Countries— <i>Con.</i>						
Dutch East Indies.....			94,002	0 10	324,309	0 29
French West ".....	25,922	0 03	18,185	0 02	8,470	0 01
Spanish " ".....	2,018,930	2 32	1,899,813	2 07	1,969,198	1 74
Siam.....					25,954	0 02
Greece.....	8,938	0 01	87,362	0 10	162,012	0 14
Holland.....	173,210	0 20	225,190	0 25	389,791	0 34
Italy.....	13,733	0 02	88,726	0 10	241,809	0 21
Norway and Sweden.....	99,722	0 11	16,983	0 02	34,546	0 03
Portugal.....	53,274	0 06	56,893	0 06	70,537	0 06
Russia.....			14,404	0 02	1,946	.....
Spain.....	430,364	0 49	399,684	0 44	488,807	0 43
Spanish Possessions in Pa- cific Ocean.....			221,956	0 24	1,409,543	1 24
Switzerland.....	66,221	0 08	141,789	0 15	244,319	0 22
Turkey.....	753	.....	28,624	0 03	143,056	0 13
South America.....	62,572	0 07	623,460	0 68	578,380	0 51
Other foreign countries....	60,082	0 07	108,295	0 12	44,162	0 04
Total.....	34,606,507	39 80	45,143,908	49 29	68,862,036	60 75
Grand total....	86,947,482	100 00	91,611,604	100 00	113,345,124	100 00

\* Incomplete.

Extension  
of trade  
area.

313. Indications may be found in the preceding table that the area of trade is spreading, as in 1871 the imports from Great Britain and the United States were 90·22 per cent of the whole, in 1881, 87·64 per cent and in 1891, 84·46 per cent.

314. The next statement gives the values of dutiable and free goods imported in each year since Confederation, both as regards total imports and imports for home consumption, together with the percentage of dutiable goods in each case.



## IMPORTS OF GOODS, DUTIABLE AND FREE—1868-1892.

YEAR.	IMPORTS.					
	TOTAL.			ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
	Dutiable.	Free.	Per-centage of Dutiable Goods.	Dutiable.	Free.	Per-centage of Dutiable Goods.
	\$	\$		\$	\$	
1868. . . . .	45,250,395	23,314,102	66	43,655,696	23,434,463	65
1869. . . . .	44,081,563	22,086,373	67	41,069,342	22,085,599	65
1870. . . . .	48,665,547	21,813,263	69	45,127,422	21,774,652	67
1871. . . . .	70,295,223	23,064,654	75	60,094,362	24,120,026	71
1872. . . . .	72,157,423	36,519,355	66	68,276,157	36,679,210	65
1873. . . . .	74,217,954	50,787,862	59	71,198,176	53,310,953	57
1874. . . . .	77,070,460	46,919,840	62	76,232,530	46,948,357	62
1875. . . . .	81,504,477	39,355,717	67	78,138,511	39,270,057	67
1876. . . . .	58,794,777	32,195,458	65	60,298,297	32,274,810	65
1877. . . . .	63,986,376	33,167,497	66	60,916,770	33,209,624	65
1878. . . . .	61,700,190	30,577,871	66	59,773,039	30,622,812	66
1879. . . . .	57,055,218	23,270,120	71	55,430,012	23,272,507	70
1880. . . . .	68,895,483	15,712,457	81	54,182,967	15,717,575	78
1881. . . . .	85,516,908	18,690,657	82	71,620,725	18,867,604	79
1882. . . . .	93,339,930	24,575,827	79	85,757,433	25,387,751	77
1883. . . . .	100,827,816	30,150,683	77	91,588,339	30,273,157	75
1884. . . . .	88,349,492	25,839,885	77	80,010,498	25,962,480	76
1885. . . . .	79,614,108	26,373,134	75	73,269,618	26,486,157	73
1886. . . . .	75,536,758	25,277,246	75	70,658,819	25,333,318	74
1887. . . . .	85,479,400	26,880,618	76	78,120,679	26,986,531	74
1888. . . . .	77,784,037	30,935,121	72	69,645,824	31,025,804	69
1889. . . . .	80,059,966	34,589,714	70	74,475,139	34,623,057	68
1890. . . . .	86,258,633	34,516,597	71	77,106,286	34,576,287	69
1891. . . . .	81,286,372	36,870,096	69	74,536,036	36,997,918	67
1892. . . . .	81,190,844	44,396,694	65	69,160,737	45,999,676	60

315. The import trade of Canada is largely confined to the United Kingdom and the United States, the average proportion of the total imports from thence during the last ten years having been about 84 per cent, and the following table shows the distribution of the trade between the two countries during the years 1883 to 1892 inclusive. The various items included under the several heads will be found set out in detail in their respective classes and orders in the table at the commencement of this chapter.

Imports from United Kingdom and United States.

## IMPORTS FROM UNITED KINGDOM

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS ENTERED			
	1883.		1884.	
	Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain.	United States.
<i>Class I.—Art and Mechanic Productions.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Books, &c. ....	917,650	1,227,782	742,868	1,120,653
Musical instruments. ....	23,735	400,451	37,468	335,250
Prints, pictures, &c. ....	46,970	87,470	31,891	63,349
Carvings, figures, &c. ....	66,206	19,526	39,566	14,491
Tackle for sports and games. ....	17,071	34,350	16,802	37,227
Watches, philosophical instruments. ....	57,558	458,937	59,937	526,077
Surgical instruments. ....	11,923	10,345	10,339	16,124
Arms, ammunition, &c. ....	112,367	238,659	92,668	220,274
Machines, tools and implements. ....	1,970,793	5,229,198	1,299,141	3,327,430
Carriages, harness, &c. ....	41,178	1,295,193	54,898	509,123
Ships, boats, &c. ....	91,573	27,040	60,985	232,391
Building materials. ....	143,769	163,048	127,045	231,853
Furniture. ....	43,919	397,368	35,685	325,514
Chemicals. ....	1,265,465	1,359,407	1,085,200	1,514,930
Total of class I. ....	4,810,177	10,948,774	3,694,493	8,474,686
<i>Class II.—Textile Fabrics and Dress.</i>				
Wool and worsted manufactures. ....	9,878,876	170,217	8,154,153	134,136
Silk, and manufactures of. ....	2,618,357	96,648	2,026,456	92,119
Cotton and flax, manufactures of. ....	9,198,179	2,163,342	6,992,578	1,617,264
Dress. ....	3,374,023	1,137,968	2,688,759	993,807
Fibrous materials, and manufactures of. ....	513,074	416,979	513,825	360,559
Total of class II. ....	25,582,509	3,985,154	20,375,771	3,197,885
<i>Class III.—Foods, Drinks, &amp;c.</i>				
Animal food. ....	69,471	3,264,519	93,631	2,875,600
Vegetable food. ....	835,688	4,727,850	879,106	6,281,059
Drinks and stimulants. ....	2,885,329	2,429,105	2,748,637	2,507,661
Total of class III. ....	3,790,488	10,421,474	3,721,374	11,664,320

## AND UNITED STATES—1883-1892.

## FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

1885.		1886.		1887.	
Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain.	United States.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
679,243	1,030,971	665,461	1,039,288	763,169	1,153,662
28,155	307,493	38,171	337,960	27,883	379,745
36,874	71,917	41,080	174,565	114,210	89,557
13,980	8,017	51,045	49,386	51,578	63,783
23,150	41,125	25,230	47,653	28,681	72,537
75,319	550,687	49,832	438,911	75,176	454,054
10,540	18,487	12,103	23,565	12,919	18,435
114,243	194,255	125,797	133,098	103,313	153,487
798,959	2,437,351	768,227	2,647,395	994,312	2,907,218
58,639	384,460	43,086	488,817	70,876	451,605
52,409	110,553	31,201	42,427	16,776	24,502
152,623	138,649	162,548	118,852	203,779	126,331
39,855	290,294	38,015	309,977	55,629	351,813
1,149,434	1,350,193	1,150,837	1,425,636	1,200,650	1,530,471
3,233,423	6,934,452	3,202,633	7,277,530	3,718,951	7,777,200
8,635,885	218,601	8,824,892	215,739	11,277,463	34,342
2,090,685	90,081	2,114,884	119,938	2,569,153	123,573
6,156,858	1,267,830	5,710,729	1,167,039	5,680,739	1,076,470
2,694,926	925,930	2,405,355	1,040,235	2,724,216	988,143
529,078	343,562	523,051	345,159	653,115	307,996
20,107,432	2,846,004	19,578,911	2,888,110	22,904,686	2,530,524
75,261	2,631,674	55,471	1,827,751	67,183	1,678,739
663,987	5,129,249	523,979	3,504,738	529,067	3,495,750
2,862,078	2,367,695	2,869,507	2,448,463	2,265,826	1,910,923
3,601,326	10,128,618	3,448,957	7,780,952	2,862,076	7,085,412

## IMPORTS FROM UNITED KINGDOM

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS ENTERED			
	1883.		1884.	
	Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain.	United States.
<i>Class IV.—Animal and Vegetable Substances.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animal substances.....	1,968,816	4,557,520	1,165,542	3,222,297
Vegetable “.....	1,025,262	8,603,411	775,521	6,730,806
Oils.....	454,343	763,358	354,046	692,450
Total of class IV.....	3,448,421	13,924,289	2,295,109	10,645,553
<i>Class V.—Minerals and Metals.</i>				
Coal, stone, clay, earthenware and glass.	1,494,918	6,973,275	1,331,376	7,941,596
Gold, silver and precious stones.....	807,713	1,568,919	1,824,920	1,264,405
Metals, other than gold or silver.....	10,355,891	4,632,188	8,370,448	3,709,374
Total of class V.....	12,658,522	13,174,382	11,526,744	12,915,375
<i>Class VI.—Live Animals and Plants.</i>				
Animals, birds, &c.....	267,282	1,053,504	295,887	907,488
Plants and trees.....	2,402	74,064	1,839	75,029
Total of class VI.....	269,684	1,127,568	297,726	982,517
<i>Class VII.—Miscellaneous Matters.</i>				
Miscellaneous articles.....	1,302,835	2,037,241	1,311,194	2,080,725
Indefinite “.....	189,829	413,451	195,604	531,765
Total of class VII.....	1,492,664	2,450,692	1,506,798	2,612,490
Grand total.....	52,052,465	56,032,333	43,418,015	50,492,826

AND UNITED STATES—1883-1892—*Continued.*

## FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

1885.		1886.		1887.	
Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain.	United States.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1,070,528	3,942,245	1,714,260	3,885,191	1,771,162	4,421,453
932,134	6,502,484	943,026	6,961,768	901,317	7,336,478
320,669	799,492	426,678	751,852	395,375	824,567
2,323,331	11,244,221	3,083,964	11,598,811	3,067,854	12,582,498
1,114,158	7,590,619	1,249,710	7,196,842	1,330,130	8,225,864
1,663,709	2,052,715	1,844,402	2,530,145	496,108	904,610
6,981,827	2,781,463	6,603,225	2,564,877	8,354,280	2,752,798
9,759,694	12,424,797	9,697,337	12,291,864	10,180,518	11,883,272
242,691	903,243	266,315	662,657	277,112	872,960
1,855	72,545	3,512	80,720	1,967	78,953
244,546	975,788	269,827	743,377	279,079	951,913
1,945,344	2,085,300	1,170,427	1,940,245	1,793,443	1,975,380
191,681	512,021	149,143	337,150	155,626	320,867
2,137,025	2,597,321	1,319,570	2,277,395	1,949,069	2,296,247
41,406,777	47,151,201	40,601,199	44,858,039	44,962,233	45,107,066



## IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION FROM THE UNITED

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS ENTERED			
	1888.		1889.	
	Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain.	United States.
<i>Class I.—Art and Mechanic Productions.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Books, &c. ....	663,192	1,110,338	716,524	1,149,669
Musical instruments.....	23,410	358,647	34,996	363,112
Prints, pictures, &c.....	30,998	33,841	72,214	51,042
Carvings, figures, &c. ....	32,564	63,848	26,451	62,017
Tackle for sports and games.....	40,895	73,146	28,856	65,003
Watches, philosophical instruments, &c.	47,036	580,602	55,175	628,533
Surgical instruments.....	21,109	24,183	20,867	26,013
Arms, ammunition, &c. ....	81,054	131,038	75,060	126,575
Machines, tools and implements.....	1,076,815	3,004,380	1,042,123	3,016,259
Carriages, harness, &c. ....	49,075	342,850	54,034	511,511
Ships, boats, &c.....	26,378	33,633	23,964	30,582
Building material.....	231,563	192,487	267,670	193,223
Furniture.....	46,988	388,143	27,666	431,828
Chemicals.....	1,246,593	1,551,629	1,188,592	1,486,125
Total of class I.....	3,617,670	7,888,765	3,634,192	8,141,492
<i>Class II.—Textile Fabrics and Dress.</i>				
Wool and worsted manufactures .....	9,264,360	155,980	9,766,266	156,674
Silk, manufactures of.. ..	2,434,336	124,487	2,618,251	118,677
Cotton and flax, manufactures of. ....	4,483,262	895,648	4,769,797	922,745
Dress. ....	2,348,478	880,351	2,269,421	882,531
Fibrous materials and manufactures of. .	642,252	222,974	764,065	210,515
Total of class II.. ....	19,172,688	2,279,440	20,187,800	2,291,142
<i>Class III.—Food, Drinks, &amp;c.</i>				
Animal food.....	64,836	2,206,451	57,191	2,849,176
Vegetable food.....	624,384	3,801,037	532,908	4,952,727
Drinks and stimulants.....	2,334,989	2,020,464	2,528,286	1,839,436
Total of class III.....	3,024,209	8,027,952	3,118,385	9,641,339

KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES, 1883-1892—*Continued.*

## FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

1890.		1891.		1892.	
Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain.	United States.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
808,872	1,126,367	752,857	1,036,958	725,120	1,083,002
16,732	318,519	21,828	307,812	17,728	290,414
113,868	105,144	122,898	116,052	255,655	89,888
29,139	73,740	39,121	78,788	44,601	85,905
23,435	75,734	21,468	69,515	18,585	81,277
67,745	952,757	51,744	974,006	76,776	830,195
19,288	25,729	18,583	34,811	19,956	35,123
84,619	152,360	73,941	153,055	104,803	156,304
1,091,199	2,964,583	897,990	2,818,539	904,406	3,320,055
60,628	400,596	94,203	387,012	224,040	439,986
41,541	46,913	59,280	65,518	33,117	23,334
308,198	186,941	290,773	236,855	291,818	170,985
42,456	507,280	207,381	499,831	249,835	516,493
1,279,324	1,530,664	1,286,264	1,564,542	1,371,396	1,636,695
3,987,044	8,467,327	3,938,331	8,343,294	4,337,836	8,759,656
10,172,434	141,725	9,203,516	129,810	9,541,927	184,932
2,311,441	131,726	2,221,315	118,203	2,041,535	127,223
4,312,629	999,399	4,375,254	1,019,951	4,390,338	1,095,546
2,602,727	874,866	2,565,184	821,075	2,464,932	779,854
718,742	197,157	870,473	249,169	868,068	351,978
20,117,973	2,344,873	19,235,742	2,338,208	19,506,800	2,539,533
65,372	2,525,688	64,950	1,788,816	62,443	1,402,140
731,544	5,530,317	571,684	4,672,172	406,528	4,034,036
2,570,759	1,928,930	2,461,693	2,233,658	2,373,905	2,337,859
3,367,675	9,984,935	3,098,327	8,694,646	2,842,876	7,774,035

## IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION FROM

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS ENTERED			
	1888.		1889.	
	Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain.	United States.
<i>Class IV.—Animal and Vegetable Substances.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animal substances.....	1,214,575	3,795,268	1,277,043	3,900,088
Vegetable “.....	1,428,332	7,724,817	1,703,934	8,627,987
Oils.....	434,251	719,361	362,276	823,387
Total of class IV .....	3,077,158	12,239,446	3,343,253	13,351,462
<i>Class V.—Minerals and Metals.</i>				
Coal, stone, clay, earthenware and glass.	1,284,800	9,425,971	1,464,387	9,131,729
Gold, silver and precious stones.....	382,047	2,594,392	321,522	984,299
Metals other than gold or silver.....	6,665,472	2,803,787	7,835,854	3,342,251
Total of class V.. .....	8,332,319	14,824,150	9,621,763	13,458,279
<i>Class VI.—Live Animals and Plants.</i>				
Animals, birds, &c. ....	257,494	556,217	240,393	585,671
Plants and trees.....	3,108	101,084	4,088	122,989
Total of class VI.....	260,602	657,301	244,481	708,660
<i>Class VII.—Miscellaneous Matters.</i>				
Miscellaneous articles .....	1,590,021	2,278,892	1,878,060	2,484,040
Indefinite “.....	224,054	285,902	289,455	461,026
Total of class VII. ....	1,814,075	2,564,794	2,167,515	2,945,066
Grand total. ....	39,298,721	48,481,848	42,317,389	50,537,440

THE UNITED KINGDOM, &c.—*Concluded.*

## FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

1890.		1891.		1892.	
Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain.	United States.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1,392,581	4,052,446	1,309,875	4,011,684	1,529,376	4,276,798
1,482,262	8,394,252	1,492,885	8,925,207	1,088,572	8,395,766
427,043	936,210	532,877	1,042,370	396,037	992,638
3,301,886	13,382,913	3,335,637	13,979,261	3,013,985	13,665,202
1,404,190	8,945,710	1,352,673	10,254,963	1,475,623	10,587,549
312,204	1,426,015	214,290	2,065,508	411,956	1,767,365
8,470,792	4,208,159	8,779,487	4,339,978	7,681,281	4,092,831
10,187,186	14,579,884	10,346,450	16,660,449	9,568,860	16,447,745
171,561	644,180	144,334	565,742	120,650	486,867
3,721	131,460	7,487	130,835	6,475	126,986
175,282	775,640	151,821	696,577	127,125	613,853
1,902,813	2,228,664	1,596,653	2,424,823	1,764,624	2,820,520
350,382	527,737	344,565	548,399	386,329	517,028
2,253,195	2,756,401	1,941,218	2,973,222	2,150,953	3,337,548
43,390,241	52,291,973	42,047,526	53,685,657	41,348,435	53,137,572

Manufac-  
tures sub-  
ject to ex-  
cise duty.

316. The only articles manufactured in Canada, about which any particulars of consumption in the country are available, are those on which excise duty is payable and concerning which some particulars are now given.

Manufac-  
ture of  
spirits,  
1892.

317. The number of proof gallons of spirits manufactured in 1892 was 3,498,233, as compared with 4,397,594 gallons in 1891, being a decrease of 899,362 gallons, and the quantity taken for consumption was 2,545,935 gallons, being a decrease of 141,729 gallons as compared with 1891 and was 213,968 gallons less than the average consumption of seven years. The quantity taken for consumption during the last seven years has been :—

	Proof Gallons.
1886.....	2,412,818
1887.....	2,864,935
1888.....	2,326,327
1889.....	2,960,447
1890.....	3,521,194
1891.....	2,687,664
1892.....	2,545,935
Average for seven years.....	2,759,903

Decrease  
in quanti-  
ty manu-  
factured.

318. The increase in the quantity of spirits manufactured in 1890 was attributable in part to the withdrawal from the market of methylated spirits for other purposes than the mechanical arts, and in part to distillers paying duty during June, 1890, upon spirits to be held in stock, in view of the provisions as to maturing of spirits which came into force on 1st July, 1890. In consequence of this, the quantity in stock on 1st July, 1891, was the largest on record, but the production has since decreased and is now about normal, except in so far as it is affected by the extensive smuggling systematically carried on in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Quantity  
of grain  
used.

319. In the production of the total quantity of spirits above mentioned, 59,328,314 lbs. of grain were used.

Manufac-  
ture of  
malt, 1892.

320. The quantity of malt manufactured during the year was 56,678,903 lbs., and entered for consumption 46,425,882 lbs., being an increase, as compared with 1891, of 3,679,029 lbs. in the quantity manufactured, and a decrease of 11,483,319 lbs. in the quantity entered for consumption. In addition to the above, 1,056,348 lbs. of malt were imported for home consumption. The quantity of malt



liquor manufactured was 16,946,245 gallons. The quantity of malt taken for consumption during the last seven years has been :—

	Lbs.
1886.....	37,604,708
1887.....	42,630,440
1888.....	48,640,467
1889.....	51,111,429
1890.....	54,974,013
1891.....	57,909,201
1892.....	46,425,882
Average for seven years .....	<u>48,470,877</u>

It will be seen that the consumption suddenly dropped during 1892, owing probably to the increase of duty on malt.

321. There was an increase of 213,478 lbs. in the quantity of tobacco entered for consumption, as compared with 1891, and the amount was also above the average of ten years, as shown by the following figures:—

TOTAL AMOUNT OF TOBACCO ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN CANADA—1883-1892.

	Lbs.
1883.....	8,965,416
1884.....	10,072,745
1885.....	11,061,589
1886.....	8,507,216
1887.....	8,816,593
1888.....	9,248,034
1889.....	9,749,213
1890.....	9,875,337
1891.....	9,778,708
1892.....	9,992,186
Average for ten years.....	<u>96,067,037</u> <u>9,606,703</u>

Tobacco entered for consumption, 1883-1892.

322. The quantity of Canadian tobacco taken for use during the last ten years has been :—

	Lbs.
1883.....	377,197
1884.....	326,804
1885.....	495,721
1886.....	399,691
1887.....	517,816
1888.....	676,335
1889.....	785,405
1890.....	681,613
1891.....	385,721
1892.....	473,301
Average .....	<u>5,119,604</u> <u>511,960</u>

Canadian tobacco.

The consumption of Canadian tobacco, therefore, in 1892, was 38,659 lbs. below the average of ten years.

Consumption of cigars.

323. The following is a statement of the number of cigars taken for consumption during the last eight years :—

	Number.
1885.....	78,869,878
1886.....	92,046,289
1887.....	85,974,823
1888.....	90,783,558
1889.....	92,599,820
1890.....	98,976,117
1891.....	101,142,481
1892.....	104,528,791
	<hr/>
Average for eight years.....	744,921,757
	<hr/>
	93,115,220

It will be seen that the consumption has steadily increased during the last six years, and the number consumed in 1892 was 11,413,571 above the average of eight years.

Consumption of spirits, etc., per head, since 1867.

324. According to the report of the Department of Inland Revenue, the following has been the annual consumption per head in the Dominion, since Confederation, of spirits, wine, beer and tobacco :—

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION PER HEAD IN CANADA OF SPIRITS, WINE, BEER AND TOBACCO, FROM 1868 TO 1892.

YEAR.	Spirits.	Wine.	Beer.	Tobacco.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.
1868.....	1·60	0·17	2·26	1·73
1869.....	1·12	0·11	2·29	1·75
1870.....	1·43	0·19	2·16	2·19
1871.....	1·57	0·25	2·49	2·05
1872.....	1·72	0·25	2·77	2·48
1873.....	1·68	0·23	3·18	1·99
1874.....	1·99	0·28	3·01	2·56
1875.....	1·39	0·14	3·09	1·91
1876.....	1·20	0·17	2·45	2·31
1877.....	0·97	0·09	2·32	2·05
1878.....	0·96	0·09	2·16	1·97
1879.....	1·13	0·10	2·20	1·95
1880.....	0·71	0·07	2·24	1·93
1881.....	0·92	0·09	2·29	2·03
1882.....	1·00	0·12	2·74	2·15
1883.....	1·09	0·13	2·88	2·28
1884.....	0·99	0·11	2·92	2·47
1885.....	1·12	0·10	2·63	2·62
1886.....	0·71	0·11	2·83	2·05
1887.....	0·74	0·09	3·08	2·06
1888.....	0·64	0·09	3·24	2·09
1889.....	0·77	0·09	3·26	2·15
1890.....	0·88	0·10	3·36	2·14
1891.....	0·74	0·11	3·79	2·29
1892.....	0·70	0·10	3·51	2·29
Average.....	1·13	0·14	2·73	2·13

The above figures go to show that the consumption of spirits in 1892 was decidedly less than it was in 1868, and less also than in the three preceding years, viz., 1889, 1890 and 1891. The consumption of wine also has decreased, but that of beer and tobacco has been increasing.

325. The average amount per head paid annually in Canada for duty on spirits since Confederation has been \$1.06 and on tobacco 44 cents; on beer and wine it only amounted to 11 cents and 6 cents in each case. It is not possible to obtain any correct figures regarding the actual consumption in each province, for the province that has the greatest number of breweries and distilleries will show the largest consumption, owing to the duty being frequently paid within that province, while the material is exported to and consumed in other provinces.

326. The following tables give, respectively, the value of articles, crude or partially manufactured, and of manufactured articles imported into Canada during 1890, 1891 and 1892:—

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF CRUDE OR PARTIALLY MANUFACTURED  
ARTICLES INTO CANADA IN 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.
	\$	\$	\$
Sugar . . . . .	4,872,165	4,777,121	9,008,528
Coal, anthracite . . . . .	4,595,727	5,224,452	5,640,346
Cotton wool . . . . .	3,539,249	3,603,185	3,389,232
Coal, bituminous . . . . .	3,528,959	4,060,896	4,099,221
Tea . . . . .	3,073,643	2,981,415	3,650,940
Breadstuffs . . . . .	2,722,637	2,528,596	1,512,420
Provisions, including meat and dairy products . . . . .	2,018,238	1,305,469	1,006,257
Fruits, including nuts . . . . .	2,551,467	2,543,206	2,525,936
Wool, unmanufactured . . . . .	1,729,058	1,398,848	1,694,800
Hides and skins, other than furs . . . . .	1,703,093	2,004,449	1,794,932
Hemp, jute and vegetable substances, unmanufactured . . . . .	904,814	963,778	979,777
Tobacco, unmanufactured . . . . .	1,344,985	1,649,917	1,716,873
Wood . . . . .	1,135,661	1,763,660	1,042,237
Fish . . . . .	920,312	1,087,727	1,131,980
Tin plates and sheet . . . . .	908,565	854,770	1,235,961
Chemicals, drugs and dyes . . . . .	880,226	976,270	1,090,960
Animals . . . . .	827,195	710,262	618,415
Seeds . . . . .	462,478	425,371	514,517
Gutta percha, India rubber and caoutchouc . . . . .	573,278	790,190	708,805
Coffee . . . . .	611,184	691,142	653,003
Fur skins, all kinds . . . . .	396,178	485,927	649,257
Salt . . . . .	309,840	380,550	380,958
Rice . . . . .	274,896	211,667	310,272
Rags . . . . .	227,400	199,795	227,488
Cotton waste . . . . .	222,527	274,066	284,701
Diamonds, unset, and diamond dust or bort . . . . .	110,480	73,058	55,843
Hops . . . . .	198,675	237,539	208,808
Vegetables . . . . .	269,524	229,794	239,099
Spices, unground . . . . .	188,349	190,911	162,886

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF CRUDE OR PARTIALLY MANUFACTURED  
ARTICLES INTO CANADA IN 1890, 1891, AND 1892—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.
	\$	\$	\$
Marble and stone, unmanufactured.....	211,350	260,683	180,809
Grease, for use of soap stock.....	154,855	91,847	213,227
Silk, unmanufactured.....	193,529	172,526	260,479
Trees, plants and shrubs.....	136,943	152,608	146,401
Broom corn.....	97,527	109,042	115,479
Eggs.....	91,773	96,916	28,231
Coke.....	133,344	179,539	196,184
Clays or earths, all kinds.....	99,676	84,897	112,962
Oil, whale and fish.....	61,887	131,120	74,904
Mineral substances.....	63,221	85,863	80,034
Bristles.....	70,876	64,386	71,895
Sponges.....	35,070	40,330	39,210
Coal dust.....	29,818	31,370	39,840
Corkwood and cork bark.....	58,604	67,540	54,021
Hair, unmanufactured..	34,312	27,959	24,111
Malt.....	35,369	35,053	26,323
Ivory nuts, vegetable.....	188,845	28,959	23,329
Cocoa, bean, shell and nibs.....	35,902	38,881	38,139
Hay.....	28,186	1,959	8,447
Plumbago.....	3,441	7,217	2,988
All other crude or partially manufactured articles.....	7,463,372	7,111,975	6,993,392
Total.....	50,328,703	51,444,701	55,264,857

Imports of VALUE OF IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES INTO CANADA  
articles, IN 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.
	\$	\$	\$
Wool, manufactures of.....	11,026,329	9,971,656	10,352,915
Iron and steel, manufactures of.....	9,158,459	9,755,105	8,601,761
Sugar and molasses.....	1,438,651	1,200,815	888,416
Cotton, manufactures of.....	4,013,503	4,065,558	4,051,659
Silk.....	2,945,508	2,669,930	2,456,109
Fancy articles.....	1,857,884	1,513,463	1,627,801
Settlers' effects.....	1,810,217	1,778,556	2,024,918
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines, pre- pared or manufactured.....	1,821,482	1,923,534	2,018,031
Leather and manufactures of.....	1,173,777	948,831	1,091,213
Flax, hemp and jute, manufactures of.....	1,416,217	1,433,189	1,546,051
Books, maps, engravings and all other printed matter.....	1,391,693	1,336,630	1,328,208
Hats, caps, bonnets, hoods, and materials for.	1,261,196	1,316,536	1,252,256
Wood, manufactures of.....	1,284,139	1,087,747	1,110,599
Glass and glassware.....	1,232,710	1,247,692	1,257,858
Oils, other than whale or fish.....	1,316,654	1,560,411	1,357,758
Paper, manufactures of.....	1,221,473	1,142,313	1,216,486

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES INTO CANADA  
IN 1890, 1891 AND 1892—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.
	\$	\$	\$
Spirits, distilled.....	965,048	912,399	910,437
Gutta percha, India rubber, manufactures of.	936,586	807,060	706,459
Furs, dressed, and manufactures of.....	661,823	533,056	679,406
Jewellery, manufactures of gold and silver and precious stones.....	709,183	599,286	557,550
Clocks and watches, and parts of.....	773,538	614,798	522,548
Earthen, stone and chinaware.....	695,206	634,907	748,810
Paints and colours.....	647,833	551,287	566,138
Wines.....	580,906	609,388	573,518
Musical instruments.....	434,814	422,225	412,894
Brass, manufactures of.....	494,273	529,539	461,079
Nets, seines and twines.....	419,154	424,023	462,078
Metal, manufactures of, N.E.S.....	352,988	351,809	373,819
Copper, manufactures of.....	335,075	421,766	261,285
Carriages, all kinds, and parts of.....	304,275	316,626	492,114
Gloves, all kinds.....	703,165	658,412	680,221
Buttons.....	278,427	274,576	328,764
Tobacco, manufactures of.....	298,001	324,675	270,661
Electric lights and apparatus for, and electric galvanic batteries, etc.....	373,102	469,046	640,628
Cement.....	328,110	313,767	287,729
Oil cloth.....	210,705	226,026	216,129
Turpentine, spirits of.....	221,653	201,929	201,874
Ale, beer and porter.....	221,928	235,359	229,402
Embroideries.....	200,650	200,350	154,613
Stone, marble, slate, and manufactures of.....	196,989	178,362	145,638
Paintings, in oil or water colours, drawings or engravings.....	364,601	216,328	403,797
Brick and tiles.....	191,822	223,113	189,063
Sugar candy and confectionery.....	141,418	135,515	94,942
Printing presses, all kinds, folding machines and paper cutters.....	98,838	113,742	140,773
Cordage.....	116,529	90,542	81,320
Soap.....	148,618	150,579	166,937
Gunpowder and other explosives.....	127,578	110,515	136,171
Crapes of all kinds.....	88,019	70,491	59,647
Brooms and brushes.....	100,220	111,524	108,529
Tinware, manufactures of.....	81,541	46,125	37,197
Baking powder.....	94,482	105,696	105,237
Ink, writing and printing.....	75,540	81,376	85,300
Optical instruments.....	68,536	78,292	82,979
Cork, and cork wood, or cork bark, manufac- tured.....	66,086	81,615	66,324
Hair, manufactures of.....	39,199	38,598	31,517
Lead.....	37,662	34,202	30,360
Candles, all kinds.....	26,049	27,802	32,905
Spices, ground.....	25,328	22,254	15,162
All other manufactured articles.....	4,831,091	6,393,477	6,779,643
Total value of manufactured articles..	62,436,881	61,900,423	61,713,636
Total value of unmanufactured articles	50,328,703	51,444,701	55,264,857
Total value of articles imported.....	112,765,584	113,345,124	116,978,493



Proportion of manufactured and partially manufactured goods imported.

327. The proportions of the two classes of articles to the total value do not vary very much, as, during the last four years, that of manufactured articles was, 54·75 per cent, 55·37 per cent, 54·61 per cent and 52·75 per cent, and of unmanufactured articles, 45·25 per cent, 44·63 per cent, 45·39 per cent and 47·25 per cent, the variation having been largest in 1892.

Exports of Canadian produce, 1868-1892.

328. The total value of the exports of articles the produce or manufacture of Canada during the last twenty-five years, together with their value per head of population, and percentage of total exports, in each year, will be found in the following table:—

#### EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE—1868-1892.

YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE.	Total Value.	Value per Head.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	\$	\$ cts.	
1868 .....	48,504,899	14 38	84·26
1869 .....	52,400,772	15 35	86·65
1870 .....	59,043,590	17 09	80·02
1871 .....	57,630,024	16 38	77·70
1872 .....	65,831,083	18 24	79·66
1873 .....	76,538,025	20 86	85·24
1874 .....	76,741,997	20 06	85·89
1875 .....	69,709,823	17 94	89·50
1876 .....	72,491,437	18 35	89·53
1877 .....	68,030,546	16 95	89·66
1878 .....	67,989,800	16 67	84·45
1879 .....	62,431,025	15 07	87·32
1880 .....	72,899,697	17 29	82·92
1881 .....	83,944,701	19 36	85·40
1882 .....	94,137,660	21 48	92·17
1883 .....	87,702,431	19 79	89·41
1884 .....	79,333,098	17 80	87·34
1885 .....	79,131,735	17 44	88·67
1886 .....	77,756,704	16 95	91·21
1887 .....	80,960,909	17 47	90·44
1888 .....	81,382,072	17 37	90·22
1889 .....	80,272,456	16 95	90·00
1890 .....	85,257,586	17 80	88·12
1891 .....	88,801,066	18 33	90·23
1892 .....	99,338,913	20 28	87·17

Excess of value of exports in 1892.

329. The value of exports of Canadian produce in 1892 has not been exceeded since Confederation, and was \$5,201,253 above the value of 1882 which was the next highest year, while the percentage of total exports, though not so high as in some previous years, was above the average of 25 years. The value per head, moreover, was higher than the value in the nine previous years.

330. The following table is a statement of the quantity and value of exports, the produce of Canada, during the two years 1891 and 1892, the principal articles being in detail. Complaints were frequently being made that the classification in use in the Trade and Navigation Returns did not do justice to the manufacturers of Canada. A different classification, therefore, has now been adopted, the grouping of some of the articles having been changed. The principal differences are that scrap iron and salt have been transferred from wherever they were found in "products of the mine," and ashes, pot, pearl, leached and all other, treenails, lathwood, staves, headings, shingles, box shooks, and sawn lumber of all kinds from "products of the forest" to "manufactures," to which class there is no doubt they rightfully belong. All the tables in this chapter, where exports are given by classes, have been changed to suit the new arrangement.

Quantity and value of principal exports, 1891 and 1892.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA,  
DURING THE YEARS 1891 AND 1892.

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS, PRODUCE OF CANADA.			
	1891.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>The Mine.</i>		\$		\$
Coal..... Tons.	833,684	2,916,465	945,125	3,195,467
Gold-bearing quartz,dust, nuggets, &c.....		554,126		316,177
Copper ore..... Tons.	3,079	269,169	340	30,755
Iron ore..... "	14,648	32,582	7,707	36,935
Silver ore..... "	309	238,367	325	193,441
Stone, undressed..... "	16,237	47,811	38,883	50,589
Mineral oil, crude..... Galls.	434,699	18,436	440,395	18,137
Other articles.....		1,705,468		2,064,127
Total produce of the mine.....		5,782,424		5,905,628
<i>The Fisheries.</i>				
Fish, preserved... Lbs.	28,077,480	3,510,575	22,664,332	2,914,768
" fresh.....		1,071,541		1,167,237
Salmon, fresh..... Lbs.	1,236,566	130,838	1,145,163	126,518
" pickled..... Brls.	3,249	43,547	2,350	33,411
Fish, salted dry..... Cwt.	731,778	3,119,530	689,482	3,146,799
" wet.....		1,162,334		1,046,335
" smoked..... Lbs.	5,333,512	109,792	3,730,317	70,736
" oil of..... Galls.	61,980	18,297	172,396	53,553
" fur and skins of.....		536,049		1,105,244
Other articles.....		12,898		10,797
Total produce of the fisheries.....		9,715,401		9,675,398

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA,  
DURING THE YEARS 1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS, PRODUCE OF CANADA.			
	1891.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>The Forest.</i>		\$		\$
Timber, ash..... Tons.	3,492	53,812	3,349	42,038
“ birch..... “	24,403	192,477	29,338	235,075
“ elm..... “	14,357	188,553	14,545	198,627
“ maple..... “	474	6,220	364	4,103
“ oak..... “	25,272	521,998	20,853	431,201
“ pine, white..... “	139,285	1,959,197	118,628	1,573,818
“ “ red..... “	9,083	83,340	7,131	62,041
Basswood, butternut and hickory..... M. ft.	1,449	28,567	2,613	54,493
Timber, all other..... Tons.	5,343	78,693	4,577	44,053
Firewood..... Cords.	147,780	314,870	179,158	370,301
Sawlogs, shingle and stave bolts.....		863,819		1,207,710
Sleepers and railroad ties..... Pieces	1,605,716	310,676	1,467,462	259,467
Knees and futtocks..... “	26,390	25,207	16,308	14,169
Spars and masts..... “	44,103	28,179	11,198	12,688
Hop, hoop, telegraph and other poles.....		144,396		83,581
Woods, all other.....		634,908		694,722
Total produce of the forest.....		5,434,912		5,288,087
<i>Animals and their Products.</i>				
Horses..... No.	11,658	1,417,244	11,063	1,354,027
Horned cattle.....	117,761	8,772,499	107,179	7,748,949
Swine..... “	334	1,954	284	1,638
Sheep..... “	299,347	1,146,465	329,427	1,385,146
Other animals, and poultry.....		60,753		49,652
Bacon and hams..... Cwt.	75,542	628,469	121,424	1,152,006
Beef and mutton..... “	6,018	40,044	5,285	20,112
Pork..... “	677	4,089	1,424	7,866
Tongues..... Lbs.	24,870	1,342	4,340	359
Other meats..... “	2,903,005	286,100	6,597,016	649,204
Bones..... Cwt.	134,819	80,926	148,735	84,455
Butter..... Lbs.	3,768,101	602,175	5,736,696	1,056,058
Cheese..... “	106,202,140	9,508,800	118,270,052	11,652,412
Eggs..... Doz.	8,022,935	1,160,359	7,931,204	1,089,798
Furs, dressed and undressed.....		1,429,229		1,555,142
Hides, horns and skins, other than fur.....		489,004		477,190
Lard..... Lbs.	47,734	3,174	31,886	2,504
Sheep pelts..... No.	39,168	18,591	53,690	21,624
Tallow..... Lbs.	49,893	2,809	6,811	425
Wool.....	1,108,286	245,503	916,390	200,860
Other articles.....		68,212		85,423
Total, animals and their products.....		25,967,741		28,594,850

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA  
DURING THE YEARS 1891 AND 1892—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS, PRODUCE OF CANADA.			
	1891.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Agricultural Products.</i>		\$		\$
Barley..... Bush.	4,892,327	2,929,873	5,202,768	2,613,363
Rye..... "	339,964	226,470	221,251	190,505
Beans..... "	323,729	495,768	315,563	411,645
Bran..... Cwt.	188,835	162,324	186,729	145,143
Flax..... "	21,877	188,386	38,457	112,360
Flaxseed..... Bush.	92	350		
Flour..... Brls.	296,784	1,388,578	380,996	1,784,413
Fruit, green.....		1,487,336		1,557,650
Hay..... Tons.	65,083	559,489	84,926	800,533
Hops..... Lbs.	100,254	19,589	24,953	4,250
Indian corn..... Bush.	180	114	394	222
Malt..... "	121,493	88,174	1,949	1,450
Maple sugar..... Lbs.	308,218	22,095	774,373	51,410
Meal..... Brls.	14,898	59,138	122,667	463,902
Oats..... Bush.	206,569	129,917	6,414,329	2,241,256
Pease, whole and split..... "	2,754,285	2,032,601	4,639,823	3,450,534
Potatoes..... "	3,668,725	1,693,671	586,196	295,421
Other seed.....		358,292		835,548
Tobacco, leaf..... Lbs.	4,180	1,113	36	20
Vegetables.....		102,754		80,919
Wheat..... Bush.	2,108,216	1,583,084	8,714,154	6,947,851
Other articles.....		144,742		124,889
Total, agricultural products.....		13,666,858		22,113,284
<i>Manufactures.</i>				
Books.....		63,312		73,490
Bread and biscuits..... Cwt.	3,843	13,898	3,561	16,818
Soap..... Lbs.	95,280	6,886	64,505	2,796
Carriages..... No.	539	26,105	513	41,443
Cottons.....		159,954		322,711
Clothing, hats and caps.....		64,591		40,326
Cordage, junk and oakum.....		66,878		44,927
Furs.....		11,045		17,324
Glass and earthenware.....		+ 5,521		+ 1,964
Gypsum and lime.....		154,484		125,524
Iron, scrap.....		12,285		3,546
Iron and hardware.....		107,208		143,280
Leather and manufactures of.....		896,487		1,052,947
Boots and shoes.....		53,969		75,900
Machinery.....		362,757		478,243
Musical instruments.....		401,553		396,193
Oil cake..... Cwt.	93,462	118,167	159,206	187,086
Rags.....		38,199		42,284
Sewing machines..... No.	2,766	27,841	1,668	21,566
Stone, wrought.....		45,065		33,085
Salt..... Bush.	5,706	1,429	3,250	763

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA  
DURING THE YEARS 1891 AND 1892—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS, PRODUCE OF CANADA.			
	1891.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Manufactures—Con.</i>				
Tobacco, snuff and cigars. Lbs.	322,864	16,815	256,627	16,569
Woollens.....		38,528		80,644
Wood.....		19,932,874		18,080,080
Ale and beer..... Galls.	36,936	17,617	60,424	28,622
Whiskey and other spirits “	21,347	47,404	37,348	90,697
Ships sold to other countries..... Tons.	15,143	280,474	36,399	506,747
Other articles.....		2,173,925		2,109,913
Total, manufactures.....		25,145,071		24,035,488
Miscellaneous.....		45,337		71,518
Coin and bullion, produce of Canada.....		129,328		306,447
Estimated amount short.....		2,913,994		3,348,213
Total exports, produce of Canada.....		88,801,066		99,338,913
Goods not the produce of Canada.....		8,798,631		13,121,791
Coin and bullion, not the produce of Canada.....		817,599		1,502,671
Grand total, exports.....		98,417,296		113,963,375

+Glassware only.

Increase  
and de-  
crease.

331. There was an increase of \$10,537,847 in the value of domestic exports in 1892, as compared with 1891, the principal increase being in exports of animals and agricultural products, and amounting to \$11,073,535. There was also a small increase of exports of products of the mine. There were small decreases under the other heads, the largest being in manufactures of wood and products of the forest. The increase in wheat amounted to \$5,364,767, in peas to \$1,417,933 and in oats to \$2,111,339.

Exports of  
Canada  
since Con-  
federation.

332. The next table is a statement of the value of the exports in every year since Confederation, distinguishing those of Canadian produce and manufacture in each class from the total foreign exports:—



## EXPORTS FROM CANADA, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN, 1868-1892.

YEAR.	DOMESTIC.				
	Produce of the Mine.	Produce of the Fisheries	Produce of the Forest.	Animals and their Products.	Agricultural Products.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868	1,276,129	3,357,510	5,470,042	6,893,167	12,871,055
1869	1,941,485	3,242,710	5,730,568	8,769,407	12,182,702
1870	2,192,541	3,608,549	5,766,479	12,138,161	13,675,619
1871	2,841,124	3,994,275	7,023,530	12,608,506	9,853,924
1872	4,779,594	4,386,214	7,707,144	12,705,967	13,978,891
1873	5,718,480	4,779,277	8,583,429	14,243,017	14,995,340
1874	3,621,401	5,292,368	7,417,437	14,679,169	19,590,142
1875	3,643,398	5,380,527	8,072,997	12,700,507	17,258,358
1876	3,640,896	5,500,989	6,030,255	13,614,569	21,139,665
1877	3,561,717	5,874,360	8,242,958	14,220,617	14,689,376
1878	2,762,762	6,853,975	5,912,139	14,019,857	18,008,754
1879	3,034,233	6,928,871	2,923,202	14,100,584	19,628,464
1880	2,831,161	6,579,656	3,945,966	17,607,577	22,294,328
1881	2,728,263	6,867,715	7,708,542	21,360,219	21,268,327
1882	2,977,155	7,682,079	6,109,677	20,454,759	31,035,712
1883	2,953,375	8,809,118	6,915,082	20,284,343	22,818,518
1884	3,229,684	8,591,654	7,005,119	22,946,108	12,397,843
1885	3,627,211	7,960,001	4,927,265	25,337,104	14,518,293
1886	3,924,398	6,843,388	4,926,262	22,065,433	17,652,779
1887	3,796,496	6,875,810	3,574,885	24,246,937	18,826,235
1888	4,100,893	7,793,183	5,991,546	24,719,297	15,436,360
1889	4,415,046	7,212,208	5,189,564	23,894,707	13,414,111
1890	4,853,717	8,461,906	6,380,516	25,106,995	11,908,030
1891	5,782,424	9,715,401	9,434,912	25,967,741	13,666,858
1892	5,905,628	9,675,398	5,288,087	28,594,850	22,113,284

YEAR.	DOMESTIC.		Coin and Bullion, and short returns.	Foreign.	Total.
	Manu- factures.	Mis- cellaneous.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868	15,675,276		7,827,890	4,196,821	57,567,888
1869	17,456,432		7,295,676	3,855,801	60,474,781
1870	18,327,380	371,652	10,964,676	6,527,622	73,573,490
1871	18,474,242	387,554	9,139,018	9,853,244	74,173,618
1872	19,470,457	515,985	6,897,454	12,798,182	82,639,663
1873	24,460,773	465,290	7,138,406	9,405,910	89,789,922
1874	22,916,431	419,800	4,811,084	10,614,096	89,351,928
1875	20,025,925	409,181	3,258,767	7,137,319	77,886,979
1876	19,542,107	393,368	3,869,625	7,234,961	80,966,435
1877	18,955,036	320,816	2,899,405	7,111,108	75,875,393
1878	17,780,776	401,871	2,418,655	11,164,878	79,323,667
1879	13,087,205	386,999	3,046,033	8,355,644	71,491,255
1880	16,197,348	640,155	4,575,261	13,240,006	87,911,458
1881	20,366,131	622,182	3,994,327	13,375,117	88,290,823
1882	21,247,393	535,935	4,466,039	7,628,453	102,137,203
1883	21,976,375	528,895	4,048,324	9,751,773	98,085,804
1884	22,400,981	560,690	4,885,311	9,389,106	91,466,496
1885	19,256,270	557,374	4,975,197	8,079,646	89,238,361
1886	18,959,271	604,011	2,837,729	7,438,079	85,251,314
1887	19,999,296	644,361	3,002,458	8,549,333	89,515,811
1888	20,382,594	773,877	3,101,856	8,803,394	90,203,000
1889	22,292,516	783,652	5,048,908	6,938,455	89,189,167
1890	25,541,844	82,506	5,361,854	9,051,781	96,749,149
1891	25,145,071	45,337	3,860,921	8,798,631	98,417,296
1892	24,035,488	71,518	5,157,331	13,121,791	113,963,375

Value of  
principal  
exports,  
1890, 1891  
and 1892.

333. The following table gives the value of the principal articles, the produce of Canada, exported during the last three years :—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA,  
DURING THE YEARS 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.
	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural implements .....	367,198	252,620	402,778
Animals—			
Horses.....	1,936,073	1,417,244	1,354,027
Cattle.....	6,949,417	8,772,499	7,748,949
Sheep.....	1,274,347	1,146,465	1,385,146
Swine.....	3,152	1,954	1,638
Other animals.....	111,904	60,753	49,652
Asbestos.....	444,159	513,909	514,412
Ashes, all kinds.....	106,367	124,193	114,658
Bark for tanning.....	141,144	123,455	217,552
Books, pamphlets, maps, &c. ....	52,936	63,312	73,490
Bran.....	86,225	162,324	145,143
Butter.....	340,131	602,175	1,056,058
Carriages, carts, wagons, &c.....	17,457	26,105	41,443
Cheese.....	9,372,212	9,508,800	11,652,412
Coal.....	2,447,936	2,916,465	3,195,467
Copper, fine.....	109,327	171,308	185,848
Eggs.....	1,795,214	1,160,359	1,089,798
Extract of hemlock bark.....	161,822	187,176	157,753
Firewood.....	281,298	314,870	370,301
Fish—			
Codfish, including haddock, ling and pollock	3,028,515	3,131,050	3,180,726
Herring.....	472,147	547,587	489,148
Mackerel.....	585,267	944,498	741,264
Salmon.....	2,230,632	1,919,754	1,414,562
Lobsters.....	1,138,293	1,930,175	1,909,756
Flax.....	175,563	181,386	112,360
Flour, wheat.....	521,383	1,388,578	1,784,413
Fruits—			
Dried.....	4,759	49,108	14,392
All other.....	1,069,131	1,518,108	1,619,790
Furs.....	11,212	11,045	17,324
“ or skins, the product of marine animals.	318,635	536,049	1,105,244
“ undressed.....	1,555,692	1,384,875	1,533,922
“ dressed.....	16,704	44,354	21,220
Grain—			
Barley.....	4,600,409	2,929,873	2,613,363
Beans.....	250,044	495,768	411,645
Oats.....	256,156	129,917	2,241,256
Pease, whole and split.....	1,884,912	2,032,601	3,450,534
Wheat.....	388,861	1,583,084	6,947,851
Rye.....	220,761	226,470	190,505
Other grain.....	24,357	37,222	377,633
Gold-bearing quartz, nuggets, &c.....	657,022	554,126	316,177
Gypsum, crude.....	193,899	184,977	194,304

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA,  
DURING THE YEARS 1890, 1891 AND 1892—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.
	\$	\$	\$
Hay.....	1,068,554	559,489	800,533
Hides, horns and skins, other than fur.....	499,299	489,004	477,190
Household furniture.....	176,374	138,705	63,801
Iron and steel and manufactures of.....	294,728	257,461	243,857
Leather, sole and upper.....	727,087	868,802	1,011,673
“ manufactures of.....	152,314	81,654	117,174
Logs.....	682,572	730,216	1,115,926
Lumber.....	19,147,838	18,082,265	16,114,081
Malt.....	150,380	88,174	1,450
Meats, all kinds.....	895,757	986,223	1,856,025
Musical instruments.....	329,855	401,553	396,193
Nickel.....	.....	240,499	617,639
Oatmeal.....	254,657	45,195	409,319
Oils, fish.....	41,243	18,297	53,553
“ mineral, coal and kerosene.....	15,812	18,726	18,217
Oil cake.....	42,362	118,167	187,086
Ores, copper.....	111,086	269,169	30,755
“ silver.....	201,615	238,367	193,141
“ other.....	72,583	48,800	48,301
Phosphates.....	401,827	422,200	380,462
Potatoes.....	495,745	1,693,671	295,421
Salt.....	1,522	1,429	763
Sand and gravel.....	60,359	63,326	60,285
Shingles.....	340,872	438,929	599,865
Ships sold to other countries.....	442,781	280,474	506,747
Shooks, box and other.....	198,503	201,716	165,053
Sleepers and railway ties.....	303,639	310,676	269,467
Stave bolts.....	110,093	133,308	91,784
Timber, square.....	4,353,870	3,084,290	2,590,956
Wool.....	235,669	245,503	200,860
Other articles.....	4,923,845	5,824,865	6,332,462
Total.....	82,335,514	85,757,744	95,684,253
Estimated amount short returned at inland ports.....	2,922,072	2,913,994	3,348,213
Coin and bullion.....	.....	129,328	506,447
Grand total.....	85,257,586	88,801,066	99,338,913

334. Out of 71 articles enumerated in the foregoing table, there were increases in 35, the principal being in exports of butter, cheese, oats, pease, wheat, flour, oil cake, and meats of all kinds. The principal decreases were in exports of lumber, cattle, fish, copper and silver ore, potatoes and square timber. Special tables with reference to the exports of agricultural produce will be found in the subsequent chapter on agriculture.

Increases  
and de-  
creases.

Value of exports by countries, 1888-1892. 335. The following table gives the value of exports, the produce of Canada, in each class, during the last five years, showing the principal countries to which goods were exported :—

## MINE.

COUNTRIES.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Great Britain.....	478,260	422,355	630,815	851,794	683,094
United States.....	3,331,264	3,749,667	3,961,294	4,599,400	4,805,729
France.....	2,970	5,181	1,132	31,217	22,547
Germany.....	46,053	15,856	17,067	22,774	27,675
British West Indies.....	1,897	4,832	15,644	21,125	18,533
Newfoundland.....	146,222	152,871	166,998	141,385	202,751
Other countries.....	94,227	64,284	60,767	114,729	145,299
Total.....	4,100,893	4,415,046	4,853,717	5,782,424	5,905,628

## FISHERIES.

Great Britain.....	1,544,901	1,249,928	2,707,422	2,747,882	3,006,810
United States.....	3,123,853	2,839,980	2,850,528	3,807,786	3,452,036
France.....	173,082	145,711	80,465	59,996	134,944
Germany.....	7,113	11,200	18,134	30,069	23,852
British West Indies.....	1,130,130	1,401,367	1,168,404	1,203,488	1,014,350
Newfoundland.....	27,705	1,509	2,484	18,439	1,785
Other countries.....	1,786,399	1,562,513	1,634,469	1,847,741	2,041,621
Total.....	7,793,183	7,212,208	8,461,906	9,715,401	9,675,398

## FOREST.

Great Britain.....	2,469,758	3,144,588	4,342,963	3,104,676	2,639,169
United States.....	2,155,539	2,020,117	1,956,883	2,304,035	2,627,312
France.....	4,790	11,718	25,511	2,390	2,646
Germany.....	660	5,581	17,793	1,250	2,196
British West Indies.....	2,764	1,221	1,087	5,593	3,764
Newfoundland.....	5,065	2,159	2,963	1,286	1,601
Other countries.....	452,970	4,180	33,316	15,682	11,399
Total.....	5,091,546	5,189,564	6,380,516	5,434,912	5,288,087

## ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

Great Britain.....	16,571,072	16,227,060	18,578,722	20,991,143	24,068,081
United States.....	7,595,743	7,137,006	5,966,474	4,316,979	3,935,924
France.....	52,920	33,820	40,024	.....	1,030
Germany.....	50,649	66,280	152,597	266,425	173,982
British West Indies.....	12,977	21,690	22,247	43,160	49,253
Newfoundland.....	372,295	308,763	276,632	276,326	289,301
Other countries.....	63,641	100,088	70,279	73,708	77,279
Total.....	24,719,297	23,894,707	25,106,995	25,967,741	28,594,850

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

COUNTRIES.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Great Britain . . . . .	4,292,640	3,674,055	3,661,826	5,254,028	15,119,780
United States . . . . .	10,306,278	9,125,707	7,519,253	7,291,246	4,543,779
France . . . . .	9,783	1,907	1,595	6,965	890
Germany . . . . .	49,825	17,011	184,449	129,968	538,314
British West Indies . . . . .	76,800	128,586	148,474	153,836	287,081
Newfoundland . . . . .	596,693	386,158	232,758	612,274	723,640
Other countries . . . . .	103,991	80,687	159,675	218,541	869,800
Total . . . . .	15,436,360	13,414,411	11,908,030	13,666,858	22,113,284

## MANUFACTURES.

Great Britain . . . . .	8,225,313	8,732,300	11,572,049	10,293,901	9,432,071
United States . . . . .	10,118,179	10,849,538	10,960,002	12,466,846	11,853,456
France . . . . .	139,035	135,037	129,100	148,286	200,196
Germany . . . . .	38,253	27,571	70,971	63,264	58,294
British West Indies . . . . .	278,747	263,725	297,150	524,732	270,576
Newfoundland . . . . .	272,333	297,419	300,293	262,817	314,442
Other countries . . . . .	1,310,684	1,986,926	2,212,279	1,384,865	1,906,453
Total . . . . .	20,382,594	22,292,516	25,541,844	25,145,071	24,035,488

336. The preceding table gives the several values of goods exported to principal countries, and the next table shows in what proportions to the total exports in each class, goods were shipped to the same countries.

Proportion to total, of exports to principal countries.

## MINERAL PRODUCTS.

COUNTRIES.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Great Britain . . . . .	11·66	9·57	13·00	14·73	11·57
United States . . . . .	81·23	84·93	81·61	79·54	81·38
France . . . . .	0·07	0·12	0·02	0·54	0·38
Germany . . . . .	1·12	0·36	0·35	0·39	0·47
British West Indies . . . . .	0·05	0·11	0·32	0·37	0·31
Newfoundland . . . . .	3·57	3·46	3·44	2·45	3·43
Other countries . . . . .	2·30	1·45	1·26	1·98	2·46

## PRODUCTS OF THE FISHERIES.

Great Britain . . . . .	19·82	17·33	32·00	28·28	31·08
United States . . . . .	40·09	39·38	33·69	39·19	35·68
France . . . . .	2·22	2·02	0·95	0·62	1·40
Germany . . . . .	0·10	0·16	0·21	0·31	0·24
British West Indies . . . . .	14·50	19·43	13·81	12·39	10·48
Newfoundland . . . . .	0·36	0·02	0·03	0·19	0·02
Other countries . . . . .	22·91	21·66	19·31	19·02	21·10



## PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST.

COUNTRIES.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Great Britain.....	48·51	60·59	68·07	57·13	49·91
United States.....	42·34	38·93	30·67	42·39	49·68
France.....	0·09	0·23	0·40	0·04	0·05
Germany.....	0·01	0·11	0·28	0·02	0·04
British West Indies.....	0·05	0·02	0·02	0·10	0·07
Newfoundland.....	0·10	0·04	0·05	0·02	0·03
Other countries ..	8·90	0·08	0·51	0·30	0·22

## ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

Great Britain.....	67·04	67·91	74·00	80·84	84·17
United States.....	30·73	29·87	23·76	16·62	13·77
France.....	0·21	0·14	0·16		
Germany.....	0·20	0·28	0·61	1·03	0·61
British West Indies.....	0·05	0·09	0·09	0·17	0·17
Newfoundland.....	1·51	1·29	1·10	1·06	1·01
Other countries.....	0·26	0·42	0·28	0·28	0·27

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Great Britain.....	27·81	27·39	30·75	38·44	68·38
United States.....	66·77	68·03	63·15	53·35	20·68
France.....	0·06	0·01	0·01	0·05	
Germany.....	0·32	0·13	1·55	0·95	2·43
British West Indies.....	0·50	0·96	1·24	1·13	1·30
Newfoundland.....	3·87	2·88	1·95	4·48	3·27
Other countries.....	0·67	0·60	1·34	1·60	3·94

## MANUFACTURES.

Great Britain.....	40·35	39·17	45·31	40·94	39·24
United States.....	49·64	48·67	42·91	49·58	49·32
France.....	0·68	0·61	0·51	0·59	0·83
Germany.....	0·19	0·12	0·28	0·25	0·24
British West Indies.....	1·37	1·18	1·16	2·09	1·13
Newfoundland.....	1·34	1·33	1·18	1·05	1·31
Other countries.....	6·43	8·92	8·65	5·50	7·93

Exports to  
United  
States and  
United  
Kingdom.

337. The United States, it appears, take almost all mineral products exported from this country, and for some time they took the largest proportion of agricultural products, but in consequence of the McKinley tariff, this branch of trade has been very largely diverted to Great Britain, which country in 1892 took 77 per cent of animal and agricultural products, as compared with 17 per cent that went to the United States. The shipments of products of the forest to Great Britain appear to be on the decline, but to be increasing to the United States, while exports of fish to Great Britain are still increasing.

338. The following table gives the destinations of exports of Canadian produce during the years 1871, 1881 and 1891 :—

Exports of  
Canada by  
countries,  
1871, 1881  
and 1891.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COUNTRIES TO WHICH GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, WERE EXPORTED, AND THE VALUE AND PROPORTIONATE VALUE OF THE SAME, IN THE YEARS 1871, 1881 AND 1891.

COUNTRIES.	Value of Exports, Domestic, 1871.	Per- cent- age.	Value of Exports, Domestic, 1881.	Per- cent- age.	Value of Exports, Domestic, 1891.	Per- cent- age.
	\$		\$		\$	
British possessions—						
Great Britain .....	21,599,373	37·48	42,637,219	50·79	43,243,784	48·70
British West Indies .....	2,104,062	3·65	1,770,632	2·11	1,742,878	1·96
“ Guiana .....			215,029	0·26	209,935	0·24
“ Africa .....			81,591	0·10	11,772	0·01
“ N. A. provinces .....	1,456,887	2·52				
Newfoundland .....	*		1,191,373	1·42	1,312,621	1·48
Australasia .....	26,448	0·05	147,911	0·18	588,825	0·66
Other British possessions .....	5,120	0·01	12,878	0·01	27,388	0·03
Total .....	25,191,890	43·71	46,056,633	54·87	47,137,203	53·08
Foreign countries—						
United States .....	29,320,937	50·88	34,038,431	40·54	37,872,758	42·65
France .....	76,376	0·13	662,711	0·79	248,854	0·28
Germany .....	16,235	0·03	77,408	0·09	514,110	0·58
Holland .....	6,835	0·01	215,754	0·26	13,941	0·01
Belgium .....	57,467	0·10	257,623	0·31	70,617	0·08
Italy .....	144,986	0·25	145,997	0·17	90,999	0·10
Portugal .....	89,495	0·16	107,906	0·13	120,443	0·14
Spain .....	117,079	0·20	46,653	0·06	67,110	0·08
Spanish West Indies .....	1,498,854	2·60	1,162,684	1·39	1,221,099	1·38
French “ .....	194,596	0·34	111,175	0·13	40,631	0·04
Danish “ .....	51,136	0·09	54,991	0·07	21,892	0·02
South America .....	720,681	1·25	710,647	0·85	802,832	0·90
St. Pierre .....	66,238	0·11	126,058	0·15	164,034	0·18
St. Domingo .....	28,748	0·05				
Madeira .....	27,966	0·05	11,100	0·01	23,138	0·03
Canary Islands .....	17,167	0·03	7,857	0·01		
Hayti .....			21,368	0·03	13,177	0·01
Mexico .....			16,701	0·02	22,496	0·03
Norway and Sweden .....			43,407	0·05	183,972	0·21
Russia .....			11,617	0·01	2,941	
China .....			19,749	0·02	52,923	0·06
Japan .....					17,344	0·02
Sandwich Islands .....			18,256	0·02	50,083	0·06
Spanish poss. in Africa .....					15,038	0·02
Other Foreign countries .....	3,338	0·01	19,975	0·02	33,431	0·04
Total .....	32,438,134	56·29	37,888,068	45·13	41,663,863	46·92
Grand total .....	57,630,024	100·00	83,944,701	100·00	88,801,066	100·00

\*Included in B. N. A. provinces.

Imports and exports of Canada from and to Great Britain and the United States, 1891 and 1892.

339. The following tables show the relative values of the several articles imported into Canada from, and exported by Canada to, Great Britain and the United States in the years 1891 and 1892 :—

RELATIVE VALUE OF THE ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO CANADA FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS 1891 AND 1892.

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1891.	Value, 1892.	Value, 1891.	Value, 1892.
DUTIABLE GOODS.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ale, beer and porter, in bottles and casks.	164,939	145,030	68,794	81,011
Ale, ginger.....	5,778	4,023	1,435	1,561
Horned cattle.....			16,736	43,834
Horses.....	1,215	2,631	116,114	81,464
Sheep.....			100,122	115,664
Swine.....			8,843	1,091
“ slaughtered in bond for exportation			3,850	386
Animals, all other, N.E.S.....	1,277	1,632	13,569	14,517
Bagatelle tables, with cues and balls.....		113	82	50
Bags, containing fine salt.....	8,053	8,417	1,871	1,712
Baking powder.....	592	120	105,104	105,117
Belts and trusses, all kinds.....	5,592	5,791	15,532	13,380
Bells of any description, except for churches.....	1,153	874	12,054	12,826
Billiard tables.....	2,977	2,704	2,210	2,018
Blacking, shoe, and shoemaker's ink.....	8,157	5,480	38,609	31,392
Bluing, laundry, all kinds.....	12,967	15,746	3,498	2,308
Books, periodicals, &c., and other printed matter.....	402,148	398,268	692,932	701,615
Bookbinders' tools and instruments, including ruling machines, &c.....	21,762	25,996	21,363	14,414
Boot, shoe and stay laces of any material.....	20,891	25,333	11,387	8,513
Braces or suspenders.....	26,382	27,734	17,443	24,523
Brass, and manufactures of.....	107,272	81,792	360,232	348,440
Breadstuffs, &c., viz. :—				
Arrowroot and tapioca.....	36,575	27,404	2,943	2,550
Biscuits, all kinds.....	9,216	7,939	25,093	19,492
Maccaroni, vermicelli, &c.....	731	1,051	6,374	4,558
Rice, rice and sago flour.....	13,420	7,949	6,405	11,262
Grain of all kinds.....	5,636	645	1,694,025	954,263
Flour and meal of all kinds.....	15,409	16,489	552,233	375,826
All other breadstuffs, N.E.S.....	9,166	6,310	152,285	78,867
Grain, flour and meal of all kinds, damaged by water in transit.....			2,160	6,234
Bricks and tiles.....	42,438	28,573	77,144	51,385
British gum, dextrine, sizing cream and enamel sizing.....	1,752	2,148	8,581	21,707
Brooms, all kinds.....	37	1	1,159	721
Brushes, all kinds.....	22,554	18,654	28,933	36,134
Buttons.....	90,325	106,732	105,292	112,877
Candles.....	16,061	18,043	11,182	12,802

## RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &amp;c.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1891.	Value, 1892.	Value, 1891.	Value, 1892.
DUTIABLE GOODS—Continued.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cane or rattan, split or otherwise manu- factured .....	4	.....	4,197	7,841
Carriages, all kinds .....	56,178	168,778	221,724	268,920
“ parts of .....	5,403	11,933	30,448	33,334
Carpets and squares, N.E.S. ....	89,240	124,483	6,597	18,047
Cases, jewel, and watch cases, &c. ....	6,308	7,493	2,329	2,723
Celluloid, moulded into sizes for handles of knives and forks, &c. ....	.....	196	195	23
Cement .....	199,925	212,507	58,490	27,461
Chalk .....	1,199	914	5,071	5,730
Chicory .....	2,462	2,498	1,705	1,782
Cider .....	65	60	2,801	2,040
Clocks and clock springs .....	7,179	9,177	87,283	104,287
Coal, coke and coal dust .....	95,236	120,969	4,179,340	4,212,521
Coal tar and coal pitch .....	25,130	23,460	10,584	11,007
Cocoa matting .....	4,166	1,520	707	833
Cocoa nuts, cocoa paste, &c. ....	48,698	49,681	69,559	88,572
Coffee .....	1,482	2,201	59,678	49,147
Collars and cuffs, linen or cotton, &c. ....	28,862	26,345	28,899	26,419
Combs .....	34,826	29,526	14,939	15,190
Copper, and manufactures of ....	111,247	36,401	295,808	227,717
Cordage of all kinds .....	17,412	18,659	73,064	62,506
Cotton, and manufactures of .....	3,175,715	3,036,264	727,932	789,122
Crapes of all kinds .....	68,132	57,880	1,391	414
Curtains .....	157,916	189,001	39,834	55,648
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines ...	319,233	307,381	568,073	615,880
Earthenware and chinaware .....	460,656	534,977	66,972	64,678
*Electric and galvanic batteries, electric light, apparatus for .....	12,231	15,981	450,882	622,485
Embroideries .....	113,910	86,416	10,630	10,663
Emery wheels .....	140	196	6,523	6,217
Excelsior, for upholsterers' use .....	.....	.....	2,477	2,342
Fancy goods .....	984,119	1,027,750	234,609	244,633
Felt .....	3,799	2,074	3,182	2,801
Fertilizers .....	362	811	13,134	18,728
Fireworks .....	124	4	8,424	8,477
Fish, fish oil, &c. ....	46,756	45,876	430,007	400,414
Flax, hemp and jute, and manufactures of	1,366,071	1,478,620	38,621	40,083
Fruits and nuts, dried .....	155,204	118,978	393,253	399,731
“ green .....	144,114	97,999	648,000	785,474
“ in cans or packages .....	896	440	21,260	25,298
Furs, and manufactures of .....	305,960	338,364	69,377	62,292
Glass .....	345,087	370,083	436,909	419,780
Gloves and mitts .....	394,381	367,936	36,070	43,688
Gold and silver, manufactures of .....	71,709	69,226	126,014	136,217
Grease, axle .....	408	773	10,030	10,101
Gunpowder and other explosives .....	22,007	51,231	88,478	84,881

\* Including telephone and telegraph instruments and apparatus, meters and motors.

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1891.	Value, 1892.	Value, 1891.	Value, 1892.
DUTIABLE GOODS— <i>Continued.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Gutta percha and India rubber, manu- factures of. . . . .	401,447	283,514	381,297	374,691
Hair, and manufactures of. . . . .	8,065	10,645	27,405	18,062
Hats, caps and bonnets . . . . .	826,575	831,935	439,056	371,546
Hay . . . . .			1,959	8,447
Honey . . . . .	75	32	3,412	3,696
Hops. . . . .	46,771	29,068	146,868	142,316
Ink, writing. . . . .	15,079	14,029	15,918	17,478
“ printing . . . . .	1,767	3,276	44,704	46,487
Iron and steel, and manufactures of. . . .	4,672,175	4,280,770	4,805,145	5,227,565
Ivory, manufactures of. . . . .	70	109	324	792
Jellies, jams and marmalade. . . . .	43,866	34,335	2,235	2,153
Jet, manufactures of. . . . .	54	20	1	33
Jewellery, of gold, silver or other metal, or imitations of . . . . .	68,418	46,473	272,942	227,330
Lead, and manufactures of. . . . .	283,427	200,480	30,109	104,212
Leather, and manufactures of . . . . .	165,103	158,388	666,008	807,513
Lime. . . . .	572		3,701	4,241
Lithographic stones, not engraved . . . .	77	4	5,457	4,758
Machine card clothing . . . . .	14,077	12,884	5,753	4,727
Magic lanterns . . . . .	1,240	1,214	1,994	1,797
Malt. . . . .	2,176	1,836	32,877	24,487
“ extract of, for medicinal purposes . . .	33	14	6,701	8,356
Marble, and manufactures of. . . . .	5,536	3,036	85,802	86,979
Mats and rugs, all kinds . . . . .	47,109	57,792	26,206	27,623
Metal, and manufactures of . . . . .	102,082	107,778	238,249	248,337
Molasses . . . . .	48	147	66,544	164,304
Musical instruments, and parts of. . . . .	21,828	17,728	307,812	290,414
Oils, coal, kerosene, &c., refined, and products of . . . . .	12	1,492	549,104	486,827
Oils, all other. . . . .	526,667	373,674	421,763	445,736
Oil cloth . . . . .	184,654	180,457	40,910	33,316
Packages. . . . .	128,950	127,347	116,117	140,561
Paints and colours . . . . .	298,908	292,206	117,050	141,673
Paper, and manufactures of . . . . .	414,259	417,433	649,676	720,657
Pickles, sauces and capers of all kinds. . .	96,242	94,481	12,261	14,711
Provisions, viz. :—				
Butter . . . . .	744	460	74,759	50,013
Cheese . . . . .	4,079	3,591	14,496	18,851
Lard . . . . .	224	188	68,949	50,591
Bacon and hams, shoulders and sides . .	1,007	1,039	207,150	93,802
Beef . . . . .	1,012	933	97,761	94,194
Pork . . . . .	1,941	1,129	595,395	489,510
Meat, all other . . . . .	12,473	10,782	218,009	183,454
Salt . . . . .	35,607	34,385	23,704	31,528
Seeds and roots. . . . .	13,276	13,704	362,913	448,522
Silk, and manufactures of. . . . .	2,221,315	2,041,535	118,203	127,223
Soap, all kinds . . . . .	43,584	52,750	62,679	98,663
Spices . . . . .	157,887	123,274	50,064	49,864



RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1891.	Value, 1892.	Value, 1891.	Value, 1892.
DUTIABLE GOODS— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits and wine .....	383,078	413,687	70,758	65,878
Starch .....	25,944	20,669	26,069	23,335
Stone, and manufactures of .....	50,371	41,762	219,238	127,138
Sugar .....	50,747	22,091	288,370	303,381
Sugar candy and confectionery .....	60,930	52,247	65,867	33,274
Tea .....			161,123	82,599
Tinware and all manufactures of tin .....	4,319	4,645	40,572	31,475
Tobacco, and manufactures .....	9,350	9,098	74,583	65,085
Trees, fruit and shade, vines, &c. ....	3,172	2,727	115,603	102,458
Turpentine, spirits of .....	65	79	201,864	201,795
Varnish .....	24,018	27,327	44,115	49,426
Vegetables .....	13,782	10,562	184,653	189,862
Watches, and parts of .....	6,073	10,429	400,141	306,720
Wood, and manufactures of .....	88,241	106,555	1,079,235	989,034
Woollen manufactures .....	9,110,601	9,403,522	106,751	157,866
All other dutiable goods .....	807,987	802,358	1,390,620	1,527,523
FREE GOODS.				
Coal, anthracite .....		3,980	5,224,452	5,636,366
Diamonds, unset, and diamond dust or bort .....	42,942	8,289	12,388	6,433
Salt .....	275,152	256,569	1,876	1,684
Logs, and round unmanufactured tim- ber, N.E.S. ....			859,578	231,591
Lumber and timber, plank and board, sawn, not shaped, planed or otherwise manufactured .....	1,458	1,080	756,314	753,684
Horses (improvement of stock) .....	121,711	89,481	264,299	220,997
Cattle .....	400	7,155	35,582	4,585
Other animals .....	19,721	19,751	6,051	4,029
Bristles .....	15,622	8,802	45,116	59,743
Eggs .....	23	37	91,996	26,208
Furs, skins of all kinds, undressed .....	141,243	250,763	291,771	290,516
Grease for use of soap stock .....			91,847	209,883
Hides .....	59,149	75,757	1,869,720	1,674,377
Silk, raw .....	5		172,521	233,459
Wool, unmanufactured .....	537,909	575,427	555,093	682,365
Broom corn .....			109,042	115,479
Fruits, green .....			393,584	425,014
Hemp, undressed .....	626,353	385,732	236,641	492,257
Trees, shrubs, plants, vines, &c .....	4,315	218	15,232	6,328
Tobacco, unmanufactured, for Excise .....	293		1,522,014	1,689,141
Seeds .....	14,950	13,135	5,117	91,320
Sugar .....				32,736
Bells for churches .....	5,157	12,461	14,124	15,537
Cotton waste .....	40,887	64,267	233,179	220,127
“ wool .....	47,868	30,132	3,555,278	3,359,100

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1891.	Value, 1892.	Value, 1891.	Value, 1892.
FREE GOODS— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines, &c.	616,346	702,300	731,317	734,367
Nets and seines, lines and twines.....	176,703	206,464	246,612	255,449
Gutta percha, crude, India rubber, un-				
manufactured. ....	1,615	8,293	739,983	249,311
Rubber, crude.....	1,340	859	47,202	449,974
Junk and oakum .....	47,915	28,835	17,665	19,322
Jute cloth, for the manufacture of bags				
only .....	330,077	300,031	4	.....
Metals, iron and steel, &c., and manu-				
factures of. ....	4,304,905	3,738,001	1,019,720	863,983
Newspapers, magazines and weekly liter-				
ary papers, unbound. ....	17,431	21,027	37,599	38,915
Oils, cocoanut and palm .....	5,669	22,679	81,999	85,240
Rags for the manufacture of paper.....	49,722	106,063	107,846	91,116
Veneers, ivory, sawn only.....	4,369	1,017	19,991	22,552
Articles for the use of the Dominion Gov-				
ernment, &c.....	186,043	185,111	228,129	109,823
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy				
Coffee, green, N.E.S.....	396,915	484,963	12,257	3,547
Paintings, oil or water colour.....	148,176	149,643	.....	.....
Settlers' effects .....	114,603	250,382	86,017	57,139
Tea, black, green and Japan. ....	347,171	347,132	1,412,867	1,651,972
Coin and bullion, except United States				
silver coin.....	1,327,657	1,263,968	.....	.....
All other free goods. ....	28,583	284,724	1,652,180	1,395,440
.....	539,468	612,952	1,088,052	1,570,887
Total. ....	42,047,526	41,348,435	53,685,657	53,137,572

Imports of  
certain  
free goods  
from the  
United  
States.

340. It may be remarked that many articles of import, which are really the produce of South America and the West Indies, are credited to the United States, from which country they are bought at second hand—as coffee, sugar, hides, &c. Out of the total value of imports from the United States, no less than \$16,791,628 represented imports of coal, hides, tobacco and cotton wool, articles, of which, some cannot at present be produced in sufficient quantities in Canada, and others cannot be produced at all, and are, therefore, with the exception of bituminous coal, imported free of duty.

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN  
AND THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS 1891 AND 1892.

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1891.	Value, 1892.	Value, 1891.	Value, 1892.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Asbestos .....	95,120	106,989	374,687	375,956
Coal.....	64,589	53,101	2,572,914	2,790,693
Gold-bearing quartz, nuggets, dust, &c.....			553,976	316,152
Gypsum, crude.....			183,679	193,170
Oils, mineral, coal and kerosene.....			18,436	18,141
Ore, antimony.....		60		
“ copper and fine copper.....	266,950	28,150	173,527	188,453
“ iron.....	140		32,442	36,935
“ manganese.....			16,218	6,106
“ silver.....			238,367	193,441
Phosphates.....	393,250	336,745	22,350	11,857
Stone and marble, unwrought.....	1,025		46,705	50,448
Oysters.....	198	52	152	621
Lobsters, fresh.....		75	179,422	254,619
“ canned.....	696,711	807,814	954,200	680,477
Fish, all kinds.....	1,563,900	1,222,961	2,591,222	2,323,062
Fish oil.....	7,139	26,365	10,690	27,054
Furs and skins of marine animals.....	479,934	948,038	56,115	157,206
Ashes, pot and pearl.....	68,380	61,581	16,717	52,081
Bark, tanning.....			213,455	217,552
Firewood.....			314,591	370,152
Hoop, telegraph, hop and other poles.....		440	142,796	83,141
Logs.....	6,346	1,640	722,845	1,112,690
Lumber.....	7,943,438	6,702,698	8,932,512	8,141,120
Masts and spars.....	102	1,965	22,735	4,544
Shingle and shingle bolts.....		*7,536	401,186	*575,883
Sleepers and railway ties.....	2,992		307,684	259,384
Stave bolts.....			133,308	91,784
Shooks, box and other.....	41,667	42,784	121,105	75,910
Timber, square.....	3,063,761	2,575,191	4,227	5,854
Horses.....	156,254	214,785	1,215,022	1,094,461
Horned cattle.....	8,425,396	7,481,613	26,975	21,327
Swine.....	75		888	579
Sheep.....	344,405	288,145	759,081	1,073,200
Poultry and other animals.....	4,826	3,349	53,510	44,537
Bones.....	7,903	90	46,177	71,654
Butter.....	440,060	877,455	10,054	6,038
Cheese.....	9,481,373	11,593,690	13,485	39,558
Eggs.....	83,589	592,218	1,074,247	494,409
Furs, dressed.....	2,434	6,800	41,638	14,420
“ undressed.....	1,113,531	1,204,004	257,383	318,315
Hides, horns and skins, other than fur.....	13,455	650	472,501	470,718
Honey.....	48	1,185	182	72
Lard.....	1,862	2,001	970	12
Bacon.....	589,599	1,089,060	118	369
Hams.....	36,398	53,939	57	46
Beef.....	740		699	344
Mutton.....	8,066		13,807	12,735
Pork.....	40	194	198	112

\*Shingles only.

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES EXPORTED, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1891.	Value, 1892.	Value, 1891.	Value, 1892.
Meats, canned . . . . .	\$ 267,959	\$ 628,727	\$ 3,155	.....
Meats, all other, N.E.S. . . . .	2,332	6,888	5,637	18,719
Sheep pelts . . . . .			18,591	21,624
Wool . . . . .			245,322	200,125
Bran . . . . .	97,872	86,961	56,444	51,318
Flax . . . . .			181,386	112,360
Apples . . . . .	1,235,247	1,405,527	147,158	27,661
Fruits, all other . . . . .	10,450	34,531	122,805	150,385
Barley . . . . .	75,225	1,223,844	2,849,269	1,354,485
Beans . . . . .		523	493,486	408,520
Oats . . . . .	5,954	1,975,485	931	54,623
Pease, whole and split . . . . .	1,485,348	2,422,088	457,603	483,814
Rye . . . . .	68,444	56,198	95,131	88,207
Wheat . . . . .	969,134	5,726,505	613,690	871,263
Grain, all other . . . . .	1,183	63,775	17,169	124,183
Flour, wheat . . . . .	851,912	1,110,368	55,249	14,448
Oatmeal . . . . .	35,455	381,950	1,900	4,722
Hay . . . . .	150,291	167,604	375,813	598,567
Malt . . . . .			87,084	20
Potatoes . . . . .	1,400	1,810	1,478,092	41,886
Seeds, clover and grass . . . . .	223,093	393,898	55,419	24,374
Straw . . . . .			21,064	14,168
Vegetables . . . . .	1,457	260	92,933	70,064
Agricultural implements . . . . .	100,031	214,091	10,196	4,443
Books, pamphlets, maps, &c. . . . .	18,808	24,420	31,504	38,061
Carriages, carts, waggons, &c. . . . .	4,526	7,187	17,451	15,642
Clothing and wearing apparel . . . . .	10,784	2,491	26,613	20,148
Cordage, rope and twine . . . . .	2,967	2,200	1,366	1,566
Cottons . . . . .	5,595	3,667	79,574	63,027
Extract of hemlock bark . . . . .	175,335	150,714	.....	766
Furs . . . . .	3,100	491	7,935	14,209
Grindstones . . . . .	167	.....	23,624	19,947
Gypsum, or plaster, ground . . . . .			209	546
Sewing machines . . . . .	10,728	6,062	7,931	9,158
Iron and steel, manufactures of . . . . .	61,690	104,074	77,729	65,702
Junk and oakum . . . . .		1,049	31,883	22,941
Leather, sole and upper . . . . .	825,428	949,820	6,240	2,229
“ manufactures of . . . . .	13,556	5,691	17,501	37,502
Lime and cement . . . . .	630	100	154,164	125,031
Musical instruments . . . . .	314,509	295,469	29,284	41,214
Oil cake . . . . .	101,500	88,802	15,547	98,279
Ships sold to other countries . . . . .	22,606	92,5 0	5,257	8,000
Starch . . . . .	223	15,505	13,465	2,259
Stone, wrought, and marble . . . . .		760	20,175	8,814
Household furniture . . . . .	28,024	17,419	107,062	43,118
Doors, sashes and blinds . . . . .	85,620	115,967	293	2,697
Pails, tubs, churns, &c . . . . .	8,129	7,058	1,690	351
Other manufactures of wood . . . . .	285,197	345,026	457,377	524,194
Woollens . . . . .	11,613	7,965	9,161	42,922
Apples, dried . . . . .	7,353	10,692	32,664	491
All other articles of export . . . . .	264,166	449,530	2,854,619	3,091,372
Total . . . . .	43,243,784	54,949,055	34,829,436	31,317,857

341. The imports from the United States are those for consumption in Canada, while the exports thereto contain a large quantity of goods, the produce of Canada, which, while bought by United States merchants, are bought for export only, and not, as the returns would indicate, for consumption in that country. There seems to be no doubt that the Trade and Navigation Returns, from which the figures are taken, unduly exaggerate the exports for home consumption from Canada to the States, but as the net figures can only be arrived at by inference, they are not given.

Imperfect  
returns of  
exports to  
the United  
States.

342. The next table gives the total imports from, and exports of Imports and ex-  
Canada to, the United Kingdom, other British possessions and foreign ports of  
countries, during the year 1892, with the percentage of the total Canada by  
amount in each case:— 1892.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CANADA BY COUNTRIES, 1892.

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS FROM.		EXPORTS TO.	
	Value.	Per-centage.	Value.	Per-centage.
	\$		\$	
United States.. . . .	63,969,037	50 21	38,988,027	34 21
Great Britain.. . . .	41,645,139	32 69	64,906,549	56 95
Germany.. . . .	5,371,382	4 22	942,698	0 83
France.. . . .	2,449,202	1 92	367,539	0 32
British West Indies.. . . .	1,166,008	0 92	1,722,679	1 51
*Other .. . . .	2,619,031	2 06	1,823,880	1 60
+ " British possessions.. . . .	850,437	0 67	331,981	0 29
Japan.. . . .	1,947,170	1 53	26,927	0 02
South America.. . . .	265,931	0 21	749,913	0 66
China.. . . .	1,082,297	0 85	256,324	0 23
+Spanish possessions.. . . .	1,949,945	1 53	249	.. . . .
Belgium.. . . .	516,289	0 40	56,212	0 05
Newfoundland.. . . .	925,056	0 73	1,750,714	1 54
Spain.. . . .	409,436	0 32	93,476	0 08
Holland.. . . .	284,327	0 22	567,879	0 50
Switzerland.. . . .	190,850	0 15	668	.. . . .
Turkey.. . . .	122,143	0 09	.. . . .	.. . . .
Italy.. . . .	455,757	0 36	149,280	0 13
Greece.. . . .	162,183	0 13	.. . . .	.. . . .
Austria.. . . .	170,914	0 13	3,913	.. . . .
Portugal.. . . .	53,253	0 04	102,370	0 09
Norway and Sweden.. . . .	25,421	0 02	257,670	0 23
Australasia.. . . .	264,783	0 21	463,830	0 41
Russia.. . . .	6,025	.. . . .	45,065	0 03
Denmark.. . . .	7,632	.. . . .	5,984	0 01
St. Pierre.. . . .	12,400	0 01	245,611	0 22
Dutch East Indies.. . . .	444,474	0 35	.. . . .	.. . . .
Other countries.. . . .	39,546	0 03	103,937	0 09
Total.. . . .	127,406,068	100 00	113,963,375	100 00

\* Includes Danish, Dutch, French and Spanish West Indies. † Not elsewhere specified.



Trade with Great Britain and the United States. 343. The exports to Great Britain exceeded the imports by \$23,261,410, and were the largest in the history of the Dominion, exceeding those of 1881 (the next largest) by \$11,334,979. The imports from the United States, on the other hand, exceeded the exports thereto by \$24,981,010. The total trade with Great Britain amounted to \$106,551,688, and with the United States, to \$102,957,064, exceeding the trade of the previous year by \$15,193,904 and \$2,172,159 respectively. In proportion to the total trade, that done with Great Britain formed 44·14 per cent, as compared with 41·83 per cent in 1891 and 42·02 per cent in 1890, and that done with the United States formed 42·65 per cent compared with 46·15 per cent in 1891 and 46·18 per cent in 1890. The combined trade with the two countries formed 86·79 per cent, being a smaller proportion than in any of the five preceding years, during which it was 88 per cent.

Proportion to their total trade, of United States trade with Canada. 344. According to the report of the foreign commerce of the United States for 1892, 4·27 per cent of their imports were from British North America, including Newfoundland, and 4·19 per cent of their exports went to the same. These proportions would not agree with Canadian figures, as there is a large discrepancy between the two sets of figures, owing to carelessness in valuation of exports on both sides of the line. Under the regulations recently issued, however, it is probable that United States' returns of exports will in future be very much more nearly correct, as particular provision is made for the collection of returns of exports by rail.

Destinations of exports. 345. The two countries, Great Britain and the United States, absorbed 91·16 per cent of the total exports, as compared with 91·88 per cent in 1891; and of the remainder, 5·47 per cent were sent to the West Indies, Newfoundland and Germany, leaving only 3·37 per cent to be divided among all other countries, which, however, was a larger proportion than in 1891, when it was 2·65 per cent. The improvement in the trade with the British West Indies, noted last year, was not maintained, there having been a decrease in the aggregate trade of \$207,973. The exports to ten countries exceeded the imports from the same, viz.: Great Britain, British West Indies, South America, Newfoundland, Holland, Portugal, Norway and Sweden, Australasia, Russia and St. Pierre.

Value of imports by countries, 1891 and 1892. 346. The next table is a comparative statement by countries of the total imports in 1891 and 1892. This table has been extended, and now gives particulars of the imports from every country where the value was over \$100.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA IN THE YEARS 1891 AND 1892.

COUNTRIES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891.	1892.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
United States.....	59,646,210	63,969,037	4,322,827	
Great Britain.....	42,076,926	41,645,139		431,787
Germany.....	3,813,681	5,371,382	1,557,701	
France.....	2,371,292	2,449,202	77,910	
Spanish West Indies. . . . .	1,651,922	2,602,769	950,847	
Brazil.....	631,133	109,775		521,358
Japan.....	1,251,280	1,947,170	695,890	
British West Indies.....	1,336,090	1,166,008		170,082
China.....	904,913	1,082,297	177,384	
Spanish possessions, all other . . . . .	1,612,086	1,949,945	337,859	
Belgium.....	684,695	516,289		168,406
Newfoundland.....	751,121	925,056	173,935	
Spain.....	482,652	409,436		73,216
Holland.....	386,894	284,327		102,567
Australasia.....	219,065	264,783	45,718	
Austria.....	142,060	170,914	28,854	
British Guiana.....	199,891	391,140	191,249	
Greece.....	158,454	162,183	3,729	
Switzerland.....	263,549	190,850		72,699
Italy.....	291,174	455,757	164,583	
British East Indies . . . . .	56,228	375,272	319,044	
Turkey.....	127,838	122,143		5,695
British Africa.....	78,545	69,581		8,964
St. Pierre.....	139,643	12,400		127,243
Portugal.....	68,671	53,253		15,418
Venezuela.....	125,018	148,450	23,432	
Dutch East Indies.....	327,445	444,474	117,029	
Siam.....	59,133	815		58,318
Norway and Sweden . . . . .	29,325	25,421		3,904
Other British possessions.....		5,222	5,222	
French West Indies.....	8,470	12,493	4,023	
Russia.....	7,825	6,025		1,800
Danish West Indies.....	15,159	1,088		14,071
United States of Colombia.....	8,290	7,676		614
Central American States . . . . .		2,091	2,091	
Denmark.....	2,065	7,632	5,567	
Argentine Republic.....	6,823	15		6,808
Chili.....	18,611	15		18,596
Peru.....	8,800			8,800
Mexico.....	1,060	35,568	34,508	
Dutch West Indies.....		2,681	2,681	
Iceland.....	309	276		23
Hong Kong.....	1,549	9,222	7,673	
French possessions in Africa.....	1,696	218		1,478
Other countries.....	47	578	531	
Total.....	119,967,638	127,406,068	7,438,430	

Increases  
and  
decreases.

347. There was an increase in imports from twenty-four countries and a decrease from twenty-one, the largest increases being \$4,322,827 from the United States and \$1,557,701 from Germany, and the largest decreases being in imports from Great Britain \$431,787, and from Brazil \$521,358. The aggregate increases exceeded the decreases by \$7,438,430. The decrease in imports from St. Pierre is only apparent; in former returns a quantity of fish shipped thence to Halifax and afterwards re-exported, used to be included, but being only a cross entry, it has now been omitted.

Value of  
imports for  
home con-  
sumption,  
by coun-  
tries, 1891  
and 1892.

348. The following is a comparative statement by countries of the value of imports for home consumption in the years 1891 and 1892. The amount imported for home consumption in 1892 has only been exceeded in four years since Confederation, and was larger than in any year since 1883. The largest increase was from Germany, amounting to \$1,779,440. The other principal increases were from Spanish West Indies and other Spanish possessions, Japan, British East Indies, British Guiana and China. The decrease from Great Britain amounted to \$699,091, from the United States to \$548,085, and from Belgium to \$138,416. The value per head of population of goods entered for consumption in 1888 was \$21.95, in 1889, \$23.16, in 1890, \$23.54, in 1891 \$23.40, and in 1892, \$23.88. The amount per head is, however, not nearly so large as it used to be, owing to the large increase in home production and interprovincial trade.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF  
IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION INTO CANADA IN THE  
YEARS 1891 AND 1892.

COUNTRIES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891.	1892.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
United States.....	53,685,657	53,137,572	.....	548,085
Great Britain.....	42,047,526	41,348,435	.....	699,091
Germany.....	3,804,090	5,583,530	1,779,440	.....
France.....	2,312,143	2,402,634	90,491	.....
Spanish West Indies.....	1,969,198	2,941,758	972,560	.....
Japan.....	1,254,329	1,945,808	691,479	.....
British West Indies.....	1,244,185	1,133,982	.....	110,203
China.....	868,982	1,071,049	202,067	.....
Brazil.....	410,838	309,674	.....	101,164
Belgium.....	655,448	517,032	.....	138,416
Newfoundland.....	751,003	753,249	2,246	.....
Spain.....	488,807	396,176	.....	92,631
Holland.....	389,791	278,288	.....	111,503
Spanish possessions, all other....	1,409,543	2,316,699	907,156	.....
Switzerland.....	244,319	192,365	.....	51,954
British Guiana.....	140,629	409,900	269,271	.....
Italy.....	241,809	341,559	99,750	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES, ETC.—*Concluded.*

COUNTRIES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.		Increase.	Decrase.
	1890.	1891.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Greece .. . . .	162,012	157,710		4,302
British Africa .. . . .	78,091	69,581		8,510
Austria .. . . .	144,548	169,236	24,688	
British East Indies .. . . .	51,040	387,758	336,718	
Turkey .. . . .	143,056	118,368		24,688
Portugal .. . . .	70,537	53,109		17,428
Denmark .. . . .	2,210	7,500	5,290	
Australasia .. . . .	169,065	264,783	95,718	
Hong Kong .. . . .	1,549	9,222	7,673	
Siam .. . . .	25,954	815		25,139
Russia .. . . .	1,946	5,634	3,688	
French West Indies .. . . .	8,470	12,493	4,023	
Venezuela .. . . .	125,018	148,450	23,432	
Norway and Sweden .. . . .	34,546	25,119		9,427
St. Pierre .. . . .	23,360	11,807		11,553
Danish West Indies .. . . .	15,334	1,364		13,970
Dutch East Indies .. . . .	324,309	402,325	78,016	
Sandwich Islands .. . . .	5	578	573	
Peru .. . . .	8,800			8,800
Dutch West Indies .. . . .	969	2,690	1,721	
Central American States .. . . .		2,091	2,091	
Mexico .. . . .	769	34,761	33,992	
United States of Colombia .. . . .	8,290	7,676		614
Argentine Republic .. . . .	6,823	15		6,808
Chili .. . . .	18,611	15		18,596
Portuguese possessions in Africa .. . . .	42			42
Other countries .. . . .	1,473	6,133	4,660	
Total .. . . .	113,345,124	116,978,943	3,633,819	

349. The following tables give the value of the imports into Canada for home consumption from the principal countries, in each year since Confederation; and for the purposes of comparison, the years are divided into periods of five, the total for each period being given.

Imports  
for home  
consump-  
tion, by  
countries,  
1868-1892.

STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA FOR HOME CONSUMPTION  
IN THE YEARS 1868 TO 1892, INCLUSIVE.

COUNTRIES.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total for Period of 5 Years.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Great Britain .....	36,663,695	35,764,470	38,595,433	49,286,385	63,089,625	223,399,608
United States .....	26,315,052	25,477,975	24,728,166	29,134,550	35,639,586	141,295,329
France .....	1,365,295	1,335,540	1,394,346	1,265,183	1,827,858	7,188,222
Germany .....	485,943	497,291	469,275	576,332	940,732	2,969,573
Other European countries .....	66,540	153,791	894,319	1,040,477	1,170,182	3,325,309
British West Indies .....	928,907	861,525	892,134	838,536	1,126,840	4,647,942
Other .....	467,646	531,766	2,454,586	2,055,597	1,320,869	6,830,464
Newfoundland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other British possessions .....	938	14,061	18,148	38,822	61,942	133,911
Foreign countries .....	1,579,230	1,523,468	522,248	774,168	562,895	4,902,009
British North American provinces .....	1,634,414	1,242,283	1,268,948	1,937,432	1,968,587	8,051,664
Total .....	*71,985,306	67,402,170	71,237,603	86,947,482	107,709,116	405,281,677
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	
Great Britain .....	68,492,492	63,076,437	60,347,067	40,734,260	39,572,239	272,222,495
United States .....	47,735,678	54,283,072	50,805,820	46,070,033	51,312,669	250,207,272
France .....	2,023,288	2,302,500	1,941,298	1,840,877	1,410,732	9,518,695
Germany .....	1,099,925	956,917	748,423	482,587	370,594	3,658,446
Other European countries .....	1,399,733	1,311,906	1,181,007	1,335,671	954,021	6,182,398
British West Indies .....	964,005	919,517	1,023,148	808,846	640,716	5,416,232
Other .....	1,204,109	1,388,216	1,171,256	750,747	602,093	5,116,421
Newfoundland .....	.....	.....	904,224	774,586	641,642	3,409,350
Other British possessions .....	487,110	233,884	10,556	119,600	148,187	999,337
Foreign countries .....	2,299,267	1,842,822	1,485,858	1,756,011	647,590	8,031,548
British North American provinces .....	1,808,987	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,808,987
Total .....	127,514,594	127,404,169	119,618,657	94,733,218	96,300,483	565,571,121

\* Including \$2,477,646 free goods, of which no details are given.



	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Great Britain .....	37,431,180	30,943,703	34,461,224	43,583,808	50,597,341
United States .....	48,631,739	43,626,027	29,346,948	36,704,112	48,289,052
France .....	1,385,003	1,532,191	1,115,841	1,631,332	2,097,358
Germany .....	399,326	440,909	449,791	934,266	1,480,004
Other European countries .....	964,187	960,351	1,210,101	1,497,550	2,003,895
British West Indies .....	578,405	650,087	1,208,822	1,888,695	1,848,724
Other .....	455,444	602,342	1,736,332	1,926,452	2,174,660
Newfoundland .....	672,665	651,257	590,829	652,304	493,509
Other British possessions .....	156,540	92,492	129,404	342,889	483,942
“ Foreign countries. ....	525,088	679,630	1,533,037	2,450,196	3,180,442
Total .....	91,199,577	80,178,989	71,782,349	91,611,604	112,648,927
Great Britain .....	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
United States .....	52,052,465	43,418,015	41,406,777	40,601,199	44,962,233
France .....	56,032,333	50,492,826	47,151,201	44,858,039	45,107,066
Germany .....	2,316,480	1,769,819	1,973,381	1,975,218	2,073,470
Other European countries .....	1,809,154	1,975,771	2,121,269	2,153,323	3,235,449
British West Indies .....	2,186,137	2,080,170	1,952,312	1,929,326	2,228,436
Other .....	2,477,575	1,964,734	1,442,324	1,443,102	719,152
Newfoundland .....	1,891,685	1,642,178	1,720,450	1,701,370	1,223,030
Other British possessions .....	765,935	780,670	351,105	384,321	354,342
“ Foreign countries. ....	507,871	638,610	631,468	557,978	774,987
Total .....	3,097,384	3,417,321	3,997,532	3,996,618	4,961,263
Great Britain .....	123,137,019	108,180,644	102,710,019	99,602,694	105,639,428
United States .....	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
France .....	39,298,721	42,317,389	43,390,241	42,047,526	41,348,435
Germany .....	48,481,848	50,537,440	52,291,973	53,685,657	53,137,572
Other European countries .....	2,244,784	2,228,680	2,615,602	2,312,143	2,402,634
British West Indies .....	3,364,563	3,692,570	3,778,993	3,804,090	5,583,530
Other .....	1,814,549	2,245,026	2,585,146	2,579,029	2,262,096
Newfoundland .....	818,393	1,073,841	1,217,467	1,244,185	1,133,982
Other British possessions .....	2,450,270	2,228,113	1,895,331	1,993,971	2,958,305
“ Foreign countries. ....	421,599	488,161	469,711	751,003	753,249
Total .....	523,957	661,935	713,046	440,374	1,146,466
Great Britain .....	3,428,416	4,200,289	3,898,074	4,487,146	6,252,674
United States .....	102,847,100	109,673,447	112,765,584	113,345,124	116,978,943
France .....					
Germany .....					
Other European countries .....					
British West Indies .....					
Other .....					
Newfoundland .....					
Other British possessions .....					
“ Foreign countries. ....					
Total .....					
Great Britain .....					
United States .....					
France .....					
Germany .....					
Other European countries .....					
British West Indies .....					
Other .....					
Newfoundland .....					
Other British possessions .....					
“ Foreign countries. ....					
Total .....					

Value of  
imports  
highest  
during  
1873-1877.

350. Out of the five periods into which the foregoing table is divided, it will be seen that the aggregate value of imports was largest in the period 1873 to 1877. Trade was very flourishing all over the world at the commencement of that period, and prices ruled high; the home production was very limited, and interprovincial trade scarcely had any existence.

Proportions of  
imports  
from principal  
countries.

351. The following table shows the proportions of imports from the principal countries to the total aggregate value of each of the same periods:—

PROPORTION TO TOTAL VALUE, OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA, ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION, FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, FOR QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS BETWEEN 1868 AND 1892.

COUNTRIES.	1868 to 1872, inclusive.	1873 to 1877, inclusive.	1878 to 1882, inclusive.	1883 to 1887, inclusive.	1888 to 1892, inclusive.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Great Britain. . . . .	55·46	48·13	44·03	41·25	37·51
United States. . . . .	35·08	44·24	46·18	45·18	46·46
France. . . . .	1·78	1·68	1·74	1·87	2·12
Germany. . . . .	0·74	0·65	0·83	2·09	3·64
Other European countries. . . . .	0·83	1·09	1·48	1·92	2·07
British West Indies. . . . .	1·15	0·78	1·38	1·49	0·99
Other " . . . . .	1·70	0·91	1·54	1·52	2·06
Newfoundland. . . . .		0·92	0·68	0·49	0·52
Other British possessions. . . . .	0·03	0·18	0·27	0·58	0·63
" Foreign countries. . . . .	1·23	1·42	1·87	3·61	4·00
B. N. A. provinces. . . . .	2·00				
Total. . . . .	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Fluctuations in  
trade with  
certain  
countries.

352. Imports for home consumption from Great Britain have, it appears, steadily declined, while those from the United States increased in the earlier periods, and for the last three remained about the same. The imports from Germany have been steadily increasing, as well as those from France and other European countries. Imports from British West Indies have fluctuated considerably, and were not as high during the last as they were in the first period.

353. A comparative statement of exports from Canada in the years 1891 and 1892 will be found below :—

Value of  
exports  
1891 and  
1892.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF EXPORTS FROM  
CANADA, 1891 AND 1892.

COUNTRIES.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891.	1892.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
United States.....	41,138,695	38,988,027		2,150,668
Great Britain.....	49,280,858	64,906,549	15,625,691	
Germany.....	532,142	942,698	410,556	
France.....	253,734	367,539	113,805	
British West Indies.....	1,760,570	1,722,679		37,891
*Other West Indies.....	1,342,848	1,823,880	481,032	
†Other British possessions.....	259,429	331,981	72,552	
Japan.....	20,594	26,927	6,333	
South America.....	820,407	749,913		70,494
China.....	58,197	256,324	198,127	
Belgium.....	72,672	56,212		16,460
Newfoundland.....	1,467,908	1,750,714	282,806	
Spain.....	67,110	93,476	26,366	
Holland.....	14,741	567,879	553,138	
Sandwich Islands.....	51,609	17,194		34,415
Italy.....	90,999	149,280	58,281	
Austria.....	1,508	3,913	2,405	
Portugal.....	120,611	102,370		18,241
Norway and Sweden.....	183,972	257,670	73,698	
Australasia.....	589,100	463,830		125,270
Russia.....	2,941	45,065	42,124	
Denmark.....	1,495	5,984	4,489	
St. Pierre.....	186,619	245,611	58,992	
Other countries.....	98,537	87,660		10,877
Total.....	98,417,296	113,963,375	15,546,079	

\* Includes Danish, Dutch, French and Spanish West Indies. † Not elsewhere specified.

354. There was an increase in value of exports to sixteen countries, the largest increase being in exports to the United Kingdom, the value of which showed an increase of nearly sixteen million dollars, the other principal increases being to Holland, West Indies, other than British, Germany and Newfoundland. The principal decreases were in exports to United States, Australasia and South America.

Increases  
and de-  
creases.

355. The value of exports, the produce of Canada, during the years 1868-1892, which are divided into periods similar to those in the preceding table of imports, is given below.

Value of  
exports of  
Canadian  
produce to  
principal  
countries,  
1868 1892.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, AND THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED, DURING THE YEARS 1868 TO 1892, INCLUSIVE.

COUNTRIES.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total for Period of Five Years.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Great Britain .....	17,905,808	20,485,838	21,100,987	21,579,427	25,223,785	106,355,845
United States .....	15,349,368	26,718,207	31,734,710	29,320,937	32,844,174	143,967,596
France .....	96,672	133,907	278,420	76,376	102,242	687,617
Germany .....	44,943	61,486	15,535	16,235	36,232	174,431
Other European countries .....	433,923	266,532	376,134	419,200	423,951	1,919,740
British West Indies .....	1,663,166	1,546,590	1,529,249	2,104,062	2,319,702	9,162,769
Other " .....	1,277,690	1,197,720	1,476,786	1,744,586	1,978,656	7,675,438
Newfoundland .....	1,003,394	970,558	1,092,239	1,069,601	1,176,446	5,312,238
Other British possessions .....	347,914	413,917	579,554	438,800	659,012	2,439,197
" Foreign countries .....	381,821	606,017	799,976	860,800	1,066,883	3,715,497
Total .....	48,504,899	52,400,772	59,043,590	57,630,024	65,831,083	283,410,368
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	
Great Britain .....	31,431,177	35,830,830	34,173,687	36,398,584	35,491,671	173,325,949
United States .....	36,708,068	33,132,934	27,928,197	28,061,155	24,326,332	150,157,286
France .....	31,907	267,212	212,767	552,723	319,330	1,883,939
Germany .....	76,553	65,511	90,203	125,768	22,468	380,503
Other European countries .....	424,524	597,433	437,679	629,160	925,161	2,983,957
British West Indies .....	1,939,733	1,938,933	2,254,752	2,133,849	2,171,156	10,458,423
Other " .....	1,971,936	1,685,058	1,471,566	1,523,664	1,509,460	8,161,684
Newfoundland .....	1,762,248	1,411,278	1,693,342	1,630,910	1,915,262	8,473,040
Other British possessions .....	637,149	277,244	264,313	357,287	422,522	1,938,515
" Foreign countries .....	1,554,130	1,545,564	1,183,317	1,038,337	927,184	6,248,532
Total .....	76,538,025	76,741,997	69,709,823	72,491,437	68,030,546	363,511,828

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Great Britain .....	35,801,110	29,393,424	35,208,031	42,037,219	39,816,813
United States .....	24,381,009	25,492,029	29,506,211	34,038,431	45,782,584
France .....	341,891	454,487	694,228	662,711	825,553
Germany .....	111,317	107,069	75,982	77,408	153,294
Other European countries .....	552,151	416,739	987,428	842,341	989,276
British West Indies .....	1,926,253	1,943,550	1,888,726	1,770,632	1,677,972
Other .....	1,356,744	1,522,587	1,602,162	1,328,850	1,286,400
Newfoundland .....	1,853,729	1,483,727	1,356,388	1,191,373	1,648,000
Other British possessions .....	622,811	623,802	504,226	457,409	698,369
“ Foreign countries .....	982,785	993,611	1,016,315	938,327	1,260,339
Total .....	67,989,800	62,431,025	72,899,697	83,944,701	94,137,650
Great Britain .....	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
United States .....	39,672,104	37,410,870	36,479,051	36,694,263	38,714,331
France .....	39,379,188	34,332,641	35,566,810	34,284,490	35,269,922
Germany .....	615,139	388,162	303,309	527,714	337,323
Other European countries .....	127,095	183,326	257,588	247,861	417,950
British West Indies .....	844,712	995,245	615,372	494,742	631,475
Other .....	1,771,985	1,700,567	1,526,358	1,247,240	1,165,268
Newfoundland .....	1,289,708	1,397,998	987,307	854,391	840,291
Other British possessions .....	1,694,475	1,206,162	1,198,933	1,508,553	1,605,215
“ Foreign countries .....	870,128	914,452	704,537	507,010	527,370
Total .....	1,437,927	1,243,675	1,492,470	1,390,440	1,451,794
Total .....	87,702,431	79,833,098	79,131,735	77,756,704	80,960,909
Great Britain .....	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
United States .....	33,648,284	33,504,281	41,499,149	43,243,784	54,949,055
France .....	40,407,483	39,519,940	36,213,279	37,872,758	34,972,517
Germany .....	382,651	333,374	277,827	248,854	362,253
Other European countries .....	192,773	142,749	461,011	514,110	824,313
British West Indies .....	386,003	424,074	792,684	556,854	1,225,434
Other .....	1,465,423	1,601,543	1,400,668	1,742,878	1,643,557
Newfoundland .....	1,098,389	1,040,367	1,216,019	1,283,622	1,695,278
Other British possessions .....	1,422,802	1,147,681	982,154	1,312,621	1,533,607
“ Foreign countries .....	683,582	957,014	725,352	776,941	3,980,809
Total .....	1,694,682	1,601,433	1,629,443	1,187,665	1,355,958
Total .....	81,382,072	80,272,456	85,257,586	88,801,066	99,338,913
Total .....					435,052,093



356. Though the annual value of the exports has necessarily varied from time to time, it will be seen that there has been a steady increase in the aggregate value at the end of each period, the aggregate of the period ended 1892 showing an increase over that ended in 1872 of 53 per cent.

357. The proportions of the aggregate value of exports to principal countries, to the total exports, during each period of five years, are given below.

PROPORTIONS TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF CANADA TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, FOR QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS BETWEEN 1868 AND 1892.

COUNTRIES.	1868 to 1872, inclusive.	1873 to 1877, inclusive.	1878 to 1882, inclusive.	1883 to 1887, inclusive.	1888 to 1892, inclusive.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Great Britain.....	37·53	47·68	47·96	46·62	47·54
United States.....	51·50	41·31	41·76	44·11	43·44
France.....	0·24	0·38	0·78	0·54	0·37
Germany.....	0·06	0·10	0·14	0·30	0·49
Other European countries....	0·68	0·82	0·99	0·88	0·78
British West Indies.....	3·23	2·88	2·41	1·83	1·82
Other “.....	2·71	2·25	1·86	1·33	1·46
Newfoundland.....	1·88	2·33	1·98	1·79	1·47
Other British possessions....	0·86	0·53	0·76	0·87	0·91
“ Foreign countries.....	1·31	1·72	1·36	1·73	1·72
Total.....	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

358. The bulk of the exports has always gone to Great Britain and the United States, and from the foregoing figures it will be found that while the exports to Great Britain have increased 26 per cent, those to the United States have decreased 16 per cent. The proportion of the exports going to Great Britain and the United States to the total exports is increasing, as while during the first two periods, it remained about the same, viz., 89 per cent, in the third period it was 89·72 per cent, and in the last two periods, 90·73 per cent and 90·98 per cent respectively. The export trade with British West Indies has steadily declined during the whole period of 25 years, while the proportions of the export trade with other parts of the world have not varied very much.

359. The following table gives the imports and exports of the United Kingdom and her possessions for the year 1891, together with

the amount per head in each case. The figures have all been taken from official sources and the calculations made in this office.

British Possessions.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1891.

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Value per Head.	Exports.	Value per Head.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
United Kingdom.....	2,119,147,484	55 61	1,504,353,427	39 47
India.....	409,531,109	1 85	542,461,408	2 45
Straits Settlement.....	105,396,748	205 49	97,965,913	191 00
Ceylon.....	23,646,306	7 86	20,865,741	6 94
Mauritius.....	12,469,617	33 65	11,830,088	31 92
Natal.....	17,751,137	32 64	7,095,999	13 05
Cape of Good Hope.....	41,769,510	26 70	54,170,983	35 47
St. Helena.....	133,259	32 37	15,213	3 70
Lagos.....	3,164,267	36 96	3,492,529	40 80
Gold Coast.....	3,240,134	2 16	3,330,284	2 22
Sierra Leone.....	2,206,439	29 48	2,324,593	31 06
Gambia.....	837,641	58 72	876,253	61 42
Canada.....	119,967,638	24 77	98,417,296	20 32
Newfoundland.....	6,964,866	35 19	7,540,452	38 10
Bermudas.....	1,586,416	104 90	631,707	41 77
Honduras.....	1,325,461	42 12	1,365,202	43 38
British Guiana.....	8,311,147	30 63	12,325,096	45 47
Bahamas.....	927,927	19 51	622,982	13 10
Turk's Island.....	130,874	27 59	129,293	27 25
Jamaica.....	8,564,798	13 39	8,380,867	13 11
Windward Islands.....	7,728,105	22 83	6,572,155	19 41
Leeward ".....	2,040,529	16 06	2,068,960	15 81
Trinidad.....	10,204,412	51 01	10,019,304	50 09
New South Wales.....	123,532,531	109 11	126,260,897	111 51
Victoria.....	105,663,159	92 65	77,899,482	68 31
South Australia.....	48,455,176	151 22	51,158,638	159 66
Western ".....	6,229,786	125 14	3,890,735	78 15
Queensland.....	24,717,819	62 78	40,419,549	102 66
Tasmania.....	9,986,225	68 08	7,011,980	47 81
New Zealand.....	31,652,065	50 51	46,556,460	74 29
Fiji.....	1,260,788	10 05	2,308,425	18 41
Falkland Islands.....	330,091	184 51	636,327	355 69
Labuan.....	265,413	45 34	193,528	33 06
Total.....	3,259,138,877	11 74	2,753,131,772	9 92

360. With the exception of the United Kingdom, India and New South Wales, the aggregate trade of Canada is larger than that of any other British colony, though, with the exception of the Straits Settlement and the Falkland Isles, in proportion to population, the external trade of the Australasian colonies is far in advance of that of any other British possession. This large proportion per head would, how-

Trade of Canada compared with that of other countries.

ever, be much reduced if federation of the colonies should take place, as in that case the intercolonial trade, which at presents forms nearly 50 per cent of their total external trade, would no longer be reckoned. The value of diamonds exported through the post office is now included in the exports of the Cape of Good Hope.

Value of  
total trade  
of British  
Posses-  
sions.

361. The value of the total trade of the United Kingdom and her possessions in 1891 was \$6,012,270,649, as compared with \$5,986,735,269 in 1890, being an increase of \$25,535,380; in 1890 there was an increase over 1889 of \$131,671,866, in 1889 over 1888 of \$414,175,398, and in 1888 an increase over 1887 of \$318,150,278. The total imports exceeded the total exports by \$506,007,105; the excess of imports into the United Kingdom amounted to \$614,794,057, showing that, exclusive of that country, there was an excess of exports of \$108,786,952.

Excess of  
imports  
and ex-  
ports in  
British  
Posses-  
sions.

362. The following is a list of British possessions in which imports and exports were respectively in excess in 1891:—

*Imports exceeded Exports in*

United Kingdom.	Bahamas.
Straits Settlements.	Turk's Island.
Labuan.	Jamaica.
Ceylon.	Windward Islands.
Mauritius.	Trinidad.
Natal.	Leeward Islands.
St. Helena.	Victoria.
Canada.	Western Australia.
Bermudas.	Tasmania.

*Exports exceeded Imports in*

India.	British Guiana.
Cape of Good Hope.	New South Wales.
Lagos.	South Australia.
Gold Coast.	Queensland.
Sierra Leone.	New Zealand.
Gambia.	Fiji.
Newfoundland.	Falkland Islands.
Honduras.	

Imports  
and ex-  
ports of  
principal  
foreign  
countries.

363. The total value, and the value per head, of the imports and exports of some of the principal foreign countries, in the latest available years, are given in the following table. The figures have been taken from the most reliable sources, and the calculations made in this office:—

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Imports (Home Con- sumption).	Amount per Head.	Exports (Domestic).	Amount per Head.
		\$	£ cts.	\$	£ cts.
Europe—					
Russian Empire.....	1889	210,225,400	1 93	372,786,666	3 42
Norway.....	1889	49,975,800	24 99	34,042,333	17 02
*Sweden.....	1889	100,676,733	21 08	81,541,000	17 08
Denmark.....	1889	72,542,533	33 39	46,856,267	21 57
German Empire.....	1889	977,007,666	20 85	770,563,666	16 45
Netherlands.....	1889	503,617,266	110 72	437,547,400	96 19
Belgium.....	1889	302,974,333	49 71	283,926,200	46 59
France.....	1889	840,339,266	21 99	721,045,333	18 87
Portugal.....	1889	57,275,800	12 16	27,735,133	5 89
*Spain.....	1889	166,006,866	9 46	172,012,333	9 80
Italy.....	1889	270,810,533	7 18	185,059,866	5 98
Austro-Hungarian Empire.	1889	238,938,733	5 78	310,726,933	7 52
*Roumania.....	1889	71,627,600	13 02	53,372,733	9 74
Greece.....	1889	25,822,533	11 80	20,975,866	9 59
Turkey.....	1889	85,220,141	3 89	59,333,840	2 71
Servia.....	1889	6,782,853	3 23	7,604,823	3 62
Switzerland.....	1889	185,755,800	63 32	138,388,450	47 18
Asia—					
China.....	1889	127,599,133	0 33	111,563,466	0 29
Japan.....	1889	49,216,600	1 23	51,649,933	1 29
Africa—					
Egypt.....	1889	35,594,800	5 23	60,594,866	8 90
America—					
Chili.....	1889	65,992,000	24 30	66,877,733	24 63
Uruguay.....	1889	37,337,066	57 59	26,314,066	40 58
Argentine Republic.....	1889	160,181,466	45 76	119,539,933	34 15
*Mexico.....	1889	40,583,133	3 53	60,993,933	5 31
United States.....	1891	844,916,196	13 50	872,270,283	13 93
Brazil.....	1888	143,549,450	10 25	116,925,600	8 35
Peru.....	1887	7,013,410	2 67	7,186,552	2 74

\* Total imports and exports.

364. In proportion to population, the largest trade among foreign countries is done by the Netherlands, the amount per head being considerably larger than that of any other country, the countries next in order being Switzerland, Uruguay, Belgium and the Argentine Republic; but with the exception of the Netherlands, the *per capita* value of the trade in the Australasian colonies is higher than elsewhere. In this connection, however, the remarks in paragraph 360 *ante* must not be overlooked. Exports exceeded imports in the United States, Russia, Spain, Austro-Hungary, Servia, Egypt, Chili, Japan, Mexico and Peru.

Value of  
trade per  
head in  
various  
countries.

365. The total trade of the United Kingdom is the largest in the world, Germany and France taking second and third places; and the

Aggregate  
trade of  
principal  
countries.

following is the order in which the principal countries, doing the largest trade, stand, with the amount of that trade in each case, according to the latest available figures :—

United Kingdom, 1891.....	\$3,623,500,900
Germany, 1890.....	2,695,848,000
France, 1890.....	2,003,509,000
United States, 1892 .....	1,857,680,000
Netherlands, 1890 .....	968,175,000
India, 1891.....	951,992,517
Italy, 1890. ....	355,080,000

Trade of  
United  
States  
with  
British  
Posses-  
sions.

366. The United Kingdom takes the largest share of the exports of the United States : in 1860 the proportion was 52·50 per cent, and in 1892 48·63 per cent ; in the latter year 6·83 per cent went to other British possessions, making a total export to British possessions of 55·46 per cent. In return for this, however, the States only imported 18·89 per cent from the United Kingdom in 1892, as compared with 39·17 per cent in 1860, and 9·93 per cent from other British possessions, as compared with 10·84 per cent in 1860 ; so that the imports from British possessions into the United States have decreased 42 per cent since 1860, while the proportion of exports remained about the same until 1892, when there was a marked decrease.

Imports  
into Bri-  
tish Pos-  
sessions,  
1890.

367. The imports into British possessions during 1890 amounted to \$1,147,744,477, of which \$599,062,025 came from the United Kingdom, and \$548,682,446 from other countries ; corresponding figures for 1891 were \$1,139,990,873, of which \$602,878,393 were imports from the United Kingdom, and \$537,112,480 from other countries, showing an increase from the United Kingdom of \$3,816,368, but a decrease from other countries of \$11,569,966, and a total decrease of \$7,753,604. The proportion of the amount imported from Great Britain to the total imports in 1891, was slightly higher than in 1890, being 52·88 per cent as compared with 52·20 per cent, but was not so high as in 1889 and 1888 when it was 53·89 per cent and 53·06 per cent respectively. The excess of imports from Great Britain over imports from other countries has been as follows in the years named, viz. : in 1884, \$72,371,510 ; in 1885, \$74,073,065 ; in 1886, \$36,833,675 ; in 1887, \$29,403,770 ; in 1888, \$63,985,639 ; in 1889, \$86,437,701 ; in 1890, \$50,379,579, and in 1891, \$65,765,913, showing somewhat of an increase as compared with the preceding year.

Propor-  
tion of  
imports  
from Bri-  
tish Pos-  
sessions  
into Great

368. The proportion of imports from British possessions to the total imports into the United Kingdom has remained much about the same, and with but slight variations, as shown by the following figures :—



PROPORTION OF IMPORTS FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS TO TOTAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1871.....	22·03	per cent.
1875.....	22·57	"
1880.....	22·50	"
1884.....	24·46	"
1885.....	22·75	"
1886.....	23·40	"
1887.....	23·13	"
1888.....	22·42	"
1889.....	22·74	"
1890.....	23·77	"
1891.....	22·84	"

Britain, to  
total im-  
ports.

369. The proportion of exports to Great Britain to the total colonial exports has, however, steadily decreased during the same period. In 1891 there was a further decrease, the proportion being decidedly lower than in the preceding year.

Similar  
proportion  
of exports.

PROPORTION OF EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE TOTAL EXPORTS FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

1871.....	50·45	per cent.
1875.....	49·47	"
1880.....	46·46	"
1884.....	43·33	"
1885.....	42·84	"
1886.....	41·54	"
1887.....	41·80	"
1888.....	43·14	"
1889.....	42·04	"
1890.....	41·26	"
1891.....	39·05	"

370. In 1890 the exports from Great Britain to foreign countries were \$1,050,107,915, and to British possessions \$454,245,512, the proportion showing a marked increase over that of the preceding year, as the following figures show :—

PROPORTION OF EXPORTS TO BRITISH POSSESSIONS TO TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1871.....	19·59	per cent.
1875.....	27·22	"
1880.....	28·46	"
1884.....	29·83	"
1885.....	31·47	"
1886.....	30·55	"
1887.....	29·22	"
1888.....	30·69	"
1889.....	28·73	"
1890.....	28·80	"
1891.....	30·20	"

Proportion of  
exports to  
British  
Possessions to  
total ex-  
ports of  
United  
Kingdom.

371. The total foreign trade of British possessions has increased very largely since 1871; and, as will be seen from the figures below, the trade with foreign countries has increased in a greater ratio than that with the United Kingdom, which has been steadily decreasing. There was an increase, however, of 3·62 per cent in the

Proportion of  
trade with  
the United  
Kingdom  
to total  
trade of

British Possessions.

proportion in 1888, which was maintained in 1889, but which fell off over 1 per cent in 1890, and still further declined in 1891.

PROPORTION OF THE TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

1871 .....	51.41 per cent.
1875 .....	52.33 "
1880 .....	49.36 "
1884 .....	46.72 "
1885 .....	48.44 "
1886 .....	45.31 "
1887 .....	44.14 "
1888 .....	47.76 "
1889 .....	47.71 "
1890 .....	46.51 "
1891 .....	45.65 "

Distribution of trade of United Kingdom, 1840-1892.

372. The following table, taken—with the exception of the figures for 1890 and 1891, which have been added in this office—from Mulhall's "Fifty Years of National Progress," p. 30, shows the distribution of the trade of the United Kingdom at various dates, and shows also that the trade with India and the colonies has increased in a much greater degree than that with foreign countries:—

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1840-1891.

TRADE WITH	MILLIONS £.						PERCENTAGE.					
	1840.	1860.	1875.	1885.	1890.	1891.	1840.	1860.	1875.	1885.	1890.	1891.
Colonies.....	34	89	161	170	190	192	30	24	24	27	25	26
United States.	23	68	95	118	143	145	20	18	15	18	19	19
France.....	6	31	74	59	69	68	6	8	11	9	9	9
Germany.....	5	34	56	50	56	56	5	9	8	8	8	7
Various .....	45	153	270	245	291	283	39	41	42	39	39	39
Total ....	113	375	656	642	749	744	100	100	100	100	100	100

Exports of goods, not the produce of Canada.

373. The total value of goods, not the produce of Canada, exported during 1892, was \$13,121,791, of which amount \$9,613,940 worth were exported *via* the St. Lawrence and \$635,969 went in bond to other countries through the United States, from Ontario and Quebec. Of the remainder, \$471,420 worth were exported from Nova Scotia and \$1,223,291 from New Brunswick, the latter amount consisting almost entirely of products of the forest, principally spruce, cut in Maine and shipped from New Brunswick ports to the United States.

Imports into Ontario and Quebec by United

374. The value of foreign goods imported into Ontario and Quebec in bond through the United States, in 1892, amounted to \$14,773,653; of foreign goods purchased in United States markets to \$2,855,013; and of goods the produce of the United States to \$49,459,540. The

value of goods imported into the two provinces *via* the St. Lawrence was \$30,961,263. It is to be regretted that the official returns do not give similar information concerning any other provinces.

375. The following is a statement of the quantity and value of the various articles remaining in the bonded warehouses on the 30th June, 1891 and 1892 :—

STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF ARTICLES  
REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE ON 30TH JUNE, 1891 AND 1892.

Articles  
and St.  
Law-  
rence.  
Articles  
remaining  
in ware-  
house on  
30th June  
1891 and  
1892.

ARTICLES.	REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE, 30TH JUNE.			
	1891.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
DUTIABLE GOODS.		\$		\$
Breadstuffs—				
Indian corn.... Bush.	131,946	71,344	106,102	56,963
Oats..... “	11,323	4,060	6,986	2,427
Wheat..... “	230,268	228,539	179,306	173,720
Indian meal.... Brls.	515	1,379	692	1,699
Flour of wheat..... “	618	2,897	1,239	5,395
Coal, bituminous..... Tons.	81,474	213,517	65,092	158,833
Machinery..... \$		159,306		124,618
Spirits and Wines—				
Brandy..... Galls.	173,452	297,178	188,761	320,197
Gin, all kinds..... “	212,823	85,189	219,969	90,948
Rum..... “	31,665	18,376	57,997	31,169
Whiskey..... “	87,526	99,154	92,973	108,039
Wines, all kinds, except sparkling.... “	373,505	300,126	357,854	298,428
Wines, sparkling..... Doz.	12,877	107,678	9,977	71,837
Sugar and Molasses—				
Sugar imported direct—				
Above No. 14 D.S..... Lbs.	243,721	7,143	68,443	1,535
Not above No. 14 D.S..... “	133,868	5,809		
Melado, &c., for refining purposes.... “	55,582,599	1,353,306	7,177,398	186,428
Sugar not imported direct—				
Above No. 14 D.S..... “	12,345	480		
Not above No. 14 D.S..... “			48,477	1,484
Sugar, direct or not—				
Syrups, cane juice, &c..... “	220,833	4,972		
Molasses imported direct..... Galls.	883,038	212,435		
“ not imported direct..... “	108,003	21,399		
Tobacco, manufactured—				
Cigars..... Lbs.	8,809	10,837	12,711	17,185
Cigarettes..... “	208	487	202	569
Tobacco, manufactured, all other..... “			6,965	921
Swine slaughtered in bond for exportation..... “	148,982	7,344	191,520	9,839
All other articles..... \$		1,636,900		2,039,348
Grand total.....		4,849,855		3,701,582

Duty  
accrued.

376. The accrued duty payable on the above goods in 1891 amounted to \$2,983,614, and in 1892 to \$2,199,871. The decrease of value in 1892 will be seen to be due to the absence of sugar in any quantity, owing to the abolition of the duty.

Value of  
imports  
and ex-  
ports at  
each port  
in the  
Dominion,  
1892.

377. The following table gives the value of the imports and exports and the amount of duty collected at each port of entry in the Dominion during the year 1892 :—

### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1892.

PORTS.	1892.		
	VALUE.		Duty.
	Exports.	Imports.	
ONTARIO.	\$	\$	\$
Amherstburg. ....	200,432	118,381	13,173
Belleville. ....	732,614	260,649	57,103
Berlin. ....	120,889	462,615	59,176
Bowmanville (Darlington) . . . . .	212,078	41,062	4,920
Brantford. ....	338,640	777,049	112,438
Brockville. ....	374,194	625,623	93,539
Chatham. ....	596,252	197,332	36,743
Clifton. ....	1,729,069	1,248,509	209,774
Cobourg. ....	311,615	170,325	13,937
Collingwood. ....	619,037	112,566	14,361
Cornwall. ....	30,373	645,043	19,380
Deseronto. ....	570,010	72,568	10,871
Dover. ....	171,056	52,994	8,791
Fort Erie. ....	1,349,425	990,684	181,094
Galt. ....	140,221	313,190	40,555
Gananoque. ....	35,500	155,180	28,869
Goderich. ....	399,375	219,735	20,025
Guelph. ....	473,442	740,898	73,637
Hamilton. ....	625,135	4,944,897	772,159
Hope. ....	538,234	282,170	21,292
Kingston. ....	682,874	947,447	134,389
Lindsay. ....	460,520	68,895	14,206
London. ....	604,989	2,507,179	518,284
Morrisburg. ....	169,334	37,366	5,060
Napanee. ....	104,350	76,545	9,364
Niagara. ....	7,937	19,220	2,966
Oshawa. ....	129,211	107,397	18,415
Ottawa. ....	3,741,201	1,942,051	364,996
Owen Sound. ....	357,904	86,646	10,699
Paris. ....	49,854	169,130	14,647
Peterboro'. ....	353,743	538,354	85,304
Pictou. ....	304,591	76,807	12,799
Prescott. ....	1,254,603	494,687	59,821
Port Arthur. ....	2,338,374	525,280	114,127

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1892—*Continued.*

PORTS.	1892.		
	VALUE.		Duty.
	Exports.	Imports.	
ONTARIO— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$	\$	\$
St. Catharines.....	290,429	747,554	81,731
St. Thomas.....	129,149	476,221	113,275
Sarnia.....	421,744	626,765	94,949
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1,210,262	233,995	51,464
Stratford.....	743,332	604,884	60,378
Toronto.....	3,549,035	20,996,391	4,354,190
Trenton.....	415,876	45,845	8,523
Wallaceburg.....	306,009	20,943	4,263
Whitby.....	105,099	66,769	5,387
Windsor.....	786,833	1,474,228	274,794
Woodstock.....	1,517,744	559,820	79,801
Simcoe.....	104,214	60,402	10,118
Total.....	29,706,802	45,962,291	8,295,787
Estimated amount short returned at inland ports.....	2,891,590		
Total.....	32,598,392	45,962,291	8,295,787
QUEBEC.			
Coaticook.....	1,626,941	170,114	17,917
Cookshire.....	328,750	36,685	6,794
Gaspé.....	179,823	24,678	2,358
Hemmingford.....	81,279	25,481	2,030
Montreal.....	42,918,109	49,666,238	6,628,863
New Carlisle.....	341,269	43,090	6,244
Percé.....	139,412	25,161	1,299
Potton.....	83,197	6,351	1,083
Quebec.....	4,955,563	2,974,173	709,310
Rimouski.....	110,752	9,557	433
St. Armand.....	346,526	32,650	7,187
St. Hyacinthe.....	116,253	364,521	18,477
St. John's.....	749,395	1,428,078	46,399
Sherbrooke.....	567,950	821,883	81,034
Sorel.....	177,355	52,447	6,625
Stanstead.....	266,626	268,308	28,746
Sutton.....	404,024	192,180	6,024
Three Rivers.....	532,500	107,202	21,151
Total.....	53,872,741	56,239,869	7,591,974
Estimated amount short returned at inland ports.....	456,623		
Total.....	54,329,364	56,239,869	7,591,974



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1892—*Continued.*

PORTS.	1892.		
	VALUE.		Duty.
	Exports.	Imports.	
NOVA SCOTIA.	\$	\$	\$
Amherst.....	221,590	122,722	32,181
Annapolis.....	99,719	42,740	7,021
Antigonish.....	19,753	43,775	10,020
Arichat.....	38,879	9,769	2,531
Baddeck.....	46,952	6,622	2,386
Barrington.....	20,928	5,528	881
Bridgetown.....	2,831	9,763	1,944
Canso.....	37,347	17,802	3,904
Digby.....	106,271	35,527	4,313
Halifax.....	6,782,421	7,522,797	882,374
Kentville (Cornwallis)...	198,655	112,427	27,078
Liverpool.....	76,064	37,971	6,830
Lockeport.....	144,772	26,654	2,192
Lunenburg.....	921,026	151,784	10,398
Margaretsville.....	3,030	2,557	572
North Sydney.....	105,411	89,300	20,402
Parrsboro'.....	292,687	15,130	2,524
Pictou.....	114,332	438,484	86,100
Port Hawkesbury.....	102,203	15,083	3,105
Port Hood.....	9,640	1,131	190
Port Medway.....	31,199	1,364	128
Shelburne.....	16,666	14,564	2,729
Sydney.....	233,928	40,371	9,542
Truro.....	27,830	241,821	66,210
Weymouth.....	134,278	45,050	7,348
Windsor.....	295,043	178,714	17,828
Yarmouth.....	899,054	559,109	82,888
Total.....	10,982,509	9,788,609	1,293,615
NEW BRUNSWICK.			
Bathurst.....	198,320	24,503	3,246
Chatham.....	756,054	81,392	14,491
Dalhousie.....	311,430	19,781	8,838
Dorchester.....	62,302	8,242	1,148
Fredericton.....	149,759	272,622	32,174
Moncton.....	396,364	701,674	37,888
Newcastle.....	391,420	39,411	13,453
Sackville.....	117,564	26,260	4,632
St. Andrew's.....	181,020	47,525	9,753
St. John.....	3,464,424	3,403,157	813,297
St. Stephen.....	40,694	715,667	49,741
Woodstock.....	113,705	72,317	21,919
Total.....	6,183,056	5,412,551	1,010,580

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1892—*Concluded.*

PORTS.	1892.		
	VALUE.		Duty.
	Exports.	Imports.	
MANITOBA.	\$	\$	\$
Winnipeg. ....	2,078,839	3,017,140	775,923
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Nanaimo. ....	2,627,490	282,997	71,540
New Westminster. ....	368,471	669,232	155,558
Vancouver. ....	541,600	1,767,264	269,621
Victoria. ....	3,027,428	3,639,483	916,159
Total. ....	6,574,989	6,358,976	1,412,878
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.			
Charlottetown. ....	717,604	457,176	137,945
Summerside. ....	410,798	83,110	15,252
Total. ....	1,128,402	540,286	153,197
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.			
Lethbridge. ....	71,863	18,699	4,023
Fort Macleod. ....	16,461	67,647	12,603
Total. ....	88,324	86,346	16,626

378. The ports at which duty exceeding \$500,000 in amount was collected were as follow :—

Montreal. ....	\$ 6,628,863
Toronto. ....	4,354,190
Victoria. ....	916,159
Halifax. ....	882,374
St. John, N.B. ....	813,297
Winnipeg. ....	775,923
Hamilton. ....	772,159
Quebec. ....	709,310
London. ....	518,284

\$ 16,370,559

Duty collected at principal ports.

This amount forms 80 per cent of the total duty collected.

## CHAPTER V.

## POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHS.

Transfer  
of Post  
Office to  
colonial  
govern-  
ment.

379. By an Act of the Imperial Parliament 12-13 Vic. (1851), chap. 66, the management of the postal systems in the colonies of British North America was transferred to the various provincial authorities, and up to the time of Confederation each province controlled its own system, under its own laws and regulations.

Post  
Office Act,  
1868.

380. After Confederation these various laws were allowed to remain in force until the 1st April, 1868, when the Post Office Act, 31 Vic. (1868), chap. 10, came into effect, establishing uniform rates and regulations for the Dominion.

381. These latter, which since that date, have been changed from time to time, are now as follow :—General letter rate, 3 cents per ounce or under ; letters for local delivery where there is a free delivery, 2 cents per ounce or under ; letters for local delivery where not delivered free, 1 cent per ounce or under. Registration fee, 5 cents. Letter cards, 3 cents. Post cards, 1 cent. Newspapers, books, parcels, &c., generally, 1 cent per four ounces.

Postal  
agreement  
with  
United  
States,  
1875.

382. In 1875 an agreement was made with the United States, by which a common rate of postage between the two countries was adopted, each country retaining all money collected, and no accounts being kept between the two post offices in regard to international correspondence.

Revision  
of same,  
1888.

383. An agreement which came into effect on 1st March, 1888, and specially provided for the establishment of a parcel post between the two countries, subject to certain regulations for the protection of customs, with respect to articles liable to duty, superseded the agreement of 1875, but all the principal provisions were retained. The internal postage rates of each country generally govern, and official correspondence entitled to pass free in one country is delivered free in the other.

Formation  
of Postal  
Union.

384. The Universal Postal Union was formed at a conference held at Berne in 1874, and the first treaty was signed on 9th October, in that year ; the countries represented being the several countries of Europe, the United States and Egypt. This treaty came into force on 1st July, 1875. The object of the union was to form all the countries of the world into one single postal territory, and to establish, as far as possible, uniform reduced rates of postage, and also to further the interchange of correspondence, by arranging that every country should be bound to convey the mails of other countries by its land or sea services at the lowest possible rates.

385. The next postal conference was held in Paris in May, 1878, when the Dominion of Canada was admitted a member from the following 1st July, and letters, newspapers and other printed matter, samples and patterns, became subject to uniform postage rates and regulations for all places in Europe, and for all other countries that were members of the union. The existing postal arrangements with the United States were allowed to remain undisturbed, being of a more liberal and advantageous character than the ordinary regulations of the treaty. At this meeting the regulations of the treaty of 1874 were revised and embodied in a convention which came into force on 1st April, 1879. Admission of Canada into the Union.

386. The third conference was held at Lisbon, in February, 1885, and Canada was represented by the delegates of the British post office. No material change was made in the convention of 1879. Third meeting of the Union.

387. The fourth conference was held at Vienna, in May, 1891, and Canada was represented by the High Commissioner at London, Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G. At this meeting the admission of the Australasian colonies was agreed upon, and those countries joined the union on 1st October, 1891. A number of measures, all tending towards facilitating the transmission of correspondence, were agreed upon. The next meeting will be held at Washington, D.C., United States. Fourth meeting.

388. The union now includes almost every civilized country in the world, being composed of the following:—The whole of Europe; the whole of America; in Asia—Russia in Asia, Turkey in Asia, Persia, British India (Hindustan, Burmah and the postal establishments at Aden, Mascat and Guadur) Japan, Siam, the British, French, Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese colonies and the British, French, German and Japanese postal establishments in China and Corea. In Africa—Egypt, Algeria, Tripoli, Tunis, Liberia, Congo Free State, the Azores, Madeira, the postal establishments of India and France at Zanzibar, the French, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish colonies, some of the British colonies, the Orange Free State, all the territories under the protectorate of Germany and the French postal establishment at Tamatave (Madagascar). In Australasia and Oceania—the British colonies on the continent, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, British and German New Guinea, Hawaii, the Marshall Islands and the French, Dutch and Spanish colonies.\* Countries composing the Union.

389. A central office under the name of "Bureau International de l'Union Postale" has been established at Berne, at the cost of the various countries composing the Union. At the time that the treaty of Berne came into force, 1st July, 1875, the jurisdiction of the Union extended over an area of about 14,293,750 square miles, with upwards of 350 millions of inhabitants, whereas it now extends over an area of 37,087,500 square miles and 975 millions of inhabitants.\* Area of Union.

\* Almanach de Gotha, 1893.

Mail matter carried through-out the Union.

390. The number of pieces of postal matter distributed throughout the whole extent of the Union during 1890 was estimated at 7,500 million letters, 1,700 million post cards, 6,200 million newspapers, printed matter and official documents, 120 million samples, 275 million money orders, registered letters and letters of credit, valued at \$510,800,000, and 280 million parcels, valued at \$572,000,000, making a total of 16,075 million pieces of mail matter. The prevailing rates among Postal Union countries are: 5 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce and under for letters, 2 cents for post cards, and 1 cent per 2 ounces for newspapers, books, etc. The registration fee is 5 cents.†

Union rates.

Number of letters, etc. 1868-1892.

391. The following table gives the number of post offices in the Dominion, and the estimated number, and number per head, of letters and post cards sent in each year, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1892:—

NUMBER OF POST OFFICES IN CANADA, AND ESTIMATED NUMBER AND NUMBER PER HEAD OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS SENT, 1868 TO 1892.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Number of Post Offices.	ESTIMATED NUMBER SENT.				Number of Letters per Head.
		Registered Letters.	Free Letters.	Total Letters Posted.	Post Cards.	
1868.....	3,638	704,750	733,000	18,100,000	.....	5·37
1869.....	3,756	850,000	874,000	21,920,000	.....	6·42
1870.....	3,820	1,000,000	1,034,000	24,500,000	.....	7·09
1871.....	3,943	1,100,000	1,218,000	*27,050,000	.....	7·69
1872.....	4,135	1,280,000	1,125,000	*30,600,000	.....	8·47
1873.....	4,518	1,377,000	1,091,000	*34,579,000	.....	9·43
1874.....	4,706	1,562,900	1,432,200	*39,358,500	.....	10·28
1875.....	4,892	1,750,000	1,290,000	*42,000,000	.....	10·81
1876.....	5,015	1,774,000	1,059,292	41,800,000	4,646,000	10·58
1877.....	5,161	1,842,000	1,096,000	41,510,000	5,450,000	10·34
1878.....	5,378	1,980,000	1,250,000	44,000,000	6,455,000	10·78
1879.....	5,606	1,940,000	1,384,000	43,903,000	6,940,000	10·59
1880.....	5,773	2,040,000	1,464,000	45,800,000	7,800,000	10·86
1881.....	5,935	2,253,000	1,838,000	48,170,000	9,640,000	11·11
1882.....	6,171	2,450,000	2,390,000	56,200,000	11,300,000	12·82
1883.....	6,395	2,650,000	2,600,000	62,800,000	12,940,000	14·17
1884.....	6,837	3,000,000	2,824,000	66,100,000	13,580,000	14·74
1885.....	7,084	3,060,000	2,960,000	68,400,000	13,800,000	15·08
1886.....	7,295	3,400,000	3,310,000	71,000,000	15,109,000	15·48
1887.....	7,534	3,560,000	3,160,000	74,300,000	16,356,000	16·03
1888.....	7,671	3,580,000	3,500,000	80,200,000	16,586,000	17·12
1889.....	7,838	3,649,000	3,872,000	92,668,000	19,355,000	19·57
1890.....	7,913	3,280,000	3,870,000	94,100,000	19,480,000	19·65
1891.....	8,061	3,292,000	4,078,000	97,975,000	20,300,000	20·23
1892.....	8,288	3,286,700	4,606,000	102,850,000	20,815,000	20·99

† Almanach de Gotha, 1893.

\* Including post cards.



392. During the past year, 227 new offices were opened, and the total number of offices is now considerably more than double the number at Confederation, there having been an increase of 4,650. As compared with 1891 there was a decrease of 5,300 in the number of registered letters, and an increase of 528,000 in that of free letters, and 4,875,000 in the total number of letters sent. Considering that the privilege of free postage was taken away from members of the Dominion civil service, early in 1892, the increase in the number of free letters is surprising. The number of registered letters was about the same as in the two preceding years, but considerably less than in previous years, due no doubt to the increased registration fee. The increase in the total number of letters sent was rather more than in the previous year, but too much importance must not be attached to fluctuations in these figures, for as the total number is derived from an average struck four times a year, it may well be that the circumstances prevailing at the times of enumeration have a tendency to abnormally increase or diminish the figures then obtained. The total number sent was nearly six times the number sent in the first year of Confederation; while the number of letters per head of estimated population is now almost four times what it was in 1868. Post cards, which were first issued in 1871, have now reached the large total of 20,815,000, the increase over 1891 being 515,000, as compared with an increase of 820,000 in 1891 over 1890.

Increase  
in number  
of letters,  
etc.

393. The next table gives the number of newspapers, books, periodicals and parcels sent during the same period :—

Number of  
News-  
papers,  
etc.,  
1888-1892.

NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, BOOKS, CIRCULARS, PARCELS, &c  
1868 TO 1892.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Newspapers and Periodicals posted otherwise than from Office of Publication.	Newspapers and Periodicals posted from Office of Publication.	Books, Circulars, Samples and Patterns, &c.	Parcels.	Total.	Number per Head.
1868.....	18,860,000	.....	.....	24,800	18,884,800	5·60
1869.....	18,700,000	.....	.....	38,720	18,738,720	5·49
1870.....	20,150,000	.....	.....	51,844	20,201,844	5·85
1871.....	22,250,000	.....	.....	64,160	22,314,160	6·34
1872.....	24,400,000	.....	.....	95,200	24,495,200	6·78
1873.....	25,480,000	.....	.....	112,300	25,592,300	6·98
1874.....	29,000,000	.....	.....	102,800	29,102,800	7·61
1875.....	31,300,000	.....	.....	131,352	31,431,352	8·08
1876.....	38,549,000	.....	4,539,912	70,724	43,159,636	10·09
1877.....	39,000,000	.....	4,638,000	90,000	43,728,000	10·09
1878.....	6,252,740	33,483,672	5,090,000	107,800	44,934,212	11·02

NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, BOOKS, CIRCULARS, PARCELS, &c.,  
1868 TO 1892—*Concluded.*

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Newspapers and Periodicals posted otherwise than from Office of Publication.	Newspapers and Periodicals posted from Office of Publication.	Books, Circulars, Samples and Patterns, &c	Parcels.	Total.	Number per Head.
1879.....	5,610,000	36,769,086	5,054,000	206,600	47,637,686	11·49
1880.....	5,870,000	39,250,062	5,224,000	217,000	50,561,062	11·99
1881.....	5,980,000	42,709,068	6,000,000	331,500	55,020,568	12·69
1882.....	7,150,000	43,695,000	7,186,000	394,000	58,425,000	13·33
1883.....	7,402,000	45,737,266	8,724,000	463,200	62,326,266	14·06
1884.....	8,210,000	47,779,532	10,160,000	541,000	66,690,532	14·87
1885.....	8,760,000	49,821,798	10,500,000	600,000	69,681,798	15·36
1886.....	9,200,000	51,864,064	15,140,000	640,000	76,844,064	16·75
1887.....	10,340,000	53,906,326	20,000,000	820,000	85,066,326	18·35
1888.....	10,850,000	55,948,591	17,810,000	763,900	85,372,491	18·22
1889.....	12,269,000	57,990,856	17,053,000	519,400	87,832,256	18·54
1890.....	10,950,000	60,033,121	16,897,000	371,500	88,251,621	18·43
1891.....	*25,890,000	62,066,386	+2,143,000	325,960	90,425,346	18·67
1892.....	*34,044,000	64,108,651	+2,266,600	345,660	100,764,911	20·57

\* Including books, circulars, samples, patterns, &c.

+ Packages of printer's copy, photographs, deeds, insurance policies and packets of merchandise, &c.

Postal  
rates on  
newspapers.

394. In the figures in the first column for the years 1868 to 1877, inclusive, are included all newspapers and periodicals sent by mail, whether from the office of publication or otherwise. In 1877 a change was made in the regulations, and all newspapers, periodicals, &c., sent from the office of publication, were carried at the rate of 1 cent per lb., and the number carried has, since that date, been estimated in the above table at nine newspapers to one pound. By an Act that came into operation on the 1st June, 1882, all such newspapers were entirely exempted from postage, and have since been carried free of charge, and as no attempt is now made to ascertain the number so carried, the figures given for the years 1883 to 1892, inclusive, can only be considered as an approximate estimate, and the probability is that they are below the mark. The rearrangement of the returns of periodicals, books, &c., furnished by the Post Office Department, unfortunately prevents any comparison with former years. There was an increase in the number of parcels sent of 19,700.

395. In proportion to area, the post offices are distributed as follow:—

Prince Edward Island. ....	1 post office to	6 sq. miles.	Proportion of Post Offices to area of provinces.
Nova Scotia. ....	1 “	14 “	
New Brunswick. ....	1 “	25 “	
Ontario. ....	1 “	73 “	
Quebec. ....	1 “	154 “	
Manitoba. ....	1 “	182 “	
British Columbia. ....	1 “	2,044 “	
The Territories. ....	1 “	7,744 “	

396. The number of letters and post cards sent in the several provinces during the last five years, as estimated in the official reports, are given on the following page:—

Number of letters, etc., by provinces.

### ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS, BY PROVINCES, 1888 TO 1892.

PROVINCES.	Year ended 30th June.	Number of Post Offices.	ESTIMATED NUMBER SENT.				
			Register'd Letters.	Free Letters.	Total Letters Posted.	Post Cards.	No. of Letters per Head.
Ontario . . . . .	1888	2,927	2,050,000	2,600,000	43,500,000	11,000,000	21·12
	1889	2,971	2,084,000	2,908,000	49,887,000	12,671,000	23·99
	1890	2,997	1,880,000	2,853,000	50,500,000	12,700,000	24·07
	1891	3,026	1,833,000	3,100,000	53,000,000	13,175,000	25·03
	1892	3,060	1,900,000	3,600,000	56,000,000	13,500,000	26·20
Quebec . . . . .	1888	1,385	820,000	400,000	18,300,000	3,150,000	12·61
	1889	1,423	824,000	437,000	22,437,000	3,811,000	15·31
	1890	1,429	760,000	440,000	22,800,000	3,850,000	15·42
	1891	1,441	770,000	420,000	23,100,000	3,950,000	15·48
	1892	1,486	670,000	390,000	22,750,000	3,800,000	15·11
Nova Scotia. . . . .	1888	1,372	193,000	128,000	6,200,000	1,000,000	13·85
	1889	1,399	198,000	146,000	6,721,000	1,266,000	14·98
	1890	1,403	160,000	170,000	6,900,000	1,280,000	15·34
	1891	1,431	166,000	165,000	7,100,000	1,330,000	15·75
	1892	1,481	180,000	164,000	7,600,000	1,500,000	16·82
N. Brunswick . . . . .	1888	1,070	140,000	125,000	4,750,000	756,000	14·78
	1889	1,085	146,000	127,000	5,173,000	813,000	16·10
	1890	1,089	133,000	147,000	5,200,000	840,000	16·18
	1891	1,101	129,000	142,000	5,300,000	860,000	16·50
	1892	1,123	132,000	148,000	5,400,000	900,000	16·81

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS, BY  
PROVINCES, 1888 TO 1892—*Concluded.*

PROVINCES.	Year ended 30th June.	Number of Post Offices.	ESTIMATED NUMBER SENT.				
			Register'd Letters.	Free Letters.	Total Letters Posted.	Post Cards.	No. of Letters per Head.
P. E. Island.	1888	304	30,000	30,000	1,050,000	106,000	9·63
	1889	315	37,000	29,000	1,114,000	143,000	10·21
	1890	320	32,000	28,000	1,100,000	145,000	10·08
	1891	324	32,000	29,000	1,125,000	150,000	10·31
	1892	339	31,700	36,000	1,200,000	170,000	11·00
B. Columbia.	1888	129	75,000	90,000	1,900,000	120,000	24·34
	1889	144	65,000	76,000	2,126,000	131,000	25·58
	1890	151	70,000	75,000	2,200,000	135,000	24·85
	1891	167	82,000	72,000	2,450,000	175,000	25·99
	1892	187	95,000	88,000	3,100,000	225,000	30·88
Manitoba, Keewatin & North-west Territories.	1888	484	272,000	127,000	4,500,000	460,000	20·72
	1889	501	295,000	149,000	5,210,000	520,000	22·67
	1890	523	245,000	157,000	5,400,000	530,000	22·18
	1891	571	280,000	150,000	5,900,000	660,000	22·87
	1892	612	278,000	180,000	6,800,000	720,000	24·86

Number of letters, only approximate. 397. The number of letters per head increased in every province, with the exception of the province of Quebec, but the figures being only estimated on averages, cannot be considered as anything but approximate, and are, probably, generally under the mark, as the present system of enumeration is not calculated to do full justice to the correspondence of the country. British Columbia and Ontario have the largest correspondence in proportion to population, Manitoba and the Territories coming next, while the proportion is lowest in Prince Edward Island and Quebec.

Postal revenue and expenditure, 1868-1892. 398. The following table gives the gross postal revenue and expenditure for every year since Confederation, and the proportion each year per head of population :—

POSTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CANADA FROM  
1868 TO 1892.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Expenditure in excess of Revenue.	AMOUNT PER HEAD.	
				Rev- enue.	Expen- diture.
	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1868 .....	1,024,710	1,053,570	28,859	0 30	0 31
1869 .....	973,056	1,079,828	106,772	0 29	0 32
1870 .....	1,010,767	1,155,261	144,493	0 29	0 33
1871 .....	1,079,767	1,271,006	191,238	0 31	0 36
1872 .....	1,193,062	1,369,163	176,100	0 33	0 38
1873 .....	1,406,984	1,553,604	146,619	0 38	0 42
1874 .....	1,476,207	1,695,480	219,272	0 39	0 44
1875 .....	1,536,509	1,873,241	336,731	0 40	0 48
1876 .....	1,484,886	1,959,758	474,871	0 38	0 50
1877 .....	1,501,134	2,075,618	574,483	0 37	0 52
1878 .....	1,620,022	2,110,365	490,343	0 40	0 52
1879 .....	1,534,363	2,167,266	632,902	0 37	0 52
1880 .....	1,648,017	2,286,611	638,593	0 39	0 54
1881 .....	1,767,953	2,333,189	565,236	0 41	0 54
1882 .....	2,022,098	2,459,356	437,258	0 46	0 56
1883 .....	2,264,384	2,687,394	423,009	0 51	0 61
1884 .....	2,330,741	2,931,387	600,646	0 52	0 65
1885 .....	2,400,062	3,097,882	697,820	0 53	0 68
1886 .....	2,469,379	3,380,429	911,050	0 54	0 74
1887 .....	2,603,255	3,458,100	854,845	0 56	0 75
1888 .....	2,751,139	3,533,397	782,258	0 59	0 75
1889 .....	2,984,222	3,746,040	761,817	0 63	0 79
1890 .....	3,223,615	3,940,696	717,081	0 67	0 82
1891 .....	3,374,888	4,020,740	645,852	0 70	0 83
1892 .....	3,542,611	4,205,985	663,374	0 72	0 86

399. The expenditure has exceeded the revenue continuously during the last twenty-five years, but the excess of expenditure has been decreasing during recent years ; there was, however, an increase in the excess over 1891 of \$17,522, which may be more than accounted for by unforeseen payments for additional mail service. The revenue, which has been steadily increasing for several years, showed a further increase of \$167,723. It is estimated that the annual loss through the free transmission of newspapers cannot be less than \$100,000. When the long distances that have to be covered in this country are considered, as well as the comparatively scanty population of many parts of it, particularly in the North-west Territories and British Columbia, it will easily be understood that it must be some time yet before the revenue can either balance or exceed the expenditure. The successful development of the country has required, and will for some years, require continual additions to and extensions of the postal system, and in order to provide postal facilities *pari passu* with the progress of settlement, it is, from time to time, necessary to establish offices, the expenditure for which must, for a number of years, be in excess of the

Reasons  
for excess  
of expend-  
iture.



revenue derived therefrom. The importance, however, of carrying out the principle of providing every part of the country with postal communication is so well recognized, that exception is seldom, if ever, taken to these deficits, it being well understood that, as the population increases and the country progresses, it cannot be very long before this service is at least self-sustaining, the revenue from the older and wealthier provinces covering the excess of expenditure in newer districts.

Number of stamps issued. 400. The number of stamps issued to postmasters during the year was 151,282,800, as compared with 145,450,900 in 1891, being an increase of 5,831,900, and almost the whole postal revenue is derived from this source, the amount received from the sale of stamps in 1892 having been \$3,356,741.

Postal operations compared, 1868-1892. 401. The following comparative statement shows not only the extended operations, but also the increased efficiency of the service since 1868, inasmuch as a much larger quantity of mail matter is carried at the same expense:—

POSTAL OPERATIONS IN CANADA COMPARED, 1868 AND 1892.

YEAR.	Number of Offices.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Miles of Post Route.	Miles Travelled.	Amount paid for conveyance of Mails.	Number of Letters, &c.	Number of Newspapers, &c.	Total Cost per Head.
								\$ cts.
1868 ...	3,638	515	27,674	10,622,216	543,109	18,100,000	18,884,800	0 31
1892 ....	8,288	1,120	59,519	28,462,384	2,031,740	123,665,000	100,764,911	0 86

Cost of transmission, 1868 and 1892. 402. In 1868 the conveyance of mails over 10,622,216 miles cost per mile  $5\frac{1}{10}$  cents, and the transmission of 36,984,800 letters, newspapers, &c., cost  $1\frac{4}{10}$  cents apiece; in 1892 the conveyance of mails over 28,462,384 miles cost 7 cents per mile, and the transmission of 224,429,911 letters, newspapers, &c.,  $\frac{9}{10}$  of 1 cent apiece; so that there is a decrease in the cost of each article carried of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 cent; and it must not be overlooked that, if newspapers were carried now at the old rate of 1 cent per lb., a sum of probably not less than \$100,000 would be added to the revenue each year.

Free delivery of letters. 403. The system of free delivery of letters by carriers in the principal cities was commenced in 1875, and it was estimated that the total number delivered in this manner in 1892 was: letters, 33,938,944, and newspapers, 12,961,520. The number of carriers employed was 379.

There was an increase in the number of letters of 1,060,748, and of newspapers of 1,229,332.

404. Owing to a change in the system of keeping accounts, it is no longer possible to give the postal revenue and expenditure by provinces. Provincial returns not available.

405. The following are statements of the number of registered letters in each year since 1868, with particulars of their disposal since 1879:— Registered letters, 1868-1892.

## REGISTERED LETTERS IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1892.

YEAR.	Estimated Number of Register'd Letters.	Number per Head.	Failed to reach Destination	Sent to Dead Letter Office.	HOW DISPOSED OF.			
					Delivered to Address	Returned to Writers or Offices of origin.	Remaining in Office or with Postmaster for delivery.	Failed of delivery and found to contain no Value.
1868..	704,700	0·21	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869..	805,000	0·24	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870..	1,000,000	0·29	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871..	1,100,000	0·31	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872..	1,277,000	0·35	38	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873..	1,377,000	0·37	30	3,089	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874..	1,562,000	9·41	100	3,557	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875..	1,750,000	0·45	52	3,270	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876..	1,774,000	0·45	54	3,856	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877..	1,842,000	0·46	64	5,888	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878..	1,980,000	0·49	65	6,767	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879..	1,940,000	0·47	57	9,682	477	7,810	98	1,295
1880..	2,040,000	0·48	70	9,132	364	7,695	93	980
1881..	2,253,000	0·52	29	10,216	755	8,825	95	541
1882..	2,450,000	0·56	113	9,182	616	8,138	93	333
1883..	2,650,000	0·60	148	10,706	1,004	9,125	146	431
1884..	3,000,000	0·67	105	12,948	4,025	8,192	220	511
1885..	3,060,000	0·67	229	16,340	4,277	11,072	246	745
1886..	3,400,000	0·74	160	17,856	3,878	13,963	119	896
1887..	3,560,000	0·76	166	21,612	4,833	15,525	122	1,132
1888..	3,580,000	0·76	197	19,618	6,345	11,788	664	821
1889..	3,649,000	0·77	243	23,091	*	20,933	847	1,311
1890..	3,280,000	0·68	149	19,994	*	13,171	1,169	5,714
1891..	3,292,000	0·68	155	11,120	*	9,334	261	1,525
1892..	3,286,700	0·67	147	24,691	*	13,479	259	10,953

\* Included in letters returned to writers, or offices of origin.

406. Out of 3,286,700 registered letters estimated to have been sent in 1892, only 147 containing money failed altogether to reach their destination. The contents of 63 were made good by the officials held responsible for the loss, 25 were stolen, and in 56 cases no evidence could be obtained to account for discrepancies. There was a decrease Particulars of letters mis-carried.

in the total number sent, as compared with 1891, of 5,300, and in the number that miscarried of 8. In every 22,359 letters registered, 1 miscarried, a smaller proportion than in 1891, when it was 1 in 21,239 letters. It will be seen that the number of letters that failed to reach their destination was 8 less than in 1891.

Dead letters, 1868-1892.

407. The number of letters and other articles sent to the dead letter office in each year, since Confederation, is given below :—

LETTERS, POST CARDS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, PARCELS, &c., RECEIVED AT THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE IN CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1868 TO 1892.

YEAR.	Total Number	HOW DISPOSED OF.						
		Re- turned to other Coun- tries.	Deli- vered or For- warded to Address	Re- turned to Writers.	Re- main- ing in Office or with Post- master.	Failed of Delivery, con- tained no Value, Destroyed	Re- turned to Printed Ad- dress.	Re- turned to Govern- ment, Depart- ment.
1868	312,220							
1869	307,889							
1870	324,291							
1871	335,508							
1872	380,810							
1873	426,886							
1874	508,160							
1875	572,127							
1876	587,376							
1877	563,484							
1878	630,847							
1879	540,429	49,952	12,645	195,689	558	262,464	19,119	
1880	592,385	63,755	12,546	219,728	1,380	270,764	19,622	4,590
1881	617,712	69,857	14,387	235,686	1,454	270,621	18,259	7,448
1882	658,762	76,820	12,083	279,566	2,258	264,122	19,166	4,744
1883	717,271	88,553	13,198	284,771	2,480	298,478	21,909	7,881
1884	764,731	106,843	24,124	275,497	2,269	321,229	25,254	9,515
1885	787,110	111,681	25,111	268,725	2,000	343,838	26,239	9,516
1886	753,489	97,556	25,744	258,491	14,155	320,953	26,769	9,821
1887	833,742	96,396	29,507	274,734	1,414	383,319	29,109	9,263
1888	916,929	95,184	31,601	358,213	10,680	380,404	30,968	9,879
1889	893,298	100,462	31,514	300,046	10,989	405,392	33,509	11,386
1890	922,541	104,059	18,330	270,209	4,415	479,182	36,667	9,679
1891	973,530	109,809	19,838	276,982	4,556	513,310	37,158	11,877
1892	1,057,781	121,133	22,600	306,703	7,539	547,309	38,913	13,584

Value of contents of dead letters.

408. There was an increase of 84,251 in the number of letters, &c., sent to the dead letter office, the total number having been the largest since Confederation. The number of letters containing money or other articles of value, received at the office during the year, was 29,358, and their contents were valued at \$815,155. Of the total number of dead letters, 111,826 originated in Canada and were returned as undelivered from other countries.

409. The following statement shows the general operations of the money order system, year by year, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1892. It will be seen that there has been a steady and satisfactory increase.

OPERATIONS OF THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM IN CANADA,  
1868 TO 1892.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Number of Offices.	Number of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders issued in other Countries, payable in Canada.	Losses sustained.
			\$	\$	\$
1868.....	515	90,163	3,352,881	90,579	2,355
1869.....	550	96,627	3,563,645	100,823	3,170
1870.....	558	110,021	3,910,250	117,914	1,585
1871.....	571	120,521	4,546,434	126,694	.....
1872.....	634	136,422	5,154,120	147,230	478
1873.....	644	161,096	6,239,506	160,695	2,037
1874.....	662	179,851	6,757,427	177,502	118
1875.....	687	181,091	6,711,539	181,091	797
1876.....	736	238,668	6,866,618	359,314	4,239
1877.....	754	253,962	6,856,821	408,286	6,166
1878.....	769	269,417	7,130,895	458,745	657
1879.....	772	281,725	6,788,723	505,833	147
1880.....	775	306,088	7,207,337	698,651	286
1881.....	786	338,238	7,725,212	1,002,735	209
1882.....	806	372,248	8,354,153	1,194,029	110
1883.....	826	419,613	9,490,900	1,236,275	59
1884.....	866	463,502	10,067,834	1,262,867	882
1885.....	885	499,243	10,384,211	1,185,751	4,295
1886.....	910	529,458	10,231,189	1,245,957	25
1887.....	933	574,899	10,328,984	1,495,674	1,179
1888.....	944	630,968	10,916,618	1,726,011	3,113
1889.....	993	673,813	11,265,920	1,756,945	*
1890.....	1,027	780,503	11,997,862	1,851,059	*
1891.....	1,080	855,619	12,478,178	1,984,360	*
1892.....	1,120	919,996	12,825,701	2,077,887	*

\* No returns available.

410. There was an increase in the number of orders sent of 64,377 and there was also an increase in the amount sent of \$347,523, but the average value of each order has been still further reduced. In 1868 it was \$37.18; in 1885, \$20.79; in 1886, \$19.32; in 1887, \$17.96; in 1888, \$17.30; in 1889, \$16.72; in 1890, \$15.37, in 1891, \$14.58, and in 1892, \$13.94. It may be argued from this, that as the country progresses, the business and wealthier classes avail themselves of the increase in banking facilities, while the money order system is used principally by the working classes, who keep no banking accounts.

Number of money order offices. 411. There was an increase of 40 in the number of money order offices in operation. They are distributed among the provinces in the following order:—

Ontario .....	576	Manitoba .....	42
Quebec .....	174	British Columbia .....	40
Nova Scotia .....	153	The Territories .....	26
New Brunswick .....	98	Prince Edward Island ...	11

Money order revenue. 412. The revenue from fees, profit on exchange, &c., amounted to \$102,463; but, under the new system of keeping the accounts, no details of expenditure are available.

Orders payable in Canada and elsewhere. 413. Of the total amount of orders issued in Canada, \$10,210,099 were payable in Canada and \$2,615,602 were payable in other countries, being an increase of \$356,047 and a decrease of \$8,524, respectively; and of the total transactions with other countries, \$2,615,602 were sent out of the country and \$2,077,887 came in.

Money order business with other countries, 1868-1892. 414. The next table shows the money order transactions between the Dominion and other countries since Confederation.

MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN THE DOMINION AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1868 TO 1892.

YEAR.	+UNITED KINGDOM.		UNITED STATES.		NEWFOUNDLAND.		OTHER COUNTRIES.	
	Amount of Orders.		Amount of Orders.		Amount of Orders.		Amount of Orders.	
	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868 ...	389,796	87,437	.....	.....	3,321	3,142	.....	.....
1869 ...	367,092	94,308	.....	.....	3,246	6,514	.....	.....
1870 ...	415,393	110,585	.....	.....	5,246	7,328	.....	.....
1871 ...	474,376	121,644	.....	.....	4,321	5,049	.....	.....
1872 ...	577,443	142,301	.....	.....	3,656	4,928	.....	.....
1873 ...	665,407	156,888	.....	.....	4,799	3,807	.....	.....
1874 ...	661,501	171,487	.....	.....	5,753	6,014	.....	.....
1875 ...	572,246	174,160	.....	.....	7,197	6,930	.....	.....
1876 ...	491,363	194,680	212,135	156,134	5,305	8,499	.....	.....
1877 ...	409,474	188,116	276,821	207,889	5,699	12,280	.....	.....
1878 ...	383,808	189,082	328,264	246,586	6,245	23,076	.....	.....
1879 ...	361,940	176,067	335,200	308,256	5,061	21,509	.....	.....
1880 ...	397,589	181,561	420,966	494,637	3,570	22,452	.....	.....
1881 ...	430,686	175,461	610,094	807,372	4,883	19,901	.....	.....
1882 ...	550,150	170,304	781,167	1,003,079	4,309	20,644	.....	.....
1883 ...	827,200	196,467	1,023,548	1,015,358	5,415	24,448	.....	.....
1884 ...	862,822	257,738	1,190,852	959,691	5,291	29,150	36,946	16,285
1885 ...	769,679	299,563	1,288,245	820,046	6,652	37,863	65,631	28,368
1886 ...	753,743	294,484	1,232,000	861,347	6,467	40,092	92,883	50,034
1887 ...	837,146	304,115	1,262,381	1,096,363	11,997	42,114	123,568	53,051
1888 ...	958,001	328,674	1,297,734	1,283,094	22,177	51,482	117,930	62,761
1889 ...	1,033,331	364,657	1,391,743	1,261,103	24,055	63,814	124,372	67,370
1890 ...	1,000,460	383,263	1,471,946	1,332,196	26,942	73,555	139,079	62,044
1891 ...	975,378	381,452	1,469,819	1,465,904	28,265	73,545	150,664	63,162
1892 ...	937,679	393,289	1,478,102	1,515,212	22,247	88,124	177,566	81,254



415. From the above table it is seen that the principal money order business with other countries is transacted with the United States, the United Kingdom and Newfoundland. Since the year 1876, inclusive, the amount of money sent by this system to the United Kingdom has exceeded the amount payable in Canada by \$7,501,476; during the same period the amount sent to the States has exceeded the amount received by \$1,236,751, while the amount received from Newfoundland has exceeded that sent to the island by \$488,390. With the exception of Newfoundland, it will be seen that more money is sent from this to other countries than is received.

Excess of money sent over amount received.

416. The contract with the Montreal Ocean Steam-ship Company (Allan line) for the carriage of mails across the Atlantic expired in April, 1891. An agreement for the season of navigation was afterwards made, and in December another contract with the Allan line was made for the resumption of the direct service, it being stipulated that only the very best boats of the Allan and Dominion lines should carry the mails. One or two of the steamers have made fairly quick passages, notably the "Parisian" of the Allan line, and the "Vancouver" and "Labrador" of the Dominion line, but the service is very considerably slower than that between New York and Liverpool. The present contract expires in December, 1893. The efforts of the Dominion Government to establish a direct fast service between England and Canada have not yet been successful. The Allan line boats have carried the mails almost continuously since May, 1856.

Atlantic ocean mail service.

417. The mail service between Canada and China and Japan by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamers is rapidly assuming respectable proportions, 109,411 letters and 34,900 newspapers having been carried during the year ended in November, 1892, being an increase of 48,036 and 14,788 respectively. Mails have been actually delivered in London by this route within 21 days from leaving Yokohama. By the Suez Canal the usual time is six weeks.

Pacific ocean mail service.

418. A direct mail service between St. John, N.B., and Demerara and other West India islands, was established in January, 1890, the steamers being subsidized by the Canadian Government. The amount of business done is not yet very large.

West Indian mail service.

419. The following table gives the numbers and number per head of letters and post cards sent in the principal countries of the world. The figures have been taken from the best available sources and the calculations have been made in this office. The extraordinary quantity of mail matter sent in the Australasian colonies is very remarkable. The Australasian trade is undoubtedly very large in proportion to population, and the correspondence may be expected to be equally great, but it does not seem likely that it should, to such an extent, exceed and be out of all proportion to that of any other civilized country, and the high figures are probably caused by some defect in the system of enumeration, by which duplication occurs, or, it may be, by a more perfect system than is in use elsewhere. The system adopted in

Number of letters sent in various countries.

Canada does not do justice to the correspondence of the country, as no notice whatever is taken of the large number of letters which come from foreign countries.

NUMBER OF POST OFFICES AND OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS  
SENT IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	NUMBER OF		
		Post Offices.	Letters, &c., Sent.	Letters, &c., per Head.
Europe—				
Austria-Hungary.....	1891	9,055	643,278,090	15·4
Belgium.....	1891	821	153,513,527	20·5
Denmark.....	1890	786	50,671,000	23·3
France and Algeria.....	1890	7,449	891,849,000	23·2
German Empire.....	1891	26,405	1,523,786,880	30·8
Great Britain.....	1891	19,101	1,982,000,000	52·0
Greece.....	1890	281	8,400,009	3·8
Italy.....	1891	5,808	209,535,850	7·1
Netherlands.....	1891	.....	102,444,000	22·7
Portugal.....	1890	3,014	32,509,000	7·0
Russia.....	1890	5,980	192,147,190	1·7
Roumania.....	1891	390	19,713,613	3·6
Servia.....	1891	106	14,461,225	6·6
Spain.....	1890	2,688	113,550,000	6·4
Sweden.....	1890	2,293	+130,547,775	.....
Norway.....	1891	.....	31,125,900	15·5
Switzerland.....	1891	1,486	113,665,700	38·8
Turkey.....	1891	1,150	.....	.....
Asia—				
India.....	1891	20,393	288,066,477	1·3
Japan.....	1890	.....	172,606,883	4·3
Persia.....	1885	95	1,371,000	0·1
Africa—				
Cape of Good Hope.....	1891	826	12,723,619	8·3
Egypt.....	1891	.....	17,116,000	2·5
America—				
Argentine Republic.....	1890	*946	61,705,679	17·6
Brazil.....	1890	2,733	18,822,148	1·3
Canada.....	1892	8,288	123,665,000	25·6
Chili.....	1890	514	18,509,709	6·6
Mexico.....	1891	1,296	+115,422,050	.....
Peru.....	1890	314	937,289	0·3
United States.....	1892	67,119	+3,800,000,000	.....
Uruguay.....	1890	484	6,586,840	10·16
Australasia—				
New South Wales.....	1891	1,385	64,153,600	56·5
Victoria.....	1891	1,729	62,526,448	54·8
Queensland.....	1891	903	15,345,842	39·0
South Australia.....	1891	629	17,836,092	56·9
Western Australia.....	1891	190	4,425,669	90·0
Tasmania.....	1891	328	5,852,381	40·0
New Zealand.....	1891	1,228	50,591,793	81·0

\* Including telegraph offices. † All kinds of mail matter included.

## PART II.—TELEGRAPHS.

420. The principal telegraph lines in Canada are in private hands, and the Government only own and operate those lines which have been built by them in furtherance of the public service, between places where the traffic could not be expected to be sufficient to compensate private outlay, but where public interests require that there shall be communication, especially in connection with the signal and other stations established by the Marine Department along the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, and also for the advancement of settlement in the North-west Territories. Since the establishment of the telegraph service in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and along the Atlantic coast, the reduction in marine insurance premiums has been 50 per cent.

421. There were 1,222 miles of land lines and 197 miles of cable along the St. Lawrence and eastern coast, 834 miles of land lines in the Territories, and 412 miles of land lines in British Columbia. The principal cable lines on the eastern coast are in connection with the Island of Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands; and in British Columbia, across the Straits of Georgia, and between Vancouver Island and Washington Territory.

422. The following table gives the length of the various lines owned Particulars of  
by Government on 30th June, 1892:—

LAND AND CABLE TELEGRAPH LINES OWNED BY GOVERNMENT  
IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF CANADA.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		Grand Total.
	Land.	Cable.	
Newfoundland (subsidized line)— Port aux Basques to Cape Ray.....	14	.....	14
Nova Scotia— Meat Cove, C.B., to St. Paul's Island.....	.....	20	} 234½
Across Ingonish, Harbour, C.B.....	.....	½	
“ St. Ann's “ “ “.....	.....	½	
*Sydney to Meat Cove.....	127¾	½	
Low Point to Lingan.....	5	.....	
Barrington to Cape Sable Island.....	16	1¾	} 234½
Mabou to Cheticamp.....	63	.....	
New Brunswick— Bay of Fundy.....	34	10½	} 86½
Chatham to Esquimaux.....	42	.....	

LAND AND CABLE TELEGRAPH LINES OWNED BY GOVERNMENT  
IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF CANADA—*Concluded.*

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		Grand Total.
	Land.	Cable.	
Quebec—			
Magdalen Islands .....	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,085
Anticosti Island .....	242	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	
North shore of St. Lawrence ..	456 $\frac{3}{4}$	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Chicoutimi .....	92	.....	
Quarantine, Grosse Isle. ....	46	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Ontario—			
Pelee Island .....	24	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 $\frac{3}{4}$
North-west Territories .....	834	.....	834
British Columbia .....	412	$\frac{1}{2}$	412 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total .....	2,492	207	2,699

\* Operated by Western Union.

† Operated by C. P. R.

Lines built and subsidized by Government.

423. In addition to the above lines, the Government have built or subsidized the following lines: From Canso to Halifax, 208 miles, maintained and operated by the Western Union Telegraph Company; south shore of St. Lawrence, Grand Metis to Gaspé Basin, 206 miles, operated by the Great North-western Telegraph Company; and the Bath-Amherst Island line, 8 miles, operated by the North American Telegraph Company, making a total of 3,121 miles built or subsidized by Government.

Revenue and expenditure of Government telegraph lines in 1892.

424. The next statement gives the revenue and expenditure in connection with the construction, working and maintenance of the different systems for the year ended 30th June, 1892:—

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES IN CANADA—EARNINGS AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1892.

LINES.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure
	\$	\$	\$
Gulf of St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces—			
Anticosti Island .....	597	3,434	2,837
Magdalen Islands (including Meat Cove lines)	1,901	5,044	3,143
Cheticamp—Mabou .....	297	1,099	802
Cape Sable—Barrington .....	52	423	371
Chatham—Escuminac .....	170	613	443
Grosse Isle quarantine .....	561	605	44
Bay of Fundy .....	568	2,663	2,095
North shore, St. Lawrence .....	3,675	10,631	6,956
Low Point .....	.....	50	50
Cape Ray .....	.....	250	250
Subsidies, office materials and contingencies ..	.....	3,396	3,396
Ontario, Pelee Island .....	182	705	523
North-west system .....	2,212	19,960	17,748
Total .....	10,215	48,873	38,658

425. The meteorological service messages and all shipping and fishery reports are transmitted free of charge.

426. The telegraph business of Canada from Quebec, westward, is in the hands of the Great North-western Telegraph Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, while in the Maritime Provinces it is transacted by the Western Union Telegraph Company. The following are particulars concerning these companies in 1892 :—

Fishery and shipping reports, free.  
Canadian telegraph companies

COMPANY.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Messages.	Number of Offices.
Great North-western Telegraph Co. . .	17,967	33,437	2,804,631	1,511
Canadian Pacific Railway Co. ....	7,000	24,700	1,300,000	800
Western Union . . . . .	3,175	8,066	360,313	214
Total.....	28,142	66,203	4,464,944	2,525

Press messages are not included in the number sent by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, particulars not being available. There is now direct communication by the Canadian Pacific Railway system between Halifax, N.S., and Victoria, B.C.

427. The ordinary rate for messages to places in Canada is 25 cents for 10 words, not including names and addresses ; to Halifax, Winnipeg and British Columbia rates vary from 30 cents to \$1 for 10 words. To the United States the rate is from 40 cents per 10 words upwards, according to distance. The rate to the United Kingdom is 25 cents per word.

Telegraph rates in Canada.

428. The total length of telegraph lines in the world is said to be upwards of 850,000 miles, and of telegraph wire, 1,500,000 miles. The United States possess the greatest individual telegraph mileage, the length in that country being over 210,000 miles, of which 189,576 miles belong to the Western Union Telegraph Company, the wire mileage of the company being 739,105 miles. The number of messages, however, sent by this company was only 62,387,298, as compared with 69,685,480 messages sent in the United Kingdom over 33,054 miles of line.

Telegraph mileage of the world.

429. The following table shows that only nine countries in the world possess a greater telegraphic mileage than Canada, and that with the exception of the Australasian colonies, no other country possesses the same telegraphic facilities :—

Telegraphs in principal countries.



## TELEGRAPHS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.

COUNTRIES.	MILES OF		NUMBER OF		
	Line.	Wire.	Messages.	Offices.	Persons to each Office.
Europe—					
Austria-Hungary .....	31,847	100,668	14,293,336	5,848	7,060
Belgium .....	4,265	20,315	8,062,837	962	6,525
Denmark .....	3,674	10,280	1,548,493	364	5,968
France .....	54,684	178,297	40,650,357	9,832	3,887
German Empire. ....	67,536	238,355	28,114,373	17,454	2,831
Great Britain .....	33,054	202,286	69,685,480	7,976	4,750
Greece .....	4,686	5,538	1,167,792	182	12,017
Italy .....	37,353	139,854	9,055,242	4,658	6,428
Netherlands .....	3,311	11,788	4,480,897	452	10,000
Portugal. ....	3,782	8,628	1,241,276	343	13,726
Russia .....	88,280	172,360	11,071,582	3,796	29,000
Roumania .....	3,460	8,238	1,574,359	395	14,000
Servia .....	1,849	3,093	617,071	121	17,874
Spain .....	15,684	34,726	4,537,218	1,138	15,417
Sweden .....	5,491	14,302	1,755,345		
Norway .....	5,729	10,990	1,672,934	362	5,523
Switzerland .....	4,500	11,915	3,213,538	1,411	2,078
Turkey .....	20,380			671	40,000
Asia—					
China .....	3,089	5,482			
India .....	37,070	113,512	3,507,100	949	232,380
Japan .....	8,004	22,737	4,129,610	309	129,683
Persia .....	4,150	6,700	120,072	99	90,000
Africa—					
Cape of Good Hope....	4,930		1,317,021	278	5,494
Natal .....	652				
Egypt .....	3,168	5,430	1,303,537		
America—					
Argentine Republic. ....	20,415		2,340,000	†946	
Brazil .....	17,400		1,130,229	2,324	6,024
Canada .....	31,841	68,903	\$4,614,944	2,685	1,824
Chili .....	13,730		619,429	411	6,732
Mexico .....	31,240			797	14,445
Peru .....	1,080				
*United States .....	189,576	739,105	62,387,298	20,700	3,025
Uruguay .....	2,705		232,597	79	8,206
Australasia—					
New South Wales .....		24,780	4,046,251	674	1,683
Victoria .....	7,100	13,900	3,100,000	780	1,462
Queensland .....	9,973	17,622	1,008,375	352	1,118
South Australia .....	†5,640	12,707	1,000,000	200	1,575
Western Australia .....	2,921	3,546	224,390	42	1,185
Tasmania .....	2,082		593,583	210	700
New Zealand .....	5,349	13,194	1,968,264	360	1,750

\* Western Union Telegraph Co. only. † Including telephones.

‡ Including post offices. § Shipping, fishery and weather reports not included

430. The rules for the transmission of telegraph messages between the various countries of the world are regulated by telegraph conventions agreed to at Paris in May, 1865, and St. Petersburg in July, 1875, and afterwards revised at London, 1879, at Berlin in September, 1885, and at Paris in June, 1890. The central office of the International Telegraph Bureau is at Berne, Switzerland. All the principal countries of the world are either parties to the treaty, or have joined the general telegraphic system, while the private telegraph companies, through which messages are sent to trans-oceanic countries, have either accepted the stipulations of the treaty or observe its essential regulations.\* According to statistics published by the International Bureau, 207,595,000 telegrams were despatched in Europe during 1891, and 88,422,000 in the rest of the world, making a total of 296,017,000 messages, and, according to the same authority, there were 67,465 telegraph offices in Europe, and 31,000 in the rest of the world.

International  
Telegraph  
Bureau.

431. The telephone system in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba is almost entirely in the hands of the Bell Telephone Company of Montreal, which has 492 offices, 26,651 sets of instruments in use, 6,204 miles of poles and 32,214 miles of wire. The number of messages sent was about 65,133,120. The above figures do not include Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island or British Columbia, all of which are worked by separate companies, particulars of which are not at hand. The longest distance over which telephonic communication has been established is between New York and Chicago, over 1,000 miles, and the next longest distance between Paris and Marseilles, 562½ miles.

The tele-  
phone in  
Canada.

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\* Almanach de Gotha, 1892.

## CHAPTER VI.

## AGRICULTURE.

The agri-  
cultural  
industry.

432. The principal industry of Canada is that of agriculture, and while, both the future of its manufacturing industries and to what extent its mineral resources may be developed, are unknown, it must be many years before any other industry can take a more prominent place. The fishing industry in some sections of the country, and that of lumbering in others are of great importance, but nothing is of the same universal consequence to the welfare of the country as the condition of the agricultural industry, and it is on that account that special attention has been given in this chapter to its various branches.

Harvest,  
1892.

433. The harvest of 1892 was, on the whole, only a fair one, the yield being by no means so large as in 1891, and the quality of a very varying nature.

Grain  
crops in  
Ontario,  
1892.

434. In Ontario the yield of farm produce altogether was disappointing. Fall wheat was a fairly successful crop, averaging 21·2 bushels per acre, as compared with 25·7 bushels in 1891; but spring wheat was generally very poor, the average only being 12·7 bushels per acre, against 21 bushels in 1891. The total wheat yield of the province was 28,782,892 bushels, being 3,801,134 bushels less than in the preceding year, and 1,673,327 bushels more than the average of eleven years. The quality of barley was not first-class, and the yield was under the average. The cultivation of this grain is decreasing in the province, the area sown having been 53,941 acres less than in 1891, and 221,837 acres below the average of eleven years. There was an increase in the average of pease and oats, which kept up the figures of the total yield, though the average was below the mark. Rye and buckwheat did fairly well.

Area and  
yield of  
grain  
crops in  
Ontario,  
1891 and  
1892.

435. The following figures, published by the Ontario Bureau of Statistics, give the area and yield of the principal grains in 1891 and 1892, and the average for eleven years:—

YIELD OF GRAIN CROPS IN ONTARIO, 1891 AND 1892.

CROPS.	1891.		1892.		AVERAGE YIELD.	
					For Eleven Years.	Per Acre.
	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Fall wheat. ....	849,956	21,872,488	966,522	20,492,497	18,280,440	20·1
Spring wheat. ....	510,634	10,711,538	651,302	8,290,395	8,829,125	15·4
Barley. ....	553,166	16,141,904	499,225	12,274,318	18,706,166	25·9
Oats. ....	1,840,636	75,009,542	1,861,469	64,758,053	58,987,644	35·1
Rye. ....	67,865	1,134,630	75,231	1,177,822	1,637,266	16·2
Pease. ....	752,453	18,323,459	774,732	14,494,430	13,961,910	20·6
Buckwheat. ....	107,879	2,608,142	125,104	2,521,214	1,666,022	22·2
Beans. ....	41,451	769,600	33,249	535,931	522,986	19·4

436. There were 272,866 acres planted with corn, of which 91,403 acres were sown for the silo and soiling, and 181,463 acres for husking. The yield for silos was 948,907 tons, being an average of 10·3 tons per acre, while the production for husking was 11,229,498 bushels in the ear, being an average of only 61·9 bushels per acre. Area and yield of corn in Ontario.

437. Root crops generally were fairly good, with the exception of potatoes, which suffered severely from the rain, drouth and rot, and the average available yield was probably much less than that given below, in consequence of the great tendency to rot after being stored. The hay and clover crops were remarkably good. The following are particulars of the hay and principal root crops :— Hay and root crops in Ontario, 1891 and 1892.

AREA AND YIELD OF HAY AND ROOT CROPS IN ONTARIO,  
1891 AND 1892.

CROPS.	1891.		1892.		Average Yield for Eleven Years.	
					Total Quantity.	Per Acre.
	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Hay and clover ..	2,549,975	2,392,798	2,515,367	4,384,838	3,219,288	1·39
		Bush.		Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Potatoes.....	160,218	24,055,886	145,703	12,289,817	18,245,150	118·
Mangel-wurzels..	22,961	11,779,448	22,026	10,350,474	8,702,857	440·
Carrots.....	9,858	3,814,016	9,941	3,827,361	3,674,621	354·
Turnips.....	126,075	68,853,452	129,627	63,541,641	44,850,404	418·

The yield of potatoes in 1892 was only 84 bushels per acre against an average of 118 bushels, while the yield of hay was 1·74 tons per acre compared with an average of 1·39 tons.

438. Though the wheat crop in Manitoba in 1891 was far the largest ever raised in the province, yet its value was very largely discounted by the amount of injury done to it by early frosts and heavy rain, rendering a large portion of it almost unsaleable. In 1892, however, though the yield was not nearly so large, being estimated by the Provincial Department of Agriculture at 14,453,835 bushels as compared with 23,191,599 bushels in 1891, the quality was very much better throughout the province, that of "Manitoba hard" being exceptionally good. The area under cultivation was 875,990 acres as compared with 916,664 acres in 1891, being a decrease of 40,674 acres. The other grain crops were fairly good, but, though the yield is sure, little attention is paid to any of them except oats. Pease are said to have averaged 22·16 bushels per acre, and rye and flax about 20 Crops in Manitoba, 1892.

bushels per acre. The yield of potatoes was remarkably good, and that of turnips, which are not yet much grown, was also good, averaging 400 bushels to the acre. A large amount of hay was cut, and the quality was better than for several years.

Area of principal crops in Manitoba, 1891 and 1892.

439. There was an increase in the areas sown with oats and barley, and a decrease in that with potatoes, as the following figures show :—

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN MANITOBA,  
1891 AND 1892.

—	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat.....	916,664	875,990	.....	40,674
Oats.....	305,644	332,974	27,330	.....
Barley.....	89,829	97,644	7,815	.....
Potatoes.....	12,705	10,003	.....	2,702

Yield of principal crops in Manitoba, 1891 and 1892.

440. The following are particulars of the yield of the principal crops in Manitoba in 1891 and 1892 :—

CROPS IN MANITOBA, 1891 AND 1892.

CROPS.	1891.	1892.	Average Yield per Acre, 1892.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat.....	23,191,599	14,453,835	16·5
Oats.....	14,762,605	11,654,090	35·0
Barley.....	3,197,876	2,831,676	29·0
Potatoes.....	2,291,982	2,000,600	200·0

Crops in Nova Scotia, 1892.

441. In Nova Scotia the principal crop, which is that of hay, represented about 95 per cent of a full crop for the whole province, the mainland counties, however, showing an average of  $101\frac{1}{2}$  per cent as compared with 71 per cent in Cape Breton. The principal grain crop is oats, which was a fair crop, as also were wheat and barley. Apples were about 86 per cent of a full crop, and prices generally were low.

Crops in N. Brunswick, 1892.

442. In New Brunswick the harvest generally was only fair, the weather having been very broken during haying and harvest. The yield of the principal crops in proportion to a full crop was about—hay, 85 per cent; oats, 75 per cent; wheat, 60 per cent; barley, 80 per cent; potatoes, 75 per cent; roots, 85 per cent, and apples, 75 per cent.



443. No particulars are available concerning the crops in Quebec or in the other portions of the Dominion. Crops elsewhere in Canada.

444. The wheat crop of 1892, calculated on the basis used for similar estimates in previous years, may be put down at 48,182,295 bushels, the yield being much less than in 1891, but, as previously stated, the quality generally was of a much higher grade. Wheat crop in Canada, 1892.

445. The wheat crop of 1891 was estimated in the last issue of the Year Book at 61,592,822 bushels; subsequent information, however, has reduced that estimate to 60,721,193 bushels. If to this quantity is added 5,065,723 bushels imported, and from the total thus made, 17,409,139 bushels exported are deducted, the quantity available for home consumption is found to be 48,377,777 bushels, and if from this latter quantity are deducted 4,335,819 bushels for seed and 26,945,039 bushels for food, &c., a quantity still available for distribution of 17,096,919 bushels is found to remain, this amount however being reduced by deduction for cleaning, feed, &c., and by additions to exports for short returns to about 9,280,000 bushels. Wheat crop of Canada, 1891.

446. The Dominion Government does not, unfortunately, collect any agricultural statistics, and the only information directly available is such as is furnished by the Provincial Governments, those of Ontario and Manitoba being the only ones that collect statistics of the actual yield of crops, the other provinces merely affording information as to their general condition. The two provinces named, however, are the only ones at present in which wheat is grown in any quantity, for, though the land is there, the crop in the Territories, while increasing every year, is still inconsiderable for want of population; therefore the figures of the yield of wheat in these two provinces form a very important basis for an estimation of the entire crop of the Dominion. Collection of agricultural statistics.

447. The table of the estimated production and consumption of wheat in Canada for a series of years, given in several previous issues of the Year Book, has been thoroughly revised in accordance with the latest information and reconstructed upon a somewhat different basis, the whole question of the production and distribution of wheat in this country having been very carefully and thoroughly gone into, and it is believed that the figures are now as accurate as, under the circumstances, they can be made.\* The first column contains the estimated crop in each year; the second column contains a deduction of 10 per cent Production and distribution of wheat in Canada.

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\*I wish to express my hearty thanks to Mr. R. H. Lawder of Toronto for the readiness with which he gave me both his assistance and the benefit of his experience, during my investigation into this question.—S.C.D.R.

from each year's crop for waste, &c., in cleaning and for wheat used on the farm for feed, &c., and the third column gives the net quantity available for distribution. The fourth column shows the quantity retained for seed, based on the acreage under cultivation of wheat in the following year, and calculated at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre, the allowance formerly made having been 2 bushels per acre, but consultation with the best authorities has shown this to be excessive, and the calculations have been changed accordingly. Investigation has tended to show that the figures for the consumption per head arrived at by dividing the balance left after deducting exports and seed among the population were too high, and therefore, in the fifth column, the consumption has been calculated on the fixed basis of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per head; an arbitrary amount to a certain extent, but all such estimates are more or less arbitrary, and the evidence goes to show that, in all probability, the consumption is, if anything, below that figure. The next two columns show the net excess respectively of exports and imports of wheat and flour and are for the twelve months commencing on the 1st October in each crop year, and ending on the 30th September in the following year, it being considered that this period best represents the exports of each individual crop. There seems to be no doubt that a considerable quantity of wheat, especially in the shape of flour, leaves this country as an export without being brought under the notice, and therefore not included in the returns, of the Customs officials, and an addition of 10 per cent for short returns probably represents a smaller amount than actually leaves the country in this manner. The last two columns show the balance unaccounted for remaining in the country at the end of each year. It will be seen that there was, according to the table, a net quantity unaccounted for of 34,185,502, being an average annual excess over distribution of 3,107,773 bushels, but after deductions, which cannot well be put into figures, have been made for loss in transportation, by fire and water, damage by weather and also for over estimate in the official figures of the two wheat growing provinces, the total quantity of wheat unaccounted for will be found to be comparatively small. There is every reason to believe that the official estimates in Ontario and Manitoba, especially in the earlier years, have been at times excessive, but it is impossible to find any reliable basis on which to reduce them, or, except on general principles, to name any particular year in which they are too high.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF WHEAT IN  
CANADA, 1881-1891.

YEAR.	Estimated Crop.	10% Deducted for Cleaning and Fed on Farm.	Quantity Available for Distribution.	Amount Retained for Seed.	Consumption at 5½ Bushels per Head.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
1881....	38,000,000	3,800,000	34,200,000	3,401,414	24,108,210
1882....	47,751,706	4,775,170	42,976,535	3,427,947	24,378,200
1883....	30,840,762	3,084,076	27,756,686	3,363,911	24,661,615
1884....	45,363,417	4,536,342	40,827,075	3,664,674	24,952,395
1885....	42,736,327	4,273,632	38,462,694	3,390,614	25,228,450
1886....	38,224,503	3,822,450	34,402,053	3,368,939	25,494,755
1887....	38,954,233	3,895,424	35,058,810	3,247,472	25,768,446
1888....	32,964,851	3,296,485	29,668,366	3,457,846	26,049,936
1889....	30,791,656	3,079,165	27,712,491	3,808,760	26,339,654
1890....	41,372,134	4,137,214	37,234,921	4,010,979	26,637,908
1891....	60,721,193	6,072,120	54,649,073	4,335,819	26,945,039
Total.	447,720,782	44,772,078	402,948,704	39,478,375	280,564,608

YEAR.	Net Exports.	Excess of Imports.	10% Added to Exports, for Short Returns.	Excess of Crop over Distribution.	Excess of Distribution over Crop.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
1881....	4,448,995	.....	999,809	1,241,572	.....
1882....	7,222,265	.....	1,106,740	6,841,383	.....
1883....	.....	3,516,442	371,474	2,876,128	.....
1884....	2,792,330	.....	691,607	8,726,069	.....
1885....	4,662,975	.....	867,236	4,313,419	.....
1886....	6,133,283	.....	1,241,624	.....	1,836,548
1887....	2,761,653	.....	606,900	2,674,339	.....
1888....	.....	1,218,636	202,359	1,176,861	.....
1889....	96,076	.....	342,119	.....	2,874,118
1890....	4,062,559	.....	760,954	1,762,521	.....
1891....	12,343,426	.....	1,740,913	9,283,876	.....
Total.	44,523,562	4,735,078	8,931,735	38,896,168	4,710,666

448. The largest quantities carried over were after the crops of 1882, 1884 and 1891, all three years being distinguished by abundant yields. It is more than probable that the crops of 1882 and 1884 were over estimated, and, while the crop of 1891 was the largest in the history of the country, the available stocks of wheat carried over were not so large as represented above, as it is estimated that 25 per cent of the Manitoba crop of that year was rendered worthless by frost and rain; at the same time it is well known that the reserves were the largest that had ever been held at the end of a crop year. In two

Over-estimate of crops.

years the distribution exceeded the crop, and this would have occurred also in two other years had not the deficiency been made up by increased imports.

Consumption of wheat per head in various countries.

449. The consumption per head is higher in the Australasian colonies than in almost any other country, as shown by the following table:—

CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Bushels.	Countries.	Bushels.
United Kingdom .....	5·9	United States.....	4·7
France.....	8·1	Canada.....	5·5
Germany.....	3·0	Australasia.....	6·3
Russia.....	2·1	New South Wales.....	6·5
Austria.....	2·9	Victoria.....	5·0
Italy.....	5·4	South Australia.....	6·5
Spain and Portugal.....	6·4	Queensland.....	6·0
Belgium and Holland.....	5·0	Tasmania.....	6·7
Scandinavia.....	1·4	New Zealand.....	7·1
Turkey.....	6·1		

Consumption of wheat in Canada.

450. The consumption of wheat in Canada, no doubt, varies in different parts. In Manitoba, the official estimate a short time ago was 6 bushels per head, and that is probably not over the mark, both for that province and some parts of the Territories. In Ontario and Quebec it has been reckoned at not over 5 bushels, and in the Maritime Provinces, wheat is to a certain extent displaced by cornmeal. On the whole, therefore, until more accurate data are available, an allowance of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per head seems to be, as nearly as possible, the correct amount. The consumption in the United States was fixed in 1878 at 4·7, and no subsequent attempt has been made to change the estimate; the consumption of rice and cornmeal being important factors in this calculation.

Imports and exports of wheat and other breadstuffs, 1868-1892.

451. The following tables give the values and quantities of imports for home consumption and exports of Canadian produce of wheat, flour and other breadstuffs, and also the total imports and exports of the same articles in each year since Confederation. During the years 1868-1872, inclusive, there being no duty and no return of exports of foreign produce, the figures for home consumption cannot be given. Between 1873-1879, inclusive, the exports of foreign produce have been deducted from the imports in order to arrive at the amount retained for home consumption:—

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREAD-STUFFS, FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF THE SAME, BEING THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1868 TO 1892, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	IMPORTS.			
	Wheat.	Flour.	Other Breadstuffs.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1868.....				
1869.....				
1870.....				
1871.....				
1872.....				
1873.....	3,974,241	1,787,761	2,279,293	8,041,295
1874.....	3,749,916	1,659,919	2,347,571	7,757,406
1875.....	3,196,603	2,424,576	1,975,433	7,596,612
1876.....	2,422,736	1,879,220	1,948,121	6,250,077
1877.....	3,486,997	2,924,481	3,208,031	9,619,509
1878.....	255,215	1,847,879	2,353,002	4,456,096
1879.....	995,641	1,456,218	1,829,086	4,280,945
1880.....	7,936	535,266	1,520,942	2,064,144
1881.....	54,104	919,799	1,802,971	2,776,874
1882.....	360,034	941,057	2,131,033	3,432,124
1883.....	47,674	1,337,364	2,116,172	3,501,210
1884.....	292,033	2,435,446	2,122,155	4,849,634
1885.....	359,098	2,165,016	1,790,846	4,314,960
1886.....	55,804	788,464	1,594,175	2,438,443
1887.....	18,313	639,121	1,724,982	2,382,416
1888.....	9,045	242,197	1,954,896	2,206,138
1889.....	12,734	1,000,301	2,173,609	3,186,644
1890.....	150,128	612,953	2,234,452	2,997,533
1891.....	128,857	234,313	2,377,093	2,740,263
1892.....	65,686	167,019	1,591,595	1,824,300
EXPORTS.				
1868.....	3,648,081	2,629,540	5,926,441	12,204,062
1869.....	3,183,383	1,948,696	6,590,760	11,722,839
1870.....	3,705,173	2,302,149	7,036,172	13,043,494
1871.....	1,981,917	1,609,849	4,920,446	8,512,212
1872.....	3,900,582	2,671,914	5,229,760	11,802,256
1873.....	6,023,876	2,903,454	4,848,370	13,775,700
1874.....	8,886,077	3,194,672	6,424,824	18,505,573
1875.....	4,959,736	1,545,242	9,803,326	16,308,304
1876.....	6,749,298	2,178,389	10,907,248	19,834,935
1877.....	2,742,383	1,485,438	7,685,931	11,913,752
1878.....	5,376,195	2,739,466	8,400,242	16,515,903
1879.....	6,274,640	2,572,675	8,534,667	17,381,982
1880.....	5,942,042	2,930,955	10,469,603	19,342,600
1881.....	2,593,820	2,173,108	12,139,803	16,906,731
1882.....	5,180,335	2,748,988	16,889,763	24,819,086
1883.....	5,881,488	2,515,955	10,229,628	18,627,071
1884.....	812,923	1,025,995	8,667,233	10,506,151
1885.....	1,966,287	556,530	9,221,646	11,744,463
1886.....	3,025,864	1,744,969	10,092,135	14,862,968
1887.....	4,745,138	2,322,144	9,021,577	16,088,859
1888.....	1,886,470	1,580,019	8,512,811	11,979,300
1889.....	471,121	646,068	8,839,045	9,956,234
1890.....	388,861	521,383	7,672,922	8,583,166
1891.....	1,583,084	1,388,578	6,087,211	9,058,873
1892.....	6,947,851	1,784,413	9,911,518	18,643,782

† Not separated from other breadstuffs.



QUANTITIES OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS IMPORTED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF THE SAME, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1868 TO 1892, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	IMPORTS.						
	Wheat.	Flour.	Wheat and Flour.	Barley.	Maize.	All other Grain.	Other Breadstuffs.
	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Pounds.
1868..							
1869..							
1870..							
1871..							
1872..							
1873..	3,778,698	266,537	4,978,114	†	2,591,249	1,359,659	60,480,655
1874..	2,960,601	274,132	4,194,195	†	2,886,603	643,965	54,164,795
1875..	2,434,636	461,588	4,511,782	†	1,628,055	268,000	41,468,989
1876..	2,680,139	371,682	4,352,708	†	1,597,787	650,277	39,940,999
1877..	3,421,111	541,229	5,856,641	128,318	4,178,417	739,498	71,831,179
1878..	1,519,703	311,706	2,922,380	26,204	3,400,562	2,192,111	56,116,560
1879..	1,611,902	309,215	3,003,369	33,943	2,189,891	2,011,988	54,374,045
1880..	10,176	101,799	519,171	14,009	1,677,445	87,934	46,804,141
1881..	76,652	197,581	1,064,557	16,933	2,043,309	81,914	52,057,493
1882..	345,909	172,517	1,208,494	9,491	1,812,552	92,487	51,186,398
1883..	44,097	264,956	1,368,877	16,465	1,595,725	243,742	49,936,500
1884..	298,660	531,188	2,954,600	28,093	2,290,289	61,817	51,883,355
1885..	373,101	540,108	3,073,641	14,573	1,498,463	269,910	62,387,360
1886..	66,084	201,327	1,072,719	8,212	1,823,383	109,880	51,121,881
1887..	22,540	169,629	870,685	5,053	2,029,061	36,872	58,374,378
1888..	12,042	62,482	324,452	6,856	2,311,757	121,105	53,641,884
1889..	15,167	258,813	1,179,825	6,852	2,894,838	186,775	61,040,815
1890..	188,934	169,869	953,344	12,550	3,242,391	369,288	81,499,100
1891..	147,521	57,489	406,222	190	2,788,622	98,810	55,030,624
1892..	66,113	36,559	230,629	1,553	1,085,527	20,689	47,502,608
	EXPORTS.						
	Wheat.	Flour.	Wheat and Flour.	Barley.	Maize.	All other Grain.	Other Breadstuffs.
	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Pounds.
1868..	2,284,702	383,344	4,201,422	†	4,055,872	10,057	3,545,598
1869..	2,809,208	375,219	4,685,303	†	4,630,069	6,093	1,847,722
1870..	3,557,101	382,177	5,467,986	†	6,633,877	14,664	3,701,065
1871..	1,748,977	306,387	3,280,912	†	4,832,999	23,954	1,737,899
1872..	2,993,129	453,158	5,258,919	†	5,606,438	102,243	1,989,917
1873..	4,379,741	474,202	6,750,751	†	4,346,923	706,619	1,807,860
1874..	6,581,217	540,317	9,282,802	†	3,748,270	235,864	2,805,308
1875..	4,383,022	302,783	5,896,937	†	5,419,054	28,399	5,941,070
1876..	6,070,303	415,504	8,147,913	†	10,168,176	9,299	5,088,346
1877..	2,393,155	268,605	3,736,180	†	6,345,697	1,512	4,935,294
1878..	4,393,535	476,431	6,775,690	†	7,267,399	655	5,252,986
1879..	6,610,724	574,974	9,485,594	†	5,383,922	1,829	5,793,799
1880..	5,090,505	544,591	7,813,460	†	7,329,562	1,569	9,584,929
1881..	2,523,673	439,728	4,722,313	†	8,800,579	1,284	8,154,228
1882..	3,845,035	469,739	6,193,730	†	11,588,446	49	9,223,501
1883..	5,867,458	489,046	8,312,688	†	8,817,216	252	4,659,589
1884..	745,526	197,389	1,732,471	†	7,780,262	11,924	5,567,281
1885..	2,340,956	123,777	2,959,841	†	9,067,395	18,885	5,593,508
1886..	3,419,168	386,099	5,349,663	†	8,554,302	494	7,785,692
1887..	5,631,726	520,213	8,232,791	†	9,456,964	2,507	6,415,059
1888..	2,163,754	350,115	3,914,329	†	9,370,158	322	2,816,202
1889..	490,905	131,181	1,081,219	†	9,948,207	465	2,694,471
1890..	422,274	115,099	940,219	†	9,975,908	507	4,160,349
1891..	2,108,216	296,784	3,443,744	†	4,892,327	180	3,759,295
1892..	8,714,154	380,996	10,428,636	†	5,202,768	394	12,497,549

† Not separated from other grain. ‡ Rye included. ¶ Rye flour included in imports flour up to 1876, inclusive.

VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM CANADA  
OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS, 1868-1892.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	IMPORTS.			
	Wheat.	Flour.	Other Breadstuffs.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868*	3,946,624	1,850,444	2,045,374	7,842,442
1869	4,111,111	2,079,315	5,421,895	7,501,210
1870	5,523,194	1,756,176	1,241,820	8,521,190
1871	11,216,003	2,700,111	2,094,690	16,010,804
1872	4,453,341	2,164,091	4,971,634	11,589,066
1873	6,894,504	1,842,969	5,883,741	14,621,214
1874	9,910,551	1,739,377	4,052,778	15,702,706
1875	6,657,652	2,462,618	3,571,041	12,691,311
1876	6,090,074	1,906,298	3,424,164	11,420,526
1877	4,846,824	2,964,273	6,372,998	14,174,095
1878	6,510,148	1,866,101	5,325,230	13,701,479
1879	4,469,796	1,486,661	4,636,238	10,652,695
1880	8,079,073	590,342	3,819,581	12,488,996
1881	7,801,593	1,112,964	4,535,150	13,449,707
1882	3,358,571	1,084,029	3,432,430	7,875,030
1883	5,912,181	1,518,296	2,765,892	10,196,369
1884	3,876,132	2,602,548	4,639,070	11,117,750
1885	3,102,422	2,273,355	3,133,913	8,509,690
1886	2,229,792	844,290	3,035,530	6,109,612
1887	3,152,478	657,194	3,301,741	7,111,413
1888	4,668,582	254,097	2,776,006	7,698,685
1889	1,677,178	1,093,718	4,515,188	7,286,084
1890	2,582,709	672,715	5,719,184	8,974,608
1891	2,643,879	269,508	4,268,344	7,181,731
1892	5,202,469	239,992	4,976,232	10,418,693

## EXPORTS.

1868*	3,648,081	2,629,540	5,026,441	12,204,062
1869†	3,183,383	1,048,696	6,590,760	11,722,839
1870†	3,705,173	2,302,149	7,036,172	13,043,494
1871†	1,981,917	1,609,849	4,920,446	8,512,212
1872†	3,900,582	2,671,914	5,229,760	11,802,256
1873	8,944,139	2,958,662	8,452,818	20,355,619
1874	15,046,712	3,274,130	8,136,162	26,457,004
1875	8,420,785	1,583,284	11,398,934	21,403,003
1876	10,416,636	2,205,467	12,383,291	25,005,394
1877	4,102,210	1,525,230	10,850,898	16,478,338
1878	11,631,128	2,757,688	11,372,470	25,761,285
1879	9,748,795	2,603,118	11,342,865	23,694,778
1880	13,549,876	3,019,717	12,715,136	29,284,729
1881	9,636,505	2,469,900	14,765,712	26,872,117
1882	8,153,610	2,941,740	18,250,340	29,345,690
1883	11,703,374	2,703,078	10,860,760	25,267,212
1884	3,359,192	1,440,675	11,279,561	16,079,428
1885	5,061,005	716,739	10,533,283	16,311,027
1886	5,190,424	1,875,979	11,525,527	18,591,930
1887	7,859,538	2,366,472	10,683,501	20,909,511
1888	6,416,954	1,603,712	9,314,275	17,334,941
1889	1,744,957	769,478	11,169,338	13,623,773
1890	2,394,130	661,072	10,788,862	13,844,064
1891	4,102,734	1,460,300	7,948,014	13,511,048
1892	12,056,832	1,860,491	13,268,028	27,185,351

\*Amount entered for consumption only, as regards New Brunswick. †Not separated from other breadstuffs. ‡The value of produce of Canada only.

QUANTITIES OF TOTAL IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM CAN-  
ADA OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS, 1868-92.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	IMPORTS.						
	Wheat.	Flour.	Total Wheat and Flour.	Barley.	Maize.	All other Grain.	Other Bread- stuffs.
	Bush.	Brls.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Lbs.
1868* ...	2,734,809	272,875	4,099,184	.... + ....	715,424	1,660,929	6,662,828
1869 ...	.... + ....	349,248	1,746,240	.... + ....	2,561,240	3,591,948	21,648,233
1870 ...	6,168,454	343,769	7,887,299	.... + ....	666,327	791,774	14,768,957
1871 ...	10,950,547	485,093	13,376,012	.... + ....	1,319,552	1,632,053	16,744,139
1872 ...	4,168,681	376,421	6,050,786	.... + ....	7,328,282	577,447	43,569,232
1873 ...	5,804,630	276,048	7,184,870	.... + ....	8,834,225	1,374,910	60,774,356
1874 ...	8,390,443	288,156	9,831,223	.... + ....	5,331,307	643,982	53,611,410
1875 ...	5,105,158	467,786	7,444,088	.... + ....	3,679,746	294,623	42,217,317
1876 ...	5,858,136	376,114	7,738,706	34,099	3,635,528	681,218	40,299,165
1877 ...	4,589,051	549,063	7,334,366	369,801	8,260,079	1,772,892	72,859,285
1878 ...	5,635,411	314,520	7,208,011	302,147	7,387,507	2,319,654	55,101,907
1879 ...	4,768,733	315,044	6,343,953	43,233	7,617,421	2,154,347	57,226,269
1880 ...	7,321,594	113,035	8,086,769	15,635	6,377,387	205,068	47,126,315
1881 ...	7,339,689	236,433	8,521,854	16,933	7,454,892	95,541	53,570,224
1882 ...	2,931,220	200,716	3,934,800	9,491	3,918,031	90,924	55,822,523
1883 ...	4,961,374	301,455	6,468,649	16,465	2,425,668	294,227	51,226,147
1884 ...	3,604,442	565,277	6,430,827	28,093	5,996,412	290,333	52,301,746
1885 ...	3,128,143	565,562	5,955,963	14,717	3,508,529	349,894	64,361,925
1886 ...	2,373,230	215,391	3,450,185	8,212	4,528,878	231,580	51,529,526
1887 ...	3,550,844	174,353	4,422,609	5,053	5,304,639	59,929	57,528,263
1888 ...	5,321,717	65,187	5,647,652	6,856	4,911,916	148,607	54,678,474
1889 ...	1,724,985	279,371	2,982,154	6,852	7,349,729	553,852	63,377,530
1890 ...	2,844,955	185,458	3,679,516	12,550	9,959,815	1,055,094	79,544,952
1891 ...	2,571,493	65,884	2,867,971	197	6,253,565	193,077	58,674,104
1892 ...	5,049,561	54,911	5,296,661	2,634	3,700,308	2,596,690	47,132,761

## EXPORTS.

1868† ...	2,284,702	383,344	4,201,422	4,055,872	10,057	3,545,598	14,577,96
1869† ...	2,809,208	375,219	4,685,303	4,630,069	6,093	1,847,722	9,929,975
1870† ...	3,537,101	382,177	5,467,986	6,663,877	14,644	3,701,065	19,992,520
1871† ...	1,748,977	306,387	3,280,912	4,832,999	23,954	1,737,899	19,973,070
1872† ...	2,993,129	453,158	5,258,919	5,606,438	102,243	1,989,917	12,847,420
1873 ...	6,405,693	483,713	8,824,258	4,346,923	6,949,595	1,823,111	13,458,004
1874 ...	12,011,059	554,341	14,782,764	3,748,270	2,680,568	2,805,325	13,162,576
1875 ...	7,053,544	308,981	8,598,449	5,419,054	2,080,090	5,967,693	8,362,762
1876 ...	9,248,390	419,936	11,348,070	10,168,176	2,047,040	5,119,295	14,752,213
1877 ...	3,559,095	276,439	4,941,290	6,587,180	4,083,174	5,968,688	8,817,361
1878 ...	8,509,243	479,245	10,905,468	7,543,342	3,987,600	5,380,529	38,200,102
1879 ...	9,767,555	580,776	12,671,435	5,393,212	5,429,359	5,936,158	25,774,391
1880 ...	12,169,493	561,484	14,976,913	7,241,379	4,547,942	9,622,605	32,458,482
1881 ...	9,092,279	501,455	11,599,554	8,800,579	5,257,604	8,154,302	20,893,576
1882 ...	6,433,533	508,120	8,974,133	11,588,446	2,229,900	9,235,442	17,096,649
1883 ...	10,733,535	526,340	13,865,255	8,817,216	819,605	4,704,899	17,661,368
1884 ...	3,021,188	284,504	4,443,708	7,780,262	3,806,474	4,736,319	20,354,942
1885 ...	5,423,805	161,054	6,229,075	9,067,395	2,007,674	5,619,799	22,127,128
1886 ...	5,705,874	415,397	7,782,859	8,554,302	2,667,401	7,851,134	29,624,279
1887 ...	9,127,045	531,152	11,782,805	9,456,964	3,873,764	6,415,208	23,289,317
1888 ...	7,299,694	355,883	9,079,109	9,370,158	1,203,195	2,816,353	12,386,668
1889 ...	1,785,349	156,360	2,428,605	9,948,217	4,386,259	2,775,403	26,493,108
1890 ...	2,580,801	149,959	3,255,616	9,975,911	6,624,746	4,313,537	34,520,737
1891 ...	4,539,363	313,280	5,949,123	4,892,334	3,554,255	3,884,737	22,938,201
1892 ...	13,659,020	399,118	15,455,051	5,202,768	2,050,656	14,712,513	44,091,571

\* Amount entered for consumption only as regards New Brunswick. † Not separated from other grain. ‡ Rye included. § The produce of Canada only.

452. During the week ended 1st October, 1887, the price of wheat in London was the lowest touched for 125 years, viz., 28s. 5d. per quarter or 86 cents per bushel, but, low as this point was, a still deeper one was reached in the week ended 31st December, 1892, when the average price was 25s. 8d. per quarter, or 78 cents per bushel. The lowest average, however, for a whole year was in 1889, viz., 29s. 9d. per quarter, or 90 cents per bushel; the next lowest average having been in 1892, viz., 30s. 3d. per quarter, or 92 cents per bushel. As compared with the average price of wheat between 1880-1889, the price in October, 1892, was as 75 to 100, and, compared with the average price, 1867-1877, was, at the same time, as 51 to 100.\* Opinions differ as to what causes, apart from the effects of increased production, reduction in freight rates and increase in transportation facilities, have specially contributed to so serious a decline, and, until these causes are more or less definitely ascertained, it is impossible to predict the future of wheat prices. The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada on 1st January, 1893, was 114,036,785 bushels, being the largest on record, and was 36,000,000 bushels more than on the same date in 1892, which, it will be remembered, followed the year (1891) of the largest crop of wheat in the history of this continent.

Price of wheat.

453. The steady fall in price of late years is shown in the following table, which gives the average price of wheat in London and the average export price in New York in each year since 1871 :—

Decline in price of wheat.

LONDON.				NEW YORK.			
Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
1871. . .	1 73	1882. . . . .	1 37	1871. . . . .	1 31	1882. . . . .	1 18
1872. . . . .	1 73	1883. . . . .	1 26	1872. . . . .	1 47	1883. . . . .	1 12
1873. . . . .	1 78	1884. . . . .	1 09	1873. . . . .	1 31	1884. . . . .	1 06
1874. . . . .	1 70	1885. . . . .	0 99	1874. . . . .	1 42	1885. . . . .	0 86
1875. . . . .	1 37	1886. . . . .	0 94	1875. . . . .	1 12	1886. . . . .	0 87
1876. . . . .	1 40	1887. . . . .	0 99	1876. . . . .	1 24	1887. . . . .	0 89
1877. . . . .	1 73	1888. . . . .	0 96	1877. . . . .	1 16	1888. . . . .	0 85
1878. . . . .	1 41	1889. . . . .	0 90	1878. . . . .	1 33	1889. . . . .	0 89
1879. . . . .	1 33	1890. . . . .	0 97	1879. . . . .	1 06	1890. . . . .	0 83
1880. . . . .	1 35	1891. . . . .	1 15	1880. . . . .	1 24	1891. . . . .	0 93
1881. . . . .	1 28	1892. . . . .	0 92	1881. . . . .	1 11	1892. . . . .	1 03

\* Bradstreet, Oct. 22, 1892.



The London prices are for the calendar year, and those of New York for the fiscal year. At the commencement of the fiscal year, 1891-92, the appreciation in the price of wheat was very considerable, it having been, in September, 1891, as high as 41s. 8d. per quarter in London, or \$1.27 per bushel, which appreciation accounts for the apparent disparity in price in the two cities in 1891 and 1892.

Wheat  
crop in  
principal  
exporting  
countries.

454. The principal wheat-exporting countries at the present time are the United States, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Roumania, British India, the Argentine Republic, and the Australasian colonies, and the following figures give the estimated crop in those countries in 1892 :—

	Bushels.
United States.....	515,949,000
Russia.....	241,578,934
Austria-Hungary . . . . .	185,347,206
British India.....	203,168,000
Canada.....	48,182,295
Argentine Republic.....	29,394,666
Australasian colonies.....	37,096,221
Bulgaria.....	40,758,105
Roumania.....	59,828,160
Total.....	<u>1,361,302,587</u>

Wheat  
crop in  
United  
States,  
1892.

455. The wheat crop of 1892 in the United States was, according to the official estimate, 95,831,000 bushels less than that of 1891, and yet was the second largest crop ever harvested in the country. There seems, however, to be now no doubt that the estimate was under the mark and that, between them, the crops of 1891 and 1892 were from 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels in excess of the estimate. In the other countries named, the yield was, in the aggregate, 74,093,736 bushels less than in the previous year.

Share of  
principal  
countries  
in imports  
of wheat  
into the  
United  
Kingdom.

456. The principal wheat-importing countries are, the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and Greece, China and the West Indies. The United Kingdom is, of all these, by far the largest importer and the British demand has a most important effect on the price of wheat almost all over the world. The following table, taken from the report on the foreign commerce of the United States, 1892, shows the share of the principal countries in the import of wheat into the United Kingdom, during the years 1871 to 1891, inclusive :—



TABLE SHOWING THE PROPORTIONATE QUANTITIES OF WHEAT AND WHEAT-FLOUR IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM THE PRINCIPAL WHEAT-EXPORTING COUNTRIES, 1871—1891.

YEAR.	IMPORTED FROM							
	Russia.	Germany	British North America.	United States.	Chili.	British India.	Australasia.	Other Countries.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1871....	35·37	9·60	8·52	35·22	1·33	0·50	0·84	8·62
1872....	37·70	10·87	4·53	20·23	3·52	0·34	1·17	21·64
1873....	18·78	5·85	8·36	42·17	3·56	1·43	4·05	15·80
1874....	11·76	8·13	8·71	55·16	4·47	2·18	2·35	7·24
1875....	17·06	11·11	6·83	44·29	1·51	2·24	2·13	14·83
1876....	17·17	6·72	5·35	42·81	1·95	6·35	5·48	14·17
1877....	17·33	11·03	5·14	37·16	1·28	9·62	0·71	17·73
1878....	15·32	10·91	5·03	56·27	0·09	3·04	2·62	6·72
1879....	11·12	6·52	7·33	61·12	2·04	1·22	3·15	7·50
1880....	4·33	4·12	6·63	65·42	2·12	4·72	6·74	5·92
1881....	4·75	4·34	4·49	64·05	1·64	10·29	4·64	4·80
1882....	12·01	6·91	3·87	55·72	2·13	10·51	3·83	5·02
1883....	15·91	6·25	2·87	47·57	2·72	13·30	3·30	8·08
1884....	8·34	4·95	3·96	53·74	1·60	12·06	8·11	7·24
1885....	14·86	4·61	2·58	47·90	2·00	14·98	6·69	6·38
1886....	6·03	4·43	6·20	58·05	2·74	17·75	1·31	4·49
1887....	7·51	2·90	6·67	61·45	2·99	11·52	1·83	5·13
1888....	29·22	5·91	2·53	36·69	2·00	11·01	3·15	9·49
1889....	28·09	5·18	3·42	38·45	0·75	11·99	1·88	10·24
1890....	25·69	2·62	2·70	38·34	0·03	11·95	4·18	14·49
1891....	17·62	1·30	5·06	45·64	2·60	15·66	2·70	9·42

The bad harvest in Russia and Germany decreased the supplies from those countries, while the bountiful yields in the United States and Canada made the proportions of imports from them higher than in any year since 1887. The imports from British India also showed a marked advance.

457. The following table gives the production and area under cultivation of wheat in the United States since 1880 :—

Wheat  
production  
in the  
United  
States.

PRODUCTION AND AREA UNDER CULTIVATION OF WHEAT IN  
THE UNITED STATES, 1880-1892.

YEAR.	Production.	Area.	Value.
	Bushels.	Acres.	\$
1880.....	498,549,868	37,986,717	474,201,850
1881.....	383,280,090	37,709,020	456,880,427
1882.....	504,185,470	37,067,194	444,602,125
1883.....	421,086,160	36,455,593	383,649,272
1884.....	512,765,000	39,475,885	330,862,260
1885.....	357,112,000	34,189,246	275,320,390
1886.....	457,218,000	36,806,184	314,226,020
1887.....	456,329,000	37,641,783	310,612,960
1888.....	415,868,000	37,336,138	385,248,030
1889.....	490,560,000	38,123,859	342,491,707
1890.....	399,262,000	36,087,154	334,773,678
1891.....	611,780,000	39,916,897	513,472,711
1892.....	515,949,000	38,554,430	322,111,881
Total.....	6,023,944,588	487,350,100	4,888,453,311
Average.....	463,380,353	37,488,469	376,034,870

Average  
yield of  
wheat in  
United  
States.

458. The average weight per bushel of wheat in the United States in 1892 was 57·5 lbs., making a total of 494,353,667 bushels of 60 lbs. The average weight for nine years was 57·7 lbs. per bushel. The average yield is only small, during the ten years 1870-1879, it was 12·4 bushels per acre, and during the next ten years 1880-1889, it was only 12·1 bushels, while in the last two years it has slightly increased, having been 15·3 bushels and 13·4 bushels in 1891 and 1892 respectively. The small yield is attributed to insufficient cultivation. The readiness with which the United States has, under the ordinary circumstances of a favourable season, in two successive years, produced such enormous crops, must evidently defer the anticipated period when the home demand will consume the entire supply ; which period, it had been predicted by some, was rapidly approaching.

Wheat ex-  
ports from  
India.

459. The exports of wheat from India in 1892 were the largest in the history of that country, and amounted to 56,566,393 bushels, and were 24,197,418 bushels over the average of the ten preceding years, but there is no reason at present to expect that this large export can be maintained, or to change the opinion expressed in previous issues that from 30 million to 35 million bushels is the average limit of the wheat-exporting capacity of the country.

460. The area available for wheat in Canada is not only very extensive, but a large portion of it comprises lands as well adapted for wheat growing as any in the world. The quantity of wheat, however, available for export is not at present very large, but, as the wheat lands of Manitoba and the North-west Territories are brought under cultivation, there is no doubt that the production of this cereal in Canada will become an important factor in estimating the world's supply.

461. The following table shows what changes have taken place in the area and production of wheat between 1880 and 1890:—

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF WHEAT IN CANADA, 1880 AND 1890, ACCORDING TO CENSUS RETURNS.

PROVINCES.	ACRES.		Increase or Decrease.	YIELD IN BUSHELS.	
	1880.	1890.		1880.	1890.
Ontario.....	1,930,123	1,430,519	— 499,604	27,406,091	21,314,522
Quebec.....	223,176	191,599	— 31,577	2,019,004	1,568,289
Nova Scotia.....	41,855	14,157	— 27,698	529,251	165,806
New Brunswick.....	40,336	17,306	— 23,030	521,956	209,809
Manitoba.....	51,293	896,610	+ 845,317	1,033,673	16,092,130
British Columbia.....	7,952	15,156	+ 7,204	173,653	388,300
Prince Edward Island.....	41,942	44,703	+ 2,761	546,986	613,364
The Territories.....	5,678	113,811	+ 108,133	119,655	1,792,409
Canada.....	2,342,355	2,723,861	+ 381,506	32,350,269	42,144,629

462. When it is considered that the whole of the 1,010,421 acres under wheat in Manitoba and the North-west in 1890 have practically been brought under cultivation since 1880, it will be seen how largely the area under wheat in the older provinces has decreased, since the total increase in area has only amounted to 381,506 acres. The average yield in 1880 was 13·8 bushels per acre and in 1890 15·4 bushels per acre, both having been bad harvest years.

463. According to the returns of the United States Department of Agriculture, the average value of wheat per acre in that country in 1891 was \$12.86, and the average for the ten years 1882-1891 was \$9.71; and according to the Ontario reports for the same year the value per acre in that province of fall wheat was \$24.47, and of spring wheat \$19.49, making a joint average of \$21.98 per acre, while the combined average for the ten years 1882-1891 was \$16.06 per acre.

Imports of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom, 1888 to 1891. 464. The following table shows the quantity of wheat and wheat flour imported into the United Kingdom in 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891, and the countries from whence supplied.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891.

COUNTRIES.	Bushels.			
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
United States. ....	56,638,161	59,872,616	62,413,667	79,695,566
Russia. ....	40,583,248	40,440,328	36,687,329	27,358,266
British India. ....	15,243,674	17,207,314	17,008,286	24,277,465
Germany. ....	8,700,981	7,968,386	4,309,903	2,252,141
Austrian territories. ....	4,778,011	6,020,897	3,452,112	3,069,189
Australasia. ....	4,441,670	2,717,781	5,994,800	4,292,370
Canada. ....	3,865,760	5,456,643	4,458,477	8,518,194
Chili. ....	2,773,607	1,069,512	.....	4,046,691
Roumania. ....	2,646,379	5,301,514	8,710,894	2,031,549
Egypt. ....	1,375,845	608,080	794,183	1,748,482
Bulgaria. ....	547,249	1,184,312	655,508	251,447
Denmark. ....	448,801	316,639	157,755	23,427
Turkey. ....	300,487	1,247,449	1,686,559	2,818,486
France. ....	268,288	489,737	258,962	346,330
Argentine Republic. ....	816	.....	5,315,697	4,626,451
Spain. ....	93	.....	.....	.....
Other countries. ....	3,732,502	477,476	729,809	570,106
Total. . . . .	146,345,572	150,378,684	152,633,942	165,926,160

Wheat crop of the world in 1889-1892. 465. The figures given below of the wheat crop of the world in 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892 are, with the exception of those for Canada, from reports of the United States Department of Agriculture,\* and are partly official and partly estimated.

WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD IN 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892.

COUNTRIES.	Winchester Bushels.			
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
North America—				
United States. ....	490,560,000	399,262,000	611,780,000	515,949,000
Canada. ....	31,844,757	41,805,025	63,534,280	49,701,325
South America—				
Argentine Republic. ....	11,350,000	41,703,683	33,069,000	29,394,666
Chile. ....	12,768,750	18,567,360	14,187,500	18,154,752

\* March, 1890 ; April, 1891 ; March, 1892 ; March, 1893.

WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD IN 1889, 1890, 1891 AND 1892—*Concluded*.

COUNTRIES.	Winchester Bushels.			
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Europe—				
Austria.....	42,000,000	51,440,667	41,143,750	47,123,526
Hungary.....	94,020,333	165,345,000	126,268,750	138,223,680
Belgium.....	19,000,000	19,573,075	14,187,500	20,748,362
Bulgaria.....			40,022,976	40,758,105
Denmark.....	5,000,000	5,776,512	3,713,472	4,538,688
France.....	316,268,369	338,902,124	232,360,236	310,037,795
Germany.....	82,000,000	94,899,840	126,254,663	100,057,440
Great Britain.....	75,576,383	75,666,617	74,400,714	60,406,773
Ireland.....	2,680,838	2,639,399	2,615,437	2,214,983
Greece.....	5,000,000	12,378,240	5,675,000	3,972,500
Italy.....	103,832,354	126,640,746	126,801,916	114,345,575
Netherlands.....	5,675,000	6,189,120	3,713,472	5,675,000
Portugal.....	8,512,500	8,252,160	8,252,160	6,100,625
Roumania.....	44,784,853	63,954,240	53,073,684	59,828,160
Russia, exclusive of Fin- land.....	188,535,989	+ 197,739,200	+ 169,108,708	+ 241,578,934
Poland.....		22,343,125	12,680,920	30,396,446
Servia.....	5,000,000	10,315,200	7,945,000	4,951,296
Spain.....	75,622,213	70,143,360	71,349,094	78,395,520
Sweden.....	3,708,045	3,956,043	4,551,350	4,559,863
Norway.....	283,750	412,608	412,608	412,608
Switzerland.....	2,270,000	2,475,648	4,041,766	3,300,864
Turkey.....	39,725,000	37,134,720	33,008,640	24,756,480
Asia—				
India.....	243,076,549	235,345,600	255,434,667	203,168,000
Asia Minor.....	36,887,500	37,134,720	37,029,375	37,134,720
Caucasus.....			74,269,440	71,265,654
Persia.....	22,500,000	22,693,440	20,630,400	18,567,360
Syria.....	12,768,750	12,378,240	12,343,125	12,378,240
Africa—				
Algeria.....	22,500,000	22,693,440	21,281,250	19,398,797
Egypt.....	7,945,000	8,252,160	11,140,416	8,252,160
Cape of Good Hope.....	3,800,000	3,713,472	4,126,080	2,813,460
Tunis.....		4,256,250	4,256,250	3,919,776
Australasia.....	26,205,957	42,480,131	33,874,606	37,096,221
Total.....	2,040,729,789	2,205,185,702	2,356,596,747	2,328,058,324

† Exclusive of Poland.

466. The quantity of barley produced annually in Canada has varied from 20,000,000 to 28,000,000 bushels, but owing to the reduced market in the United States, in consequence of the high tariff, and to the comparative failure of the attempt to gain a footing in the English market, the area under cultivation in 1892 was much reduced, especially in Ontario, the principal barley-producing province, where it was 221,837 acres less than in 1890, and the whole barley crop of the Dominion in 1892 did not exceed 17,500,000 bushels. Special re-



ference has been made in previous issues\* to the experiments made with reference to the growing of two-rowed barley for the English market. These experiments have, so far, resulted unfavourably, various causes having militated against their success; sufficient care was not taken with the earlier shipments to Great Britain to have them properly graded and properly cleaned, and an unfavourable impression was thereby created, which was only strengthened by the grain sent over in the following year (1892) when the season in this country was a most unfavourable one for barley. A prejudice exists at present in England against Canadian six-rowed barley, partly on account of colour, to which exception is taken, and also because the process of malting adopted in England does not suit this class of barley, and it will be necessary for English maltsters to understand how to handle this grain, before any remunerative market for it can be established in that country. Altogether the trade so far has been unprofitable, and many dealers have withdrawn from it.

Shipments  
in 1892.

467. The shipments of barley of the crop of 1892 have probably not exceeded 100,000 bushels, this quantity being about equally divided between the two kinds.

Barley  
production  
of the  
world.

468. The total production of barley in the world is, it has been stated, about 825,000,000 bushels, of which Europe contributes about 640,000,000 bushels; and the following table shows the average production of the principal barley-growing countries:—

AVERAGE BARLEY PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

Country.	Bushels.	Country.	Bushels.
Russia . . . . .	129,250,000	Canada . . . . .	20,000,000
Germany . . . . .	93,500,000	Norway and Sweden . . . . .	22,000,000
Great Britain . . . . .	90,750,000	Denmark . . . . .	20,650,000
Austria-Hungary . . . . .	88,500,000	Roumania . . . . .	19,250,000
Spain . . . . .	77,000,000	Bulgaria . . . . .	15,125,000
Algeria . . . . .	60,500,000	Turkey . . . . .	13,750,000
United States . . . . .	55,750,000	Holland . . . . .	4,400,000
France . . . . .	49,500,000	Belgium . . . . .	3,665,700
Egypt . . . . .	27,500,000		

Production  
of  
barley and  
oats, 1882-  
1891.

469. The following table gives the estimated area under cultivation and the production of barley and oats in Canada for ten years, together with the net quantity exported in each year:—

\*Year Book, 1890, p. 293, and 1891, p. 281.

## PRODUCTION OF BARLEY AND OATS IN CANADA, 1882-1891.

YEAR.	BARLEY.			OATS.		
	Area.	Production	Net Export.	Area.	Production	Net Export.
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.
1882.....	1,037,611	27,658,444	8,800,751	3,135,965	82,097,997	806,561
1883.....	961,431	22,516,804	7,752,169	3,269,290	92,052,573	1,302,151
1884.....	865,402	22,757,006	9,052,822	3,245,865	90,803,383	2,106,948
1885.....	786,867	20,132,624	8,546,090	3,329,295	87,729,742	4,051,606
1886.....	932,772	21,806,315	9,451,911	3,413,167	91,749,467	2,028,443
1887.....	967,451	21,354,098	9,363,302	3,473,189	85,113,338	546,299
1888.....	1,004,426	27,285,606	9,941,365	3,660,418	98,716,911	273,952
1889.....	1,099,518	26,731,976	9,963,358	3,777,738	95,761,405	405,006
1890.....	911,355	19,963,621	4,892,137	3,753,450	90,281,640	181,385
1891.....	786,988	21,634,817	5,201,215	3,781,830	117,772,147	6,410,343
Total..	9,353,821	231,841,311	82,965,120	34,840,207	932,078,603	18,112,694
Average ...	935,382	23,184,131	8,296,512	3,484,020	93,207,860	1,811,269

470. The estimated areas and production in the above table are, as in the case of wheat, based on the official returns for the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, and on the census figures of 1881 and 1891 for the rest of the Dominion, and there is reason to believe that the figures very fairly represent the actual facts. The export figures are those of the fiscal year ended in the June following the crop year. The effect of the present customs law of the United States on the cultivation of barley is plainly seen in the reduced area and production in 1890 and 1891, and is still more clearly visible in the figures of 1892, which are, area, 740,863 acres, and production, 17,500,000 bushels, the smallest quantity since the harvest of 1880, which, according to the census of 1881, only yielded 16,844,868 bushels. The average yield per acre for the Dominion during the ten years was 24·7 bushels. In Ontario alone it was 26·0 bushels.

Figures,  
how es-  
timated.

Decrease  
in area  
under bar-  
ley.

471. The area under cultivation of oats has been steadily increasing, and in 1891 was the largest on record, the crop itself being also the largest, due to the exceptional yields in Ontario and Manitoba. The export of this grain had fallen off very much since 1885 and 1886, but in 1891 the trade revived again in a remarkable manner, the quantity exported having been 2,358,737 bushels more than in any previous year. The area under crop showed a further increase in 1892, having been 3,829,993 acres; the yield, however, was not so great, reaching a total only of 104,412,143 bushels. The average yield per acre for the Dominion was 26·7 bushels per acre. In Ontario alone, for the same period, it was 35·1 bushels.

Increase  
in area  
under oats.

472. The next table gives particulars of the production of barley, oats, rye, pease and beans according to the census of 1881 and 1891.

Produc-  
tion of

principal  
grains,  
1880 and  
1890.

PRODUCTION OF BARLEY, OATS, RYE, PEASE AND BEANS IN CANADA, 1880 AND 1890.  
(Census 1881 and 1891.)

PROVINCES.	BARLEY.		OATS.		RYE.		PEASE AND BEANS.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Ontario.....	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
	14,279,841	13,423,354	40,209,929	47,140,046	1,598,871	1,064,345	9,434,872	13,424,872
Quebec.....	1,751,539	1,505,599	19,990,205	16,825,100	430,242	213,313	4,170,456	1,886,021
Nova Scotia.....	228,748	227,520	1,873,113	1,559,842	47,567	23,500	37,220	44,486
New Brunswick .....	84,183	100,917	3,297,534	3,025,329	18,268	6,261	43,121	44,489
Manitoba .....	253,604	1,452,433	1,270,268	8,470,212	1,203	12,952	8,991	11,306
British Columbia.....	79,140	79,024	253,911	943,088	482	6,141	50,542	90,662
Prince Edward Island ..	119,368	147,880	3,538,219	2,922,552	307	221	3,169	7,180
The Territories.....	48,445	215,711	59,952	1,628,344	240	1,529	1,291	5,825
Canada .....	16,844,868	17,152,438	70,493,131	82,514,513	2,097,180	1,328,262	13,749,662	15,514,841

473. No particulars of the acreage under cultivation of the above-mentioned crops were taken in 1881, and comparisons of yield only are of no particular value, but inasmuch as 1880 and 1890 were both bad harvest years, there seems to be no doubt that, generally speaking, there has been a decided decrease in the area sown with grain in Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In Ontario the acreage under barley and rye was about the same, while there was an increase in that under oats and pease and beans. The latter crops were not separated in the returns of 1881, and have, for purposes of comparison, been added together in 1891. Out of the total quantity in 1891, 14,718,244 bushels were of pease, 12,760,000 of which were grown in Ontario. Sufficient attention, however, is not given to the cultivation of pease, particularly in Ontario, where many parts are well adapted for their growth, and if the right kinds, suitable for human food, are grown, they will always command a distinctly remunerative price in European markets. In the western provinces the increase in area, sown with grain generally, has, of course, been considerable.

Decrease in area in eastern provinces.

Cultivation of pease.

474. The average yield per acre of wheat, barley and oats in some of the principal British possessions and foreign countries are given below, the figures, with the exception of those for Canada and the United States, having been taken from the "Victorian Year Book," 1890-91.

Average yield of wheat, barley and oats in various countries.

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, OF WHEAT, BARLEY AND OATS.

COUNTRIES.	BUSHELS PER ACRE.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
United Kingdom.....	30·6	35·0	41·4
Canada .....	14·6	24·7	26·7
Ontario .....	17·9	26·0	35·1
Manitoba .....	18·4	25·0	32·5
Australasia.....	11·0	22·2	28·7
Victoria.....	11·5	19·8	21·0
New South Wales .....	14·1	19·7	20·4
Queensland.....	10·9	20·4	13·8
South Australia.....	7·6	12·5	12·9
Western Australia .....	11·4	14·8	16·5
Tasmania.....	18·0	23·6	25·5
New Zealand.....	25·8	27·7	31·8
Cape of Good Hope.....	20·3	25·8	10·7
Austria.....	17·2	19·9	22·0
Belgium.....	23·3	35·7	44·5
Denmark.....	34·7	24·4	25·8
France.....	18·0	19·7	25·3
Germany.....	18·0	20·7	24·1
Holland.....	31·8	45·7	41·2
Hungary.....	12·6	13·4	16·8
Italy.....	8·6	7·7	12·5
Norway.....	25·1	31·0	39·7
Russia in Europe.....	5·9	9·0	13·6
United States .....	12·8	21·4	25·1

475. The area and production of hay and potatoes, according to the census returns of 1881 and 1891, are given below :—

PRODUCTION OF HAY AND POTATOES IN CANADA, 1880 AND 1890.  
(Census, 1881 and 1891.)

HAY.

PROVINCES.	ACRES.		Increase.	YIELD IN TONS.	
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.
Ontario. . . . .	1,795,965	2,528,894	732,939	2,038,659	3,465,633
Quebec. . . . .	1,495,494	2,457,023	961,529	1,612,104	2,243,395
Nova Scotia. . . . .	519,856	539,057	19,201	597,731	632,391
New Brunswick. . . . .	389,721	470,834	81,113	414,046	476,069
Manitoba. . . . .	100,591	.....	.....	185,279	485,230
British Columbia. . . . .	28,449	64,611	36,162	43,898	102,146
P. E. Island. . . . .	119,936	150,108	30,172	143,791	132,959
The Territories. . . . .	8,337	.....	.....	17,500	156,273
Canada. . . . .	4,458,349	6,210,527	1,861,106	5,053,008	7,694,096

## POTATOES.

PROVINCES.	ACRES.		Increase or Decrease.	YIELD IN BUSHELS.	
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.
Ontario. . . . .	181,394	179,663	— 1,731	18,994,559	17,580,051
Quebec. . . . .	123,082	138,992	+ 15,910	14,873,287	15,025,444
Nova Scotia. . . . .	60,192	44,154	— 16,038	7,378,387	4,920,612
New Brunswick. . . . .	51,362	42,703	— 8,659	6,961,016	4,827,830
Manitoba. . . . .	4,306	9,791	+ 5,485	556,393	1,757,231
British Columbia. . . . .	3,272	4,213	+ 941	473,831	685,802
P. E. Island. . . . .	39,083	43,521	+ 4,438	6,042,191	7,071,308
The Territories. . . . .	811	3,901	+ 3,090	89,326	539,399
Canada. . . . .	463,502	466,938	+ 3,436	55,368,790	52,407,677

The hay  
crop.

476. The average yield of hay in 1891, exclusive of Manitoba and the Territories, was 1·24 tons per acre, as compared with 1·16 tons in 1881. As so much of the hay cut in Manitoba and the North-west is wild hay, the area cannot be given. The largest increase in area was in Quebec, this province having turned its attention more particularly to dairy farming, which may partly account for the decrease in the grain area. The hay crop in Prince Edward Island in 1891 appears to have been a very poor one, since the total yield was 10,832 tons less than that of 1881, while the area had increased by 30,172 acres.



477. When the large quantity of new land that was settled on and brought under cultivation during the decade 1881-1891 is considered, it will be seen that there was, relatively, a considerable decrease in the area under cultivation of potatoes, and had it not been for the large increase in Quebec, there would have been an actual decrease. It would appear as if the consumption of potatoes was declining, since, after deducting the exports of 1881, viz., 2,295,307 bushels, there remained 53,073,433 bushels for food, feed, seed, &c., being at the rate of 12 bushels per head of population, while, after deducting the exports in 1891, viz., 3,668,725 bushels, there only remained 48,738,952 bushels, being at the rate of 10 bushels per head, or 2 bushels per head less than in 1881.

The potato crop.

478. The importation of stock from Europe *via* the St. Lawrence for breeding purposes was less than in 1891, as shown by the following figures :—

Imports of stock from Europe *via* St. Lawrence.

NUMBER OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND PIGS IMPORTED FROM EUROPE—1884-1892.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1884.....	1,607	473	26
1885.....	1,356	255	37
1886.....	601	328	16
1887.....	162	488	10
1888.....	229	2,016	86
1889.....	150	609	70
1890.....	15	1,902	68
1891.....	14	3,023	10
1892.....	1	2,828	19

479. The breeds of the animals imported were as follow :—

Breeds of stock imported.

<i>Cattle.</i>		
Jersey bull calf.....		1
<i>Sheep.</i>		
Shropshire Down.....		1,997
Oxford “.....		387
Dorset “.....		173
Cotswold.....		97
Cheviots.....		84
South Down.....		33
Lincoln.....		24
Suffolk.....		22
Leicester.....		6
Hampshire.....		5
<i>Pigs.</i>		
Yorkshire.....		11
Tamworth.....		8

Of this number 1,859 sheep were for the United States, and all the other animals for Canada.

Imports of stock at Halifax. 480. The imports of live stock at Halifax, from across the Atlantic, were: 30 Clyde horses, 60 Shetland ponies, 45 head of cattle, and 14 sheep, of which 27 Clydes, all the Shetland ponies and 2 head of cattle were for the United States.

Imports of stock, 1887-1892. 481. The following comparative figures of the total importation of stock into Canada during 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892 show that there has been a considerable increase, especially of horses and cattle, almost all of which were imported into the Territories:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Horses.....	412	846	2,041	1,694	3,507	2,260
Cattle.....	549	454	3,984	1,386	3,473	4,025
Sheep.....	6,539	30,626	34,036	30,551	40,467	33,439
Pigs.....	262	2,468	2,132	1,324	381	167

Out of the above numbers in 1892, 29,053 sheep were imported into British Columbia from the United States.

Exports of stock from Canada, 1868-1892. 482. There was a falling off in the number of horses and cattle exported from Canada in the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1892, and an increase in the number of sheep, as appears by the following table, which gives particulars of the export trade of Canadian live stock since 1874:—

EXPORTS OF HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, 1874 TO 1892.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	HORSES.		CATTLE.		SHEEP.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
1874.....	5,339	570,544	39,623	951,269	252,081	702,564
1875.....	4,382	460,672	38,968	823,522	242,438	637,561
1876.....	4,299	442,338	25,357	601,148	141,187	507,538
1877.....	8,306	779,222	22,656	715,750	209,899	583,020
1878.....	14,179	1,273,728	29,925	1,152,334	242,989	699,337
1879.....	16,629	1,376,794	46,569	2,096,696	308,093	988,045
1880.....	21,393	1,880,379	54,944	2,764,437	398,746	1,422,830
1881.....	21,993	2,094,037	62,277	3,464,871	354,155	1,372,127
1882.....	20,920	2,326,637	62,106	3,256,330	311,669	1,228,957
1883.....	13,019	1,633,291	66,396	3,898,028	308,474	1,388,056
1884.....	11,595	1,617,829	89,263	5,681,082	304,403	1,544,605
1885.....	11,978	1,554,629	143,003	7,377,777	335,043	1,261,071
1886.....	16,525	2,147,584	91,866	5,825,188	359,407	1,182,241
1887.....	18,779	2,268,833	116,274	6,486,718	443,495	1,592,167
1888.....	20,397	2,458,231	100,747	5,012,713	395,074	1,276,046
1889.....	17,767	2,170,722	102,919	5,708,126	360,131	1,263,125
1890.....	16,550	1,936,073	81,454	6,949,417	315,931	1,274,347
1891.....	11,658	1,417,244	117,761	8,772,499	299,347	1,146,465
1892.....	11,063	1,354,027	107,179	7,748,949	329,427	1,385,146
Total .....	266,771	29,762,814	1,399,287	79,286,854	5,911,989	21,455,248

483. Some idea can be formed of the extent and importance of this trade when it is seen that the value of the horses, cattle and sheep exported during the last 19 years has reached the sum of \$130,504,916. Value of stock exported.

484. Previous to 1872, no meat, either live or dead, was exported from this country to Great Britain, except a certain quantity of salted beef, and the export of live cattle may be said to have commenced in that year—the first shipment being made through the United States, owing to there being no vessels trading to Canada suitable for the purpose. Since that time, however, vessels have been built, specially fitted for the carrying of live stock; and this circumstance, by reducing the rates of freight, has contributed largely towards keeping the business a fairly remunerative one. Live cattle export trade.

485. The following table shows how rapidly the trade with Great Britain has increased since its inception, and the great difference in the value of the exports to that country and to the United States shows how much more important is the trade with the former country. This difference in value is explained by the fact that only first-class beasts, specially selected, are, as a rule, shipped to England, while the cattle sent across the line include a large number of calves for immediate consumption. The effect of the high duties imposed by the McKinley Bill on this branch of trade with the United States is shown by the greatly reduced figures of the last two years. Export of live cattle to Great Britain and United States.

EXPORTS OF LIVE CATTLE TO GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, 1874-1892.

YEAR.	CATTLE EXPORTED TO			
	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1874*	63	\$ 142,280	36,671	\$ 724,254
1875.....	455	33,471	34,651	672,060
1876.....	638	83,250	20,809	404,381
1877.....	4,007	315,230	13,851	268,317
1878.....	7,433	686,700	17,657	330,562
1879.....	20,587	1,571,211	21,316	402,799
1880.....	32,680	2,292,161	16,044	287,057
1881.....	49,409	3,157,009	7,323	154,851
1882.....	41,519	2,706,051	15,914	423,907
1883.....	37,894	3,209,176	23,280	516,585
1884.....	53,962	4,631,767	30,593	893,759
1885.....	69,446	5,752,248	67,758	1,411,642
1886.....	60,549	4,998,327	25,338	633,094
1887.....	63,622	5,344,375	45,765	887,756
1888.....	54,248	4,123,873	40,047	648,178
1889.....	60,000	4,992,161	37,360	488,266
1890.....	66,965	6,565,315	7,840	104,623
1891.....	107,689	8,425,396	2,763	26,975
1892.....	101,426	7,481,613	551	21,327
Total.....	832,592	66,511,614	465,531	9,300,293

\* It is obvious that either the number or value of cattle in this year is incorrect.

Exports of  
sheep to  
Great Bri-  
tain and  
United  
States.

486. As regards value, the same remarks, substituting lambs for calves, apply to the next table, which gives the number and value of sheep exported to the United Kingdom and United States during the same period. The change in the tariff does not, however, affect their trade with the United States in the same way as that of cattle :—

EXPORTS OF LIVE SHEEP TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE  
UNITED STATES—1874-1892.

YEAR.	SHEEP EXPORTED TO			
	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$		\$
1874 .....			248,208	689,888
1875 .....			236,808	617,632
1876 .....			135,514	487,000
1877 .....	3,170	21,968	198,820	536,648
1878 .....	11,985	68,402	223,822	609,103
1879 .....	54,421	333,531	246,573	630,174
1880 .....	109,506	625,232	279,202	771,128
1881 .....	80,222	594,596	264,812	748,945
1882 .....	71,556	510,152	233,602	700,564
1883 .....	72,038	632,386	228,541	723,655
1884 .....	105,661	919,495	192,244	596,724
1885 .....	51,355	456,136	274,962	773,491
1886 .....	36,411	317,987	313,201	829,884
1887 .....	68,545	568,433	363,046	974,482
1888 .....	30,421	211,881	353,999	1,027,410
1889 .....	43,477	303,009	307,775	918,334
1890 .....	57,006	486,299	251,640	761,565
1891 .....	40,732	344,405	244,996	759,081
1892 .....	32,569	288,145	290,074	1,073,200
Total .....	869,075	6,682,057	4,887,839	14,228,908

Exports of  
cattle and  
sheep to  
Great Bri-  
tain(calen-  
dar year).

487. The figures in the three preceding tables are taken, in order to show, comparatively, the trade with Great Britain and the United States, from the Trade and Navigation Returns, and are for the fiscal years ended 30th June ; but the returns made by the Montreal Board of Trade of exports to Great Britain, as well as those kept in that country, are for the calendar year, and the following figures show the exports of cattle and sheep to Great Britain in each calendar year since 1877:—

EXPORTS OF CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM CANADA TO GREAT  
BRITAIN, 1877—1892 (CALENDAR YEAR).

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.
	No.	No.
1877.....	6,940	9,509
1878.....	15,963	31,841
1879.....	21,626	62,550
1880.....	41,730	74,502
1881.....	28,536	55,538
1882.....	28,358	63,667
1883.....	49,090	84,790
1884.....	57,288	62,950
1885.....	61,947	39,401
1886.....	63,932	93,856
1887.....	64,631	36,027
1888.....	60,504	45,528
1889.....	85,670	59,344
1890.....	123,136	43,372
1891.....	109,150	32,042
1892.....	98,755	15,932

488. There was a decrease of 10,395 in the number of cattle shipped in 1892 to Great Britain, as compared with 1891, and as far as profits by shippers were concerned, the season was a very unfavourable one, though farmers, especially in the early part of the season, did well. There was every indication, until the end of August, that the shipments which up to the beginning of that month had been realizing fairly good prices, would exceed those of the preceding year, but about that time the markets on the other side broke badly, in consequence of large offerings of native cattle, heavy losses were incurred, and the trade did not recover for the rest of the season, as the following table shows :—

Decrease  
in number  
exported.

Exports of  
cattle,  
1892.

SHIPMENTS OF CATTLE FROM MONTREAL, 1891 AND 1892.

MONTHS.	1891.	1892.
May.....	17,011	16,433
June.....	14,112	18,780
July.....	17,790	19,475
August.....	17,771	20,042
September.....	20,329	12,270
October.....	13,348	7,820
November.....	8,789	3,935
Total.....	109,150	98,755



Distribution of exports of cattle, 1891 and 1892.

489. The next table, which gives the shipments to the different ports in the last two years, shows that a very considerable change took place in the positions of the several points of distribution.

PORTS TO WHICH CATTLE WERE SHIPPED FROM MONTREAL,  
1891 AND 1892.

PORTS.	1891.	PORTS.	1892.
	No.		No.
Liverpool.....	32,138	Glasgow.....	29,726
Glasgow.....	31,647	Liverpool.....	28,921
Dundee.....	12,013	Bristol.....	8,821
Aberdeen.....	10,761	Dundee.....	8,549
London.....	9,173	London.....	7,931
Bristol.....	8,964	Newcastle.....	7,772
Newcastle.....	3,645	Aberdeen.....	6,654
Various ..	809	Various.....	381

Glasgow, it will be seen, displaced Liverpool and took first position, while Bristol moved up from sixth to third place and Aberdeen down from fourth to last. The largest decreases were, it will be noticed, in shipments to Dundee and Aberdeen, which are the ports to which lean cattle or "stockers" are sent, as Scotch farmers were realizing such small prices for their fat cattle, that they were afraid to buy any for feeding purposes, and this trade came to an abrupt stop early in November, as soon as the order scheduling Canadian cattle was passed. Still, however, 20,100 head of "stockers" were shipped from this country during the season.

Arguments against the "stocker" trade.

490. The following extract, written in April, 1893, to a well-known English paper, the *Meat Trades Journal*, by a feeder on the other side, giving some of his experiences with Canadian store cattle, furnishes the strongest possible argument in favour of the restriction of this trade, and shows the profit which could and should be made here by the Canadian farmer:—

"My opinion of Canadian cattle is, that there are none like them, they carry so much flesh not 'fat,' and that is what is wanted in these days. I have had some good cattle in my time, but I never had five better bullocks than those sold last Wednesday. They were the admiration of every one."

SIX CANADIAN BULLOCKS.

Live weight in Sept., 1892.			Live weight when sold in Dec., 1892.		
	£	s.		£	s.
89 stone at 4s. ....	17	15	118 stone at 4s. 3d. ....	25	0
94 do 4s. ....	18	15	123 do 4s. 6d. ....	27	15
98 do 4s. ....	19	15	121 do 4s. 3d. ....	25	10
91 do 4s. ....	18	5	114 do 4s. 1d. ....	23	5
91 do 4s. ....	18	5	117 do 4s. 0d. ....	23	0
90 do 4s. ....	18	0	111 do 4s. 1d. ....	22	10
	£110	15		£147	0

FIVE CANADIAN BULLOCKS.

Live weight in Sept., 1892.			Live weight when sold Mar. 22, 1893.		
	£	s.		£	s.
100 stone at 4s. ....	20	0	144 stone at 4s. 6d. ....	32	10
87 do 4s. ....	17	5	133 do 4s. 6d. ....	29	5
90 do 4s. ....	18	0	128 do 4s. 8d. ....	29	15
85 do 4s. ....	17	0	126 do 4s. 8d. ....	29	0
87 do 4s. ....	17	5	126 do 5s. 0d. ....	31	5
	£89	10		£151	15

"The returns are the live weights of each animal at the time of buying in, and when sold fat."

491. There was a decrease of 16,110 in the number of sheep sent across the Atlantic from Canada in 1892, and the prices obtained for what were shipped were far from satisfactory. This trade has been gradually declining, and its prospects at present are not bright, the fact being that the import of live sheep into Great Britain is gradually being displaced by that of fresh mutton, principally from Australia and New Zealand, and this is being done to such an extent that the total number of sheep and lambs imported into Great Britain fell from 344,504 in 1891 to 79,048 in 1892. The rapidity with which the frozen meat industry has developed is very remarkable. In 1882 the total quantity of frozen meat exported from New Zealand was 15,244 cwt., valued at \$94,117, while in 1891 there were exported 1,477,583 carcasses of sheep, 338,444 carcasses of lambs and 11,536,784 lbs. of beef, the whole being valued at \$5,813,490. The total quantity of fresh and frozen mutton imported into the United Kingdom in 1889 was 1,225,058 cwt., in 1890, 1,656,419 cwt., in 1891, 1,662,994 cwt.,

Trade with Great Britain in sheep and mutton.

and in 1892, 1,699,966 cwt. These figures show how rapidly the quantity is increasing.

Imports of  
live ani-  
mals for  
food into  
Great Bri-  
tain, 1889-  
1892.

492. The following is a table of the number of live animals for food imported into the United Kingdom in 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892. Notwithstanding the large decrease in numbers in 1892, the value increased from \$44,999,136 in 1891 to \$45,555,482 in 1892.

IMPORTS OF LIVE ANIMALS, FOR FOOD, INTO THE UNITED  
KINGDOM, IN 1889, 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

ANIMALS.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Oxen and bulls.....	441,811	536,518	440,503	490,281
Cows.....	60,366	49,146	25,314	10,506
Calves.....	53,044	56,729	41,590	1,450
Sheep and lambs.....	678,058	358,458	344,504	79,048
Swine.....	25,324	4,036	542	3,826
Total.....	1,258,603	1,004,887	852,453	585,111

The above figures show very plainly to what an extent importations of dead meat into the United Kingdom are taking the place of those of live animals, and show also the success which has attended the construction of special refrigerators for the conveyance of the carcasses.

Shipment  
of cattle  
from  
Alberta.

493. The shipment of cattle, bred on the ranches of Alberta, to Great Britain continues to increase, and the superior quality of these animals has excited the most favourable comments of buyers on the other side.

Inquiry  
into trans-  
ports of  
cattle.

494. Attention having been called to the heavy losses sometimes incurred on steam-ships carrying live cattle across the Atlantic, an inquiry was held in Montreal into the methods of treatment of cattle while on board, the result being that it was found that in most cases the trade was carried on in a careful and safe manner, and that the heavy losses which happened were always found to have been incurred on vessels commonly known as "ocean tramps," which were not properly provided with adequate fittings and appliances. In consequence of this inquiry an Act was passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1891, regulating the fitting up and providing for the inspection of vessels engaged in the transatlantic cattle trade, thereby, it is hoped, removing any causes which might lead to loss, injury or ill-treatment of cattle or cattlemen on board ship. The Act came into operation on the 1st November, 1891, and the regulations having been carried out during the season of 1892, tended to improve the tone of the business. The principal points the inspectors had to attend to,

were, the quality of the hay, the class of men engaged to look after the cattle, and the space allowed on board ship.

495. The following figures show with what comparative immunity from loss animals can be carried across the Atlantic in vessels that are properly equipped for this special traffic. The figures are for the trade from Montreal only :—

Losses in transportation, 1892.

STEAMSHIP LINES.	No. of Animals Carried, 1892.			No. Died on Board, 1892.		
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.
Allan line.....	23,391	4,208	1,121	70	14	8
Dominion line*						
Beaver line.....	8,739	2,504		21	49	
Donaldson line.....	14,955	105	71	55		
Hansa line.....	6,799	425		12		
Thomson line.....	8,715	1,102	18	169	30	
Ross line.....	3,141	364	37	2		2
Various.....	3,073	583		3		

PERCENTAGE OF LOSS.

	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Allan line.....	0·30	0·33	0·71
Dominion line*			
Beaver line.....	0·24	1·95	
Donaldson line.....	0·37		
Hansa line.....	0·17		
Thomson line.....	1·94	2·72	
Ross line.....	0·06		5·40
Various.....	0·10		

\* No returns available.

The percentage of cattle lost by the Thomson and Donaldson lines would have been very much less than shown above, but for the almost unprecedentedly tempestuous weather that prevailed on the Atlantic about the end of October, during which the Dracona lost on one voyage 157 head, and the Alcides, 22. The total number of cattle carried by the Allan line from North American ports was 63,963, the numerical loss being 411 and percentage 0·64, and of the above number 48,885 were carried to Glasgow, 10,181 to Liverpool and 4,897 to London. The total number of sheep carried was 4,737, and of horses 1,708.

496. The most notable event in connection with the cattle trade in 1892 was the scheduling of Canadian cattle, on 4th November, 1892, in Schedul-  
ing of Canadian

cattle in  
Great Bri-  
tain.

the order coming into effect on the following 21st. This action caused much surprise, Canada having for so long a period enjoyed complete freedom from contagious diseases of live stock, and is confidently believed yet to do so. The privilege of sending Canadian cattle without any restriction to the interior markets of England was worth from \$2.50 to \$5 per head to the Canadian shipper. Cattle coming from any ports, other than Canadian, had to be slaughtered within ten days of landing, and might not leave the lairages during that time. Towards the end of October, 1892, however, some cattle which had been landed in Scotland from the steam-ships Hurona and Monk Seaton were declared to be suffering from pleuro-pneumonia, and, consequently, all the cattle, 1,200 in number, from those two vessels, were slaughtered, and Canada was placed in the schedule with those countries from which all cattle arriving in Great Britain have to be slaughtered at the port of landing. The Dominion Government have failed to find the slightest trace of pleuro-pneumonia in this country; and it is still a question whether there has not been a serious mistake in diagnosis, or whether the lungs examined were really from animals from Canada. It is not believed that pleuro-pneumonia has ever been found in an animal from Canada, and the strongest representations have been made to the Imperial Government concerning the absolute freedom from disease of cattle in Canada and urging a repeal of the order.

Cattlequa-  
rantine.

497. All cattle coming into Canada, *via* the United States, are subject to 90 days quarantine.

Live stock  
in Canada,  
1881 and  
1891.

498. The number of live stock (horses, cattle, sheep and swine) in Canada, according to the census returns of 1881 and 1891, are given below.

#### HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891.

##### HORSES.

PROVINCES.	OVER 3 YEARS.		UNDER 3 YEARS.		TOTAL HORSES.		Increase
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	
Ontario .....	473,906	544,856	116,392	217,105	590,298	761,961	171,663
Quebec .....	225,006	261,103	48,846	84,686	273,852	345,789	71,937
Nova Scotia ...	46,044	50,159	11,123	12,260	57,167	62,419	5,252
New Brunswick	43,957	45,954	9,018	13,632	52,975	59,586	6,611
Manitoba ....	14,504	62,051	2,235	24,702	16,739	86,753	70,014
B. Columbia...	20,172	31,718	5,950	12,453	26,122	44,171	18,049
P. E. Island ..	25,182	25,674	6,153	11,728	31,335	37,402	6,067
The Territories	9,084	21,247	1,786	21,709	10,870	42,956	32,086
Canada....	857,855	1,042,762	201,503	398,275	1,059,358	1,441,037	381,679



# HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891—*Concluded.*

## CATTLE.

PROVINCES.	WORKING OXEN.		MILCH COWS.		TOTAL HORNED CATTLE.		Increase or Decrease.
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	
Ontario . . . . .	23,263	12,811	782,243	859,333	1,702,167	1,895,774	+ 193,607
Quebec . . . . .	49,237	49,608	490,977	546,986	950,125	970,887	+ 20,762
Nova Scotia . . .	33,275	26,526	137,639	135,043	325,603	309,776	— 15,827
New Brunswick . .	8,812	7,475	103,965	104,797	212,560	202,439	— 10,121
Manitoba . . . . .	12,269	19,288	20,355	82,614	60,281	229,707	+ 169,426
B. Columbia . . .	2,319	2,680	10,878	17,817	80,451	126,729	+ 46,278
P. E. Island . . .	84	116	45,895	45,788	90,722	91,629	+ 907
The Territories . .	3,334	9,483	3,848	36,997	12,872	233,721	+ 220,849
Canada . . . . .	132,593	127,987	1,595,800	1,829,375	3,434,781	4,060,662	+ 625,881

## SHEEP AND SWINE.

PROVINCES.	SHEEP.		Increase or Decrease.	SWINE.		Increase or Decrease.
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.	
Ontario . . . . .	1,359,178	993,748	—365,430	700,922	1,112,247	+411,325
Quebec . . . . .	889,833	722,025	—167,808	329,199	348,397	+ 19,198
Nova Scotia . . . .	377,801	318,855	— 58,946	47,256	45,760	— 1,496
New Brunswick . .	221,163	181,110	— 40,053	53,087	51,093	— 1,994
Manitoba . . . . .	6,073	35,816	+ 29,743	17,358	53,019	+ 35,661
British Columbia .	27,788	50,406	+ 22,618	16,841	33,324	+ 16,483
P. E. Island . . . .	166,496	147,097	— 19,399	40,181	42,652	+ 2,471
The Territories . . .	346	64,920	+ 64,574	2,775	16,293	+ 13,518
Canada . . . . .	3,048,678	2,513,977	—534,701	1,207,619	1,702,785	+495,166

499. There was an increase in every province in the number of Horses. horses, that in Manitoba and The Territories being naturally the largest, the proportion of increase having been 418 per cent and 295 per cent respectively; in Ontario it was 29 per cent, and in Quebec 26 per cent. The increase for the Dominion was 37 per cent. In the United States, during the same period, the increase was a little over 50 per cent, the exact figures not being yet attainable.

500. In cattle there was an increase in each province, except in Cattle. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in each of which there was a decrease of nearly 5 per cent. More than two-thirds of the total increase took

place in The Territories. The increase for the whole Dominion was 18 per cent. In the United States it was about 14 per cent.

**Working oxen.** 501. The number of working oxen showed a decrease of 4,606, which indicates the extent to which oxen have been superseded by horses, the change being brought about partly, no doubt, in consequence of the more cultivable condition of the land.

**Sheep.** 502. There was a decrease in the number of sheep of no less than 534,701, or 17 per cent. In the four original provinces of the Dominion, the number of sheep in 1871 was 3,155,509, in 1881 this number was reduced to 2,847,975, or 207,534 less, being a decrease of over 6 per cent, while in 1891 the number was still further reduced to 2,215,738, being 632,237 less than 1881, and a decrease of 22 per cent. In Prince Edward Island in 1871 the number was 147,364, this number in 1881 had increased by 19,132, or to a total of 166,496. In 1891, however, this number had fallen to 147,097, the decrease in the latter decade exceeding the increase in the earlier one by 267. There were, therefore, 940,038 sheep less in the five older provinces in 1891 than there were in 1871. There was a fair increase in the rest of the Dominion, but comparisons with earlier years are not yet of much value. The increase in the number of sheep in the United States was something over 30 per cent, as compared with a decrease of 17 per cent in Canada.

**Swine.** 503. There was an increase in each province in the number of swine, except in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in which provinces there has been a general decrease in live stock, except in horses. The increase in swine in the Dominion was larger than in any of the other live stock, having been 41 per cent. In the United States there was a decrease of about 3 per cent.

**Live stock in British Possessions.** 504. The following table gives particulars of the live stock in the United Kingdom and her principal colonies, chiefly in 1891, taken from official sources.

LIVE STOCK IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	NUMBER OF			
		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
United Kingdom.....	1891	*2,026,170	11,343,686	33,533,686	†4,272,764
India.....	1890	947,492	49,635,590	28,452,162	.....
Canada.....	1891	1,441,037	4,060,662	2,513,977	1,702,785
New South Wales.....	1891	459,755	2,046,347	61,831,416	253,358
Victoria.....	1891	440,496	1,813,159	12,919,428	286,458

\* For agricultural and breeding purposes only and unbroken horses.

† Exclusive of pigs kept in towns and by cottagers in Great Britain.

|| There are also 13,500,000 buffaloes and 1,000,000 mules and donkeys.

LIVE STOCK IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*Concluded.*

COUNTRIES.	Year.	NUMBER OF			
		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
South Australia.....	1891	202,906	676,933	7,745,541	83,797
Western Australia.....	1891	40,812	133,690	1,962,212	25,930
Tasmania.....	1891	31,312	167,780	1,664,118	73,520
New Zealand.....	1891	211,040	831,831	18,227,186	308,812
Queensland.....	1891	399,364	6,192,759	20,289,633	122,672
Australasia.....	1891	1,785,685	11,862,499	124,639,534	1,154,547
Cape of Good Hope.....	1891	444,147	2,210,834	16,706,106	288,190
Natal.....	1891	62,077	694,347	959,246	45,676
Jamaica.....	1891	69,785	108,221	14,100	.....
Ceylon.....	1891	4,730	1,064,751	87,391	.....
Newfoundland.....	1891	6,138	23,822	60,840	32,011
Falkland Islands.....	1889	3,025	6,521	589,772	67
Fiji.....	1891	695	6,988	6,800	2,000

In Australasia, there are more horses and nearly three times as many cattle as there are in Canada, but this country has the larger number of swine.

505. The number of live stock in the world is given in the next table, which is taken from the Report of the Statistician to the United States Department of Agriculture.\*

Live stock  
in the  
world.

## LIVE STOCK OF THE WORLD.

COUNTRIES.	Cattle.	Horses.	Mules and Asses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.
North America	57,887,438	17,717,139	2,391,738	51,292,797	48,059,045	45,536
South America	57,610,183	5,486,036	1,666,225	96,242,137	2,723,516	2,695,697
Europe.....	104,430,093	36,483,400	3,155,297	187,144,203	49,164,341	18,941,295
Asia.....	60,846,904	4,279,241	1,079,723	39,922,366	488,937	1,646,934
Africa.....	6,094,883	1,238,574	390,059	35,589,208	546,906	12,566,612
Australasia.....	11,872,360	1,786,644	.....	124,645,606	1,156,325	116,257
Oceania.....	131,796	4,066	110	12,607	33,151	13,102
Total. . .	298,873,657	66,995,100	8,683,152	534,848,924	102,172,224	36,025,433

506. In addition to the live meat export trade, there are other articles of food for which there is an enormous demand from Great Britain, and the following tables, giving the quantities and values of provisions exported from Canada in each year since 1873, and the principal countries to which they were sent, show that, with one or two exceptions, articles, for the production of which in large quantities this country is particularly adapted, are only being exported to a small extent.

Export of  
provisions  
from  
Canada.

\* January and February, 1893, No. 101.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF PROVISIONS, THE PRODUCE OF  
CANADA, EXPORTED FROM THE DOMINION DURING THE  
YEARS 1874-1892.

YEAR.	Bacon, Hams, Pork and Lard.	Beef.	Other Meats.	Cheese.	Butter.	Eggs.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Doz.
1874....	33,607,465	6,610,016	.... + ....	24,050,982	12,233,046	4,407,534
1875....	13,344,384	2,066,400	.... + ....	32,342,030	9,268,044	3,521,068
1876....	12,598,381	1,761,984	.... + ....	35,024,090	12,250,066	3,880,813
1877....	19,297,586	*5,420,800	.... + ....	35,930,524	14,691,789	5,025,953
1878....	6,867,841	5,134,244	1,643,937	38,054,294	13,006,626	5,262,920
1879....	5,457,887	2,050,672	712,519	46,414,035	14,307,977	5,440,822
1880....	11,352,413	692,842	1,337,146	40,368,678	18,535,362	6,452,580
1881....	12,142,534	1,372,809	1,290,317	49,255,523	17,649,491	9,090,135
1882....	11,100,201	749,742	1,701,209	50,807,049	15,161,839	10,499,082
1883....	5,112,406	628,728	2,212,175	58,041,387	8,106,447	13,451,410
1884....	8,963,712	423,915	1,978,250	69,755,423	8,075,537	11,490,855
1885....	8,771,082	542,209	961,061	79,655,367	7,330,788	11,542,703
1886....	9,008,385	533,353	1,431,710	78,112,927	4,668,741	12,758,532
1887....	12,202,325	450,706	1,790,022	73,604,448	5,485,509	12,945,326
1888....	7,389,128	550,630	3,868,274	84,173,267	4,415,381	14,170,859
1889....	4,443,381	449,158	1,554,504	88,534,837	1,780,765	14,028,893
1890....	7,813,415	251,934	2,187,617	94,260,187	1,951,585	12,839,660
1891....	7,669,658	309,791	3,219,866	106,202,140	3,768,101	8,022,935
1892....	12,316,650	145,843	6,984,048	118,270,052	5,736,696	7,931,204

## VALUE.

YEAR.	Bacon, Hams, Pork and Lard.	Beef.	Other Meats.	Cheese.	Butter.	Eggs.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1874....	2,120,770	270,308	3,868	3,523,201	2,620,305	587,599
1875....	1,114,967	233,747	3,760	3,886,226	2,337,324	434,273
1876....	1,133,686	140,108	99,855	3,751,268	2,540,894	508,425
1877....	1,535,475	375,974	185,328	3,748,575	3,073,409	534,891
1878....	564,879	451,876	246,685	3,997,521	2,382,237	646,574
1879....	332,462	148,587	106,393	3,790,300	2,101,897	574,093
1880....	632,543	41,948	134,549	3,893,366	3,058,069	740,665
1881....	891,910	93,738	117,232	5,510,443	3,573,034	1,103,812
1882....	1,179,848	49,798	150,145	5,500,868	2,936,156	1,643,709
1883....	575,082	40,722	205,355	6,451,870	1,805,817	2,256,586
1884....	850,745	27,469	171,728	7,251,989	1,612,481	1,960,197
1885....	758,015	34,517	67,104	8,265,240	1,430,905	1,830,632
1886....	679,485	28,745	121,570	6,754,626	832,455	1,728,082
1887....	955,362	22,146	129,002	7,108,978	979,126	1,825,559
1888....	686,661	24,095	335,984	8,928,242	798,673	2,122,283
1889....	407,884	27,970	103,145	8,915,684	331,958	2,159,510
1890....	651,432	15,128	185,949	9,372,212	340,131	1,795,214
1891....	635,732	16,051	311,435	9,508,800	602,175	1,160,359
1892....	1,162,376	6,454	663,221	11,652,412	1,056,058	1,089,798

\*Mutton included. †Not given.



STATEMENT OF THE TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PROVISIONS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, EXPORTED FROM THE DOMINION DURING THE YEARS 1874-1892, AND OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES TO WHICH THEY WERE EXPORTED.

YEAR.	TOTAL.		VALUE EXPORTED TO			
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	New-foundland.	Other Countries.
	Lbs.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1874....	83,126,412	9,126,051	7,084,349	1,741,948	246,273	53,481
1875....	62,302,460	7,910,297	6,299,786	1,186,121	344,278	80,112
1876....	67,455,740	8,174,236	6,685,036	1,111,428	313,548	64,224
1877....	82,879,628	9,453,652	7,493,805	1,524,770	338,205	96,872
1878....	72,601,322	8,289,772	7,036,345	984,901	218,886	49,640
1879....	77,104,323	7,053,732	6,019,827	811,011	180,180	42,714
1880....	81,965,311	8,501,140	7,270,871	993,665	204,156	32,448
1881....	95,345,876	11,280,169	9,839,842	1,196,205	203,730	40,392
1882....	95,358,663	11,460,024	9,023,552	2,153,527	233,949	48,996
1883....	94,278,258	11,235,432	8,432,643	2,536,264	222,657	43,868
1884....	106,433,119	11,883,609	9,598,004	2,038,230	223,662	23,713
1885....	114,574,561	12,386,413	10,164,314	1,941,736	233,866	46,397
1886....	112,892,414	10,144,863	8,086,742	1,836,834	194,647	26,640
1887....	112,950,999	11,020,173	8,799,001	1,943,973	244,439	32,760
1888....	121,652,969	12,895,938	10,380,015	2,284,300	197,700	33,923
1889....	117,805,984	11,946,151	9,480,580	2,253,680	178,634	33,257
1890....	125,724,228	12,360,066	10,312,902	1,845,460	163,829	37,875
1891....	133,203,958	12,234,552	10,913,360	1,122,427	135,801	62,864
1892....	155,350,095	15,630,319	14,837,595	556,413	174,441	61,790

507. The quantity and value of provisions exported in 1892 were both much greater than in any previous year. It will be seen that almost the whole trade is with Great Britain; out of a total value exported during the period of \$202,986,589, the exports to the United Kingdom are represented by \$167,758,679, being 82½ per cent. The proportion in 1892 was 95 per cent. Exports principally to Great Britain.

508. The exports of hog products, as pork, bacon, hams and lard, are small to what they ought to be, and though there was an increase in 1892, were not as much as in 1882, and it was with the intention of encouraging farmers to pay more attention to this branch of farming, that the Dominion Government, in 1890, placed an additional import duty upon pork. There is undoubtedly a wide scope here for the farmer, if he will only give the matter attention. As it is, Canadian bacon will always bring from one to one and a half cents per pound more than that from the United States, and this difference can easily be increased by improving the quality. Denmark, with a Supply of pork in Canada.



population little more than that of Ontario, exported in 1892 to Great Britain no less than 75,250,784 lbs. of bacon.

#### Butter.

509. The export of butter has shown a marked increase during the last two years, the value in 1892 having been \$715,927 more than in 1890, but the quantity is yet a long way behind that of 1880. Deterioration in quality, inattention to the market requirements and bad packing have been among the principal causes of the decline in this trade. Energetic efforts are being made by the Dominion Dairy Commissioner and by the Provincial Government officials of Ontario and Quebec to revive the butter-making industry, and already some measure of success has been obtained, as the larger export figures show. The establishment of experimental dairy stations has given a great impetus to dairying in the Maritime provinces, and what promises to be a profitable departure from the old lines of dairying in Ontario and Quebec has been inaugurated by making butter during the winter in the same factories where cheese-making is carried on during the summer months. Two of such factories were in operation in Ontario during 1891-92, under the charge of the Dairy Commissioner, and four in 1892-93. The butter made was shipped to England, and, after being used to advertise the dairying resources of this country, was sold, and realized the highest market prices going at the time.

#### Creameries in Ontario and Quebec.

510. According to the Ontario Bureau of Industries Report, there were 39 creameries in operation in that province in 1891, 30 of which made 1,402,309 lbs. of butter and 199,089 lbs. of cheese. The average price was 20½ cents per lb. There are a large number of creameries in the province of Quebec, but no returns of their products are available.

#### Imports of butter into Great Britain.

511. The total quantity of butter imported into the United Kingdom in 1892 was 244,495,888 lbs., of which 6,671,952 lbs. only were from Canada, being, however, 1,490,048 lbs. more than in 1891, when the quantity from Canada was only 5,181,904 lbs. out of a total of 239,187,984 lbs. There does not appear to be any reason why Canada should not obtain a good footing in the English market for butter, as all that is required is proper attention to manufacture and maintenance of quality. The Australasian colonies have recently proved very formidable competitors, and, encouraged by the payment of bounties on the export of butter, have shipped such enormous quantities to the United Kingdom as to overload the market and seriously affect prices. The Victorian Government pays a bounty varying from 2 to 6 cents per lb., according to quality, which, as a consequence, has increased manufacture to such an extent that the quality has commenced to deteriorate.

512. The exports of cheese have steadily increased, and their value in 1892 was \$8,129,211 more than in 1874. The cheese almost all goes to the United Kingdom, and according to the British returns for 1892, more cheese was imported into that country from Canada than from anywhere else, the quantity having been 116,323,088 lbs., or 46 per cent of the total quantity, as compared with 91,664,496 lbs., or 36 per cent, from the United States, the next largest exporter. Cheese.

513. The pre-eminence of Canadian cheese in the English market has been won by careful attention to the requirements of that market and by shipping only a first-class article. It is most important, in order that this position should not be endangered, that the greatest care be used in maintaining the high standard of quality; hence the danger of letting a bad shipment leave the country, as one or two of such might undo the work of years. Importance of maintaining the quality.

514. There were 838 cheese factories in operation in Ontario in 1891, which manufactured 81,929,042 lbs. of cheese, from 865,453,574 lbs. of milk, given by 296,194 cows. The value of cheese made was \$7,656,484. A large quantity of cheese is made in the province of Quebec, where there are upwards of 670 factories, but no complete statistics are available. Returns from 129 factories reported the manufacture of 7,653,494 lbs. of cheese. Cheese factories in Ontario and Quebec.

515. When Canadian eggs were practically shut out of the United States market by the high tariff imposed in 1890, attention was turned to the possibilities of diverting the trade and establishing as satisfactory a footing in the English market as was formerly occupied in that of the United States. The requirements of the English market differing very much from those of the United States, considerable difficulty was at first experienced in getting shippers to make the necessary changes, and losses were frequently incurred in consequence. The trade, however, appears to be making steady headway: in 1891 the quantity shipped from Montreal to Great Britain during the season of navigation was 2,233,757 dozen, and in 1892, 2,744,134 dozen, an increase of 510,377 dozen. The number shipped during the year ended 30th June, 1892, was 3,987,655 dozen, as compared with 649,476 dozen in 1891, an increase of 3,338,179 dozen. According to British Board of Trade returns, the number imported from Canada during the month of January, 1891, was 450 dozen, in January, 1892, 11,680 dozen, and in January, 1893, 43,000 dozen. The egg trade.

516. Considerable attention has been directed of late to the cultivation of the sugar beet, and in order to encourage the industry the Beet sugar

Government, at present, pays a bounty on all beet sugar produced; but though there is no doubt that many parts of Canada are well adapted for the cultivation of the beet, the art of producing sugar therefrom, with profit to the producer, does not appear at present to be understood in this country. The bounty paid is \$1 per ton, with an additional  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents for every pound testing over 70 degrees, and the payments made so far have been:

Year ended 30th June, 1892.....	\$23,767
1st July, 1892, to 14th February, 1893.....	20,568

The total production of sugar in the world during the last three years has been calculated as follows\* :—

#### SUGAR PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

Kind of Sugar.		1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Beet sugar (Europe).....	Tons.	3,695,568	3,490,927	3,400,000
Cane sugar. ....	do	2,529,536	2,795,500	2,760,000
		6,225,104	6,285,427	6,160,000

Exports of Canadian agricultural produce, 1891 and 1892, compared as to quantity and value.

517. The following is a comparison between the exports of agricultural produce of 1891 and 1892, calculated in the same manner as the tables in Chapter iv., page 210 and following pages. It will be seen that the increase in 1892 was due entirely to larger volume, and that, in spite of some heavy advances and declines, prices as a whole remained very much the same as in 1891, the increase of over eleven million dollars in volume being only offset by a fall of \$783,000 in price. The heaviest falls were in cattle, barley, oats and apples, while the greatest appreciation was in bacon, butter, cheese and wheat. This table being for the fiscal year, the effect of the appreciation in prices of some articles at the beginning of the second half of 1891 is very apparent, as during the calendar year 1892 the fall in prices of farm produce has been almost continual.

\* *Board of Trade Journal*, Feb., 1893.

EXPORTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE OF CANADA IN 1892,  
COMPARED AS TO QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH THOSE OF 1891.

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		INCREASED OR DECREASED VALUE.		
	Actual in 1892.	At Prices of 1891.	Due to Variation in		Actually more or less than 1891.
			Quantity.	Price.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Horses .....	1,354,027	1,344,000	- 73,000	+ 10,000	- 63,217
Cattle.....	7,748,949	7,984,000	- 789,000	- 235,000	- 1,023,550
Sheep.....	1,385,146	1,264,000	+ 118,000	+ 121,000	+ 238,681
Swine.....	1,638	2,000			- 316
Other animals and poultry.....	49,652	50,000	- 11,000		- 11,101
Mutton.....	13,658	31,000	+ 7,000	- 17,000	- 10,335
Pork.....	7,866	9,000	+ 5,000	- 1,000	+ 3,777
Bacon.....	1,094,205	954,000	+ 363,000	+ 140,000	+ 503,353
Hams.....	57,801	56,000	+ 18,000	+ 2,000	+ 20,184
Beef.....	6,454	7,000	- 9,000		- 9,597
Meats, canned.....	631,347	627,000	+ 356,000	+ 4,000	+ 360,163
“ all other.....	18,216	21,000	+ 5,000	- 3,000	+ 1,958
Poultry, dressed.....	26,478	24,000	- 2,000	+ 2,000	+ 299
Lard.....	2,504	2,000	- 1,000	+ 1,000	- 670
Tallow.....	425		- 2,000		- 2,374
Butter.....	1,056,058	917,000	+ 315,000	+ 139,000	+ 453,883
Cheese.....	11,652,412	10,590,000	+ 1,082,000	+ 1,062,000	+ 2,143,612
Eggs.....	1,089,798	1,147,000	- 14,000	- 57,000	- 70,561
Wheat.....	6,947,851	6,543,000	+ 4,960,000	+ 405,000	+ 5,364,767
Barley.....	2,613,363	3,115,000	+ 185,000	- 502,000	- 316,510
“ malt.....	1,450	1,000	- 87,000		- 86,724
Oats.....	2,241,256	3,198,000	+ 3,068,000	- 957,000	+ 2,111,339
Pease, whole.....	3,255,158	3,208,000	+ 1,350,000	+ 47,000	+ 1,396,839
“ split.....	195,376	194,000	+ 20,000	+ 1,000	+ 21,094
Rye.....	190,505	147,000	- 80,000	+ 44,000	- 35,965
Beans.....	411,645	483,000	- 13,000	- 71,000	- 84,123
Bran.....	145,143	161,000	- 1,000	- 16,000	- 17,181
Flour, wheat.....	1,784,413	1,782,000	+ 394,000	+ 2,000	+ 395,835
Oatmeal.....	409,319	391,000	+ 346,000	+ 18,000	+ 364,124
Potatoes.....	295,421	271,000	- 1,422,000	+ 24,000	- 1,398,250
Hops.....	4,250	5,000	- 14,000	- 1,000	- 15,339
Hay.....	800,533	730,000	+ 170,000	+ 71,000	+ 241,044
Straw.....	14,323	15,000	- 6,000	- 1,000	- 6,783
Flax.....	112,360	319,000	+ 138,000	- 207,000	- 69,026
Apples, dried.....	14,392	16,000	- 33,000	- 2,000	- 34,637
“ green or ripe.....	1,444,883	2,130,000	+ 740,000	- 685,000	+ 55,169
Fruits, all other.....	175,120	257,000	+ 129,000	- 82,000	+ 46,642
Wool.....	200,860	203,000	- 43,000	- 2,000	- 44,643
Other animal pro- ducts.....	642,214	635,000	+ 3,000	+ 8,000	+ 11,660
All other articles..	1,056,523	1,102,000	+ 559,000	- 45,000	+ 514,101
Total.....	49,152,992	49,935,000	+11,731,000	- 783,000	+10,947,622

518. The following tables give the values and quantities of imports and exports of farm produce into and from Canada in 1892, showing the total amounts imported and exported, and also the trade in the same articles between Canada and Great Britain and the United States. Imports of agricultural produce, 1892.



**TOTAL IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND IMPORTS FROM  
GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES INTO CANADA OF  
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN 1892.**

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.					
	Total.		From Great Britain.		From United States.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
Horses.....No.	2,077	84,125	35	2,631	2,037	81,464
Cattle....."	2,195	43,834			2,195	43,834
Sheep....."	52,509	115,664			52,509	115,664
Swine....."		1,091				1,091
Other animals.....		16,989		1,632		14,517
Mutton.....Lbs.	11,680	864	120	19	11,560	845
Pork....."	9,583,788	490,639	15,701	1,129	9,568,087	489,510
* Bacon & hams....."	1,016,367	94,846	8,260	1,039	1,008,068	93,802
Beef....."	2,253,073	95,127	15,311	933	2,237,762	94,194
Meats,all other....."	1,570,043	158,577	29,451	3,581	1,508,764	150,337
Lard....."	693,269	50,779	2,023	188	691,246	50,591
Tallow....."	924,016	46,652	28,937	1,795	895,079	44,837
Hides....."		1,794,932		75,757		1,674,377
Wool.....Lbs.	10,224,086	1,694,702	2,789,267	575,427	4,904,541	682,365
Butter....."	246,756	50,473	1,887	460	244,869	50,013
Cheese....."	124,398	23,145	17,037	3,591	94,402	16,851
Poultry....."		13,492		1,404		10,691
Eggs.....Doz.	180,055	28,231	196	37	156,252	26,208
Wheat.....Bush.	66,113	65,686	8	8	66,105	65,678
Barley....."	1,553	973	25	29	1,528	944
Oats....."	3,986	1,971	98	98	3,883	1,867
Pease....."	6,815	9,497	185	363	6,485	8,935
Beans....."	9,363	15,029	71	147	8,215	13,991
Rye....."	393	268			393	268
Corn....."	1,685,527	862,455			1,685,527	862,455
Cornmeal...Brls.	75,136	203,806	2	10	75,134	203,796
Oatmeal.....Lbs.	494,499	15,872	87,639	2,694	406,860	13,178
Flour, wheat. Brls.	36,559	167,019	2,220	13,785	34,338	153,229
Bran, mill feed, &c.....		44,312				44,312
Potatoes....Bush.	99,256	48,281	2	4	99,193	48,254
Hay.....Tons.	1,153	8,447			1,153	8,447
Hops.....Lbs.	790,626	208,808	92,068	29,068	561,277	142,316
Seed flax....Bush.	105,634	114,462	12	22	103,905	110,217
" all other....."		400,055		26,817		345,749
Hemp, un- dressed...Cwt.	172,027	877,989	71,564	385,732	100,463	492,257
Trees and plants all kinds....."		146,401		6,475		126,986
Tobacco, raw. Lbs.	13,980,804	1,716,873			13,908,196	1,689,147
Fruits, viz.:-						
Apples, dried. Lbs.	177,871	11,156	74	14	177,797	11,142
" green or ripe.....Brls.	34,381	80,367			34,381	80,367
Currants....Qts.	14,643	680			14,643	680
Cherries....."	54,395	11,997			54,395	11,997
Grapes....Lbs.	1,142,785	67,975	419,859	29,175	720,676	38,610
Peaches....."	2,149,176	80,768			2,149,176	80,768
Plums....Bush.	10,271	24,184			10,271	24,184
Berries, all kinds....Lbs.	944,755	75,335			944,291	75,299
All other articles.....		717,443		48,118		612,211
Total.....		10,782,031		1,212,182		8,908,495

NOTE—Animals for improv't of stock not included. \* Shoulders and sides included.



STATEMENT OF EXPORTS FROM CANADA IN 1892 OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, SHOWING TOTAL EXPORTS, AND EXPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Exports of agricultural produce, 1892.

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.					
	Total.		To Great Britain.		To United States.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
Horses. .... No.	11,063	1,354,027	1,369	214,785	9,261	1,094,461
Cattle. .... "	107,179	7,748,949	101,426	7,481,613	551	21,327
Sheep. .... "	329,427	1,385,146	32,569	288,145	290,074	1,073,200
Swine. .... "	284	1,638			48	579
Other animals and poultry		49,652		3,349		44,537
Mutton. .... Lbs.	382,692	13,658			361,719	12,735
Pork. .... "	142,386	7,866	2,600	194	1,465	112
Bacon. .... "	11,544,295	1,094,205	11,493,340	1,089,060	2,954	369
Hams. .... "	598,083	57,801	558,812	53,939	374	46
Beef. .... "	145,843	6,454			6,116	344
Meats, canned	6,396,500	631,347	6,371,226	628,727		
Lard. .... "	31,886	2,504	26,650	2,001	245	12
Tallow. .... "	6,811	425				
Hides, horns and skins		477,190		650		470,718
Wool. .... Lbs.	916,390	200,860			913,170	200,125
Butter. .... "	5,736,696	1,056,058	4,636,550	877,455	40,262	6,038
Cheese. .... "	118,270,052	11,652,412	117,703,193	11,593,690	383,409	39,558
Poultry. .... "		26,478		6,577		15,929
Eggs. .... Doz.	7,931,204	1,089,798	3,987,655	592,218	3,918,015	494,409
Wheat. .... Bush.	8,714,154	6,947,851	6,810,664	5,726,505	1,489,881	871,263
Barley. .... "	5,202,768	2,613,363	2,439,959	1,233,844	2,721,168	1,354,485
Oats. .... "	6,414,329	2,241,256	5,743,720	1,975,485	165,947	54,623
*Pease. .... "	4,639,823	3,450,534	3,475,623	2,422,088	547,524	483,814
Beans. .... "	315,563	411,645	390	523	313,643	408,520
Rye. .... "	221,251	190,505	59,222	56,198	111,503	88,207
Corn. .... "	394	222			244	105
Cornmeal. .... Brls.	1,125	3,529	261	665		
Oatmeal. .... "	101,780	409,319	95,444	381,950	1,234	4,722
Flour (wheat) .... "	380,996	1,784,413	240,329	1,110,368	3,998	14,448
Ran. .... Cwt.	186,729	145,143	99,420	86,961	80,164	51,318
Flax. .... "	38,457	112,360			38,457	112,360
Potatoes. .... Bush.	586,196	295,421	5,648	1,810	135,324	41,886
Hay. .... Tons.	84,926	800,533	14,969	167,604	67,067	598,567
Seeds, clover and grass		455,515		393,898		24,374
Apples, dried. Lbs.	256,729	14,392	170,315	10,692	24,338	491
Apples, green or ripe. .... Brls.	690,951	1,444,883	668,793	1,405,527	16,995	27,661
Berries, all kinds.		93,398		151		93,242
Fruits, canned or preserved. .... "		62,140		23,679		37,415
Fruits, all other. .... "		19,369		9		19,237
All other articles.		800,733		146,697		415,731
Total. ....		49,152,992		37,977,057		8,176,968

\*Including split pease.

Imports from United States. 519. Out of \$8,908,495 worth of produce imported from the States, \$5,491,656, or 62 per cent, represented imports of hides, wool, corn, raw tobacco and pork and bacon. The hides and wool imported are principally the products of foreign countries bought at second-hand in the States, or shipped by agents, through that country, direct from the place of production. Tobacco and corn are two articles that cannot be produced in any quantity in this country. The large imports of pork and bacon are due entirely to the apathy of the Canadian farmer, who prefers to buy the inferior products of the western States, to producing, at less cost, a superior article for himself. With the exception of wool and undressed hemp, imports from Great Britain are nominal, and only amounted to \$251,023.

Exports to Great Britain and United States. 520. As regards exports, their value to Great Britain was \$37,977,057, and to the United States \$8,176,968. The principal exports to Great Britain were, cattle, bacon, cheese, wheat and flour, barley, oats, peas and apples, and to the United States, horses, sheep, eggs, wheat, barley and hay. The export of eggs to the United States has fallen off to a very great extent, since the passage of the McKinley bill, and the trade is being, at any rate, partially, transferred to Great Britain.

The horse trade. 521. The export of horses to the United States has fallen off very much, in consequence of an increase in the home supply, a large reduction in the demand, and a high tariff. The trade with Great Britain is increasing, but only slowly, the market being much more particular and harder to satisfy. The total number of horses that have been exported from this country since Confederation is 339,185, of which 324,697 have gone to the United States, 8,069 to Great Britain and 6,419 to other countries. The total number imported during the same period, principally for the improvement of stock, is 44,332. Horse-breeding prevails more or less generally in Canada, but it is made a special industry in Alberta, N.W.T., where it is rapidly becoming of importance, and it is expected that in a few years a large number of serviceable horses will be available. The Imperial Government has discontinued for the present, the purchase of horses in Canada for the army, but the demand may be ultimately revived, and when the right kind of animals are found, a fair price is paid.

Export of hay to Great Britain. 522. Notwithstanding the duty, there was an increase in the value of hay exported to the States in 1892 of \$222, 754, while the quantity shipped to Great Britain from Montreal during the season of navigation was 21,020 tons, valued at 237,304, and since the close of the season, large quantities have been sent over, *via* Portland, Boston and New York. Owing to a poor crop in Great Britain, the demand has been fairly brisk, and appears likely to continue for some time.

523. The following table, compiled from returns furnished by the Custom house authorities, is a comparative statement of the quantities and values of the exports from the port of Montreal during the season of navigation in the years 1891 and 1892, of the principal articles of Canadian agricultural produce, showing the countries to which they were shipped.

Exports of agricultural produce from Montreal, 1891 and 1892.

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Ex-ported.	1891.		1892.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
Horses.....No.	Great Britain..	1,486	205,575	1,728	253,010
	United States..	742	81,950	924	105,303
	Newfoundland.	2	472	15	2,776
		2,230	287,997	2,667	361,089
Cattle..... "	Great Britain..	93,844	6,999,808	96,632	6,882,788
	Germany .....	2,585	214,800	1,591	124,780
	Belgium.....			500	40,000
		*96,429	7,214,608	98,723	7,047,568
Sheep..... "	Great Britain..	30,788	169,983	15,794	142,202
	United States..	405	1,620	69	276
		31,193	171,603	15,863	142,478
Swine..... "	Great Britain..			1,281	11,374
	United States..	2	35	3	65
		2	35	1,284	11,439
Mutton....Lbs.	United States..	3,078	576	7,877	1,414
Pork .....	Newfoundland.	9,800	343	62,518	3,420
Bacon and Hams.... "	Great Britain..	679,906	67,962	1,849,245	185,120
	Newfoundland.	33,809	3,443	2,170	251
	United States..			38	6
		713,715	71,405	1,851,453	185,377

\* These figures do not agree with either the Board of Trade or Government Inspector's returns.

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Ex- ported.	1891.		1892.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
Beef, fresh and salted. Lbs	United States..	1,207	48	.....	.....
	Newfoundland.	1,900	190	5,100	322
		3,107	238	5,100	322
Meats, canned... "	Great Britain..	4,971,260	496,339	9,852,063	982,431
	Newfoundland.	14,270	1,471	.....	.....
		4,985,530	497,810	9,852,063	982,431
Meats, all other. "	Great Britain..	15,000	1,500	927	120
	United States..	1,418	552	18,769	1,321
	Germany.....	1,576	1,283	.....	.....
	Sweden.....	804	670	.....	.....
	Newfoundland.	819	560	2,334	532
	B. W. Indies ..	.....	.....	24	48
		19,617	4,565	22,054	2,021
Lard..... "	Great Britain..	.....	.....	173,073	17,289
	Newfoundland.	1,000	82	785	56
		1,000	82	173,858	17,345
Tallow .... "	Great Britain..	.....	.....	32,745	1,807
	Newfoundland.	1,529	88	.....	.....
		1,529	88	32,745	1,807
Butter..... "	Great Britain..	2,919,712	549,185	5,325,878	965,934
	United States..	18,158	2,252	683	135
	Germany.....	75,925	6,760	7,071	1,175
	Newfoundland.	429,844	68,671	378,715	72,786
	Belgium.....	.....	.....	414	81
	B. W. Indies ..	.....	.....	2,250	450
		3,443,639	626,868	5,715,011	1,040,561
Cheese .... "	Great Britain..	78,200,037	7,629,437	104,190,955	10,318,951
	United States..	8	2	29	8
	Newfoundland.	81,814	7,886	164,089	16,554
	Belgium.....	.....	.....	1,750	175
	B. W. Indies ..	.....	.....	2,240	260
		78,281,859	7,637,325	104,359,063	10,335,948

ARTICLES.	Countries to which Ex-ported.	1891.		1892.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
Eggs.....Doz.	Great Britain..	2,233,757	328,207	2,744,134	314,894
	United States..	97	16	1,850	241
	Belgium.....	.....	.....	490	56
	Newfoundland..	.....	.....	160	15
		2,233,854	328,223	2,746,634	315,206
Wheat..Bush.	Great Britain..	1,642,245	1,677,105	4,057,201	3,697,615
	United States..	25	26	58	58
	Newfoundland..	34	35	3	3
	Germany.....	.....	.....	296,736	248,911
	Belgium.....	.....	.....	12,049	12,049
	Holland.....	.....	.....	217,460	174,894
		1,642,304	1,677,166	4,583,507	4,133,530
Barley.....“	Great Britain..	729,421	127,358	398,722	228,612
	Holland.....	26,850	16,110	8,761	5,256
	Newfoundland..	1,466	913	2,082	896
	United States..	.....	.....	10	7
		757,737	144,381	409,575	234,771
Oats.....“	Great Britain..	703,097	248,539	4,910,997	1,697,327
	Newfoundland..	8,409	3,945	8,378	2,991
	United States..	.....	.....	41,820	14,637
	Germany.....	.....	.....	14,971	5,343
	Belgium.....	.....	.....	206,806	82,777
	Holland.....	.....	.....	12,449	4,979
	B. W. Indies..	.....	.....	1,350	510
		711,506	252,484	5,196,771	1,808,564
Pease, whole and split.“	Great Britain..	1,463,459	1,272,283	1,685,489	1,193,711
	Germany.....	88,625	70,384	256,992	214,876
	Belgium.....	28,127	22,501	50,002	37,597
	Holland.....	83,648	76,897	108,206	87,842
	Newfoundland..	78,304	67,783	40,279	39,207
		1,742,163	1,509,848	2,140,968	1,573,233
Rye.....“	Great Britain..	44,226	44,100	13,941	12,079
	Germany.....	17,394	13,960	10,958	9,500
	Holland.....	24,811	24,133	9,017	8,100
	Newfoundland..	.....	.....	5	5
	Belgium.....	57,226	45,534	.....	.....
		143,657	127,727	33,921	29,684



ARTICLES.	Countries to which Ex- ported.	1891.		1892.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
Flour. ....Brls.	Great Britain..	90,655	460,768	129,547	572,710
	Belgium. ....	1,520	4,200	30	100
	Holland. ....	2,818	12,800		
	Newfoundland..	87,937	414,986	106,505	500,236
	Germany .....			179	894
	B. W. Indies ..			20	90
		182,930	892,754	236,281	1,074,030
Oatmeal. . . "	Great Britain..	12,954	54,915	55,470	254,817
	Newfoundland..	1,908	9,037	1,866	9,364
	United States..	1	4	2	6
		14,863	63,956	57,338	264,187
Potatoes..Bush.	Great Britain..	6	2	3,600	1,808
	United States..	1,461	852	814	208
	Newfoundland..	72	24	120	60
		1,539	878	4,534	2,076
Hay.. ...Tons.	Great Britain..	11,505	130,553	21,020	237,304
	United States..	100	790	137	1,337
	Germany . . .	307	4,236	1,111	16,338
	Belgium. ....	39	585	82	1,132
	Newfoundland..	1,252	12,158	2,187	22,409
	B. W. Indies ..			24	210
		13,203	148,322	24,561	278,730
Apples ...Brls.	Great Britain..	102,989	237,455	436,941	957,679
	Newfoundland..	3,144	6,551	10,855	30,571
	United States..	11	27	991	2,503
	Other countries.	10	25	7	13
		106,154	244,058	448,794	990,766
	Total value..		21,903,340		30,837,997

Exports of  
agricul-  
tural pro-  
duce from  
Canada  
and the  
United  
States,  
1892.

524. The following table gives the exports of agricultural produce from Canada and the United States, respectively, in 1892.

EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (DOMESTIC) FROM  
CANADA AND UNITED STATES, 1892.

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS FROM	
	Canada.	United States.
	\$	\$
Horses .....	1,354,027	611,188
Cattle .....	7,748,949	35,099,095
Sheep .....	1,385,146	161,105
Swine .....	1,638	364,081
Other animals and poultry .....	49,652	262,752
Mutton .....	13,658	9,022
Pork .....	7,866	4,822,295
Bacon .....	1,094,205	39,334,933
Hams .....	57,801	7,757,717
Beef .....	6,454	22,134,085
Meats, canned .....	631,347	7,876,454
Lard .....	2,504	33,201,621
Tallow .....	425	4,425,630
Hides, horns and skins .....	477,190	1,223,895
Wool .....	200,860	30,664
Butter .....	1,056,058	2,445,878
Cheese .....	11,652,412	7,676,657
Poultry .....	26,478	13,828
Eggs .....	1,089,798	32,374
Wheat .....	6,947,851	161,399,132
Barley .....	2,613,363	1,751,445
Oats .....	2,241,256	3,842,559
Pease .....	3,450,534	} 945,767
Beans .....	411,645	
Rye .....	190,505	11,432,160
Corn .....	222	41,590,460
Cornmeal .....	3,529	919,961
Oatmeal .....	409,319	555,957
Flour (wheat) .....	1,784,413	75,362,283
Bran .....	145,143	Not specified.
Flax .....	112,360	do
Potatoes .....	294,421	361,378
Hay .....	800,533	582,838
Seeds, clover and grass .....	455,515	2,018,322
Fruits, viz. :—		
Apples, dried .....	14,392	1,288,102
do green .....	1,444,883	2,407,956
Berries, all kinds .....	93,398	*
Fruits, canned or preserved .....	62,140	1,803,558
do all other .....	19,369	1,156,529
All other articles .....	800,733	+29,816,847
Total .....	49,152,992	504,718,528

\* Included in all other fruits.      + \$20,303,245 tobacco leaf included.

Average  
imports of  
agricul-  
tural pro-  
duce into  
Great  
Britain.

525. In issues of this work previous to 1890, tables were given showing the quantities of certain articles of food and agricultural produce imported annually into Great Britain, the figures in which were taken correctly from the British returns; but it was found that these returns did not accurately represent the true facts, inasmuch as articles were credited to the country in which the port of shipment was situated, without reference to the country of production, *e.g.*, articles of United States produce, shipped at the port of Montreal, were credited in the British customs returns to British North America. This practice still prevails, and, as the British returns are for the calendar year, and the Canadian and the United States returns are for the fiscal year, it was decided to take a period of three years and strike an average, which has accordingly been done in the following table, the figures for Canada and the United States being taken from the returns of each country, and those of British possessions and other foreign countries from British returns. It must not be forgotten that, in many cases, the Canadian exports are rapidly increasing, and that, therefore, these average figures do not fairly represent the extent of the present trade in those articles, but they give a general idea of the proportion contributed by Canada to the food supply of England. This table should be compared with similar ones in the Year Books for 1891 and 1890. Enormous as is the quantity of food from other countries annually required by the people of the United Kingdom, yet that quantity is continually increasing, and the figures show what a very small proportion of the whole amount is contributed by Canada, and, on the other hand, what large proportions of many articles are sent from the United States. Canada is just as well, if not better, able to supply these articles, as far as extent of area, climate and natural facilities go, but she lacks the other essential quality of population, and it is evident that energetic steps must be taken towards settling the great North-west, if Canada's contribution to the food supply of the mother country is ever to become an important factor of consideration.

AVERAGE IMPORTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE INTO GREAT BRITAIN  
DURING THE YEARS 1889, 1890 AND 1891.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL.	IMPORTED FROM				Percentage of Im- ports from			
		United States.			Canada.	Other British Possessions.	Other Foreign Countries.	United States.	Canada.
Horses.....	No.	297	504		76	17,293	1·63	2·76	
Cattle.....	"	299,851	78,218		2,379	130,039	52·75	13·76	
Sheep.....	"	11,579	47,072		692	405,195	2·52	10·23	
Mutton.....	Lbs.	168,152			96,598,133	72,607,099	0·10		
Pork .....	"	20,204,514	7,117		16,240	16,971,173	51·98	0·02	
Bacon and hams.....	"	444,012,345	6,348,156		2,613	75,250,784	83·76	1·20	
Beef, salted .....	"	47,141,942			124,208	179,723			
" fresh.....	"	166,925,197	15,322		13,437,307	2,120,571	86·64	0·01	
Meats, all other.....	"	60,945,736	1,581,262		11,421,797	22,946,000	70·69	1·83	
Lard .....	"	131,307,729	67,132		45,061	496,612			
Tallow and sealaine .....	"	149,622,800	+ 31,821		64,281,616	28,513,669	30·94	0·02	
Butter .....	"	9,298,483	1,563,429		4,329,099	210,278,880	4·09	0·69	
Cheese.....	"	75,094,648	96,029,853		2,463,888	45,750,869	33·01	42·21	
Poultry*.....	§	8,865	1,251		3,495	2,290,535	0·38	0·05	
Eggs .....	Doz.	300	217,725		124,650	99,916,057		0·21	
Wheat.....	Bush.	33,209,903	625,479		23,573,122	52,002,695	28·79	0·54	
Barley.....	"	836,939	55,365		141,503	38,465,201	2·08	0·14	
Oats .....	"	2,404,959	157,729		852,748	45,017,618	4·83	0·32	
Pease.....	"	+ 22,796	1,917,345		358,572	904,842	0·61	51·73	
Flour .....	Brls.	6,577,584	116,017		61,429	1,481,478	74·71	1·32	
Potatoes.....	Bush.	506	1,361		2,316,143	2,037,771	0·01	0·03	
Onions .....	"	2,727			118,189	3,881,788	0·07		
Apples, green .....	"	1,336,709	1,323,070		88,751	1,295,881	42·96	42·52	
Flax seed .....	"	7,895			10,442,128	6,342,548	0·04		
Flax, dressed and undressed..	Lbs.				5,072,816	168,243,675			
Wool .....	"	16,732	2,800		572,262,919	107,022,977			

\* Value only. † Beans included. ‡ Tallow only. ¶ Some of this is evidently re-exported.

Principal  
articles  
imported  
from  
Canada.

526. The principal articles of food, it will be seen, that are imported from Canada, are cattle, meats, cheese, pease and apples, but as all the articles in the table are capable of being produced in this country in large quantities, there is no reason why our share of the imports should not be much larger than it is at present.

Imports of  
agricul-  
tural pro-  
duce into  
Great Bri-  
tain, 1889,  
1890, 1891.

527. The following table gives the total quantities of the same articles imported into Great Britain in 1889, 1890 and 1891, without reference to the countries from whence they came:—

IMPORTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE INTO GREAT BRITAIN IN 1889-90-91.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.
Horses . . . . .	No. 13,832	19,286	21,672
Cattle . . . . .	555,222	642,596	507,407
Sheep . . . . .	677,958	358,458	344,504
Mutton . . . . .	Lbs. 137,206,496	194,300,736	193,543,504
Pork . . . . .	43,310,400	33,611,872	39,683,392
Bacon and hams . . . . .	502,220,096	560,001,792	528,081,344
Beef, salted . . . . .	29,396,416	30,769,312	27,749,008
“ fresh . . . . .	155,204,234	207,724,416	215,097,232
Meats, all other . . . . .	81,151,504	85,151,360	92,349,040
Lard . . . . .	133,577,248	142,602,432	117,743,808
Tallow and stearine . . . . .	139,331,472	154,962,416	153,574,512
Butter . . . . .	215,918,304	227,104,304	239,187,984
Cheese . . . . .	213,695,888	240,196,880	228,628,400
*Poultry . . . . .	\$ 2,302,872	2,422,904	2,223,964
Eggs . . . . .	Doz. 94,325,030	102,912,460	106,283,140
Wheat . . . . .	Bush. 109,296,855	112,885,136	123,784,195
Barley . . . . .	40,602,125	38,915,305	40,753,295
Oats . . . . .	52,674,809	41,924,848	54,683,651
Pease . . . . .	3,164,334	3,439,311	4,516,178
Flour . . . . .	Brls. 8,216,366	8,833,068	9,364,881
Potatoes . . . . .	Bush. 3,480,262	3,621,520	5,959,961
Onions . . . . .	3,854,453	3,871,195	4,281,046
Apples . . . . .	3,612,316	2,574,957	3,147,373
Flax seed . . . . .	18,155,960	15,465,320	17,600,896
Flax, dressed and undressed . . . . .	Lbs. 177,791,264	177,167,088	164,991,120
Wool . . . . .	696,011,487	629,236,209	715,470,708

\* Value only.

Ranches  
and stock  
in N.W.T.

528. The fertile plains of the North-west, particularly in the district of Alberta, are admirably adapted for stock-raising, and in 1892 there were 142 ranches in operation in the grazing districts, covering an



area of 1,801,209 acres. According to the census returns of 1891, the following number of live stock were then in the three districts :—

	Alberta.	Assiniboia.	Saskatchewan.
Horses .....	31,970	23,449	5,220
Cattle .....	145,658	69,420	16,144
Sheep .....	16,057	44,376	4,487
Swine .....	5,103	10,020	1,098

These figures, when compared with the figures for the same districts, as given in the census returns of 1885, show increases as follow :—

Horses ..	36,514
Cattle ..	144,086
Sheep ..	45,512

while swine show a decrease of 6,321. In 1881 the whole of the North-west Territories only contained 18,763 head of live stock, while in 1891, in the three provisional districts alone, there were 373,002 head. There seems good reason to believe that at the end of the present decade the increase will be found, both actually and proportionately, to be very much larger.

529. There is no space to go into any details of all the work that was done on the several experimental farms during the year; they must be obtained, if required, from the director's report, published by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. However, much useful work was done at all the stations in testing new varieties of agricultural products, fruit and forest trees, and in making numerous experiments of various kinds with a view of benefiting the position of the farmers generally. As evidence of the amount of work done and of the interest taken by the farmers, it may be stated that during the year 16,905 bags of grain, 5,000 bundles of seedling forest trees and small fruit, and 4,053 bags of tree seed were distributed; 1,370 samples of grain were received for report; a number of bulletins and reports were sent out, and the farmers who have, by request, been placed on the list to receive bulletins, etc., now number upwards of 25,000. The expenditure during the year on the several farms was as follows :—

Central Farm, Ottawa .....	\$22,648
Farm, Nappan, N.S. ....	6,524
do Brandon, Man. ....	11,912
do Indian Head, N.W.T. ....	9,583
do Agassiz, B.C. ....	7,320
Total .....	\$57,987
Salaries, printing, &c., &c. ....	17,013
Grand total .....	<u>\$75,000</u>

## CHAPTER VII.

## RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

## PART I.—RAILWAYS.

Government aid to Canadian railways.

530. In India and in all the principal British colonies, with the exception of Canada, the railways have been chiefly, and in some cases entirely, built by the Government with public money, and large portions of the public debts have been incurred for that purpose, but in this country the Government have only built or acquired such lines as were required by public policy, those being the Intercolonial and connections, and Prince Edward Island railways—the first being built in accordance with the wishes of the Imperial Government, and the second having been partly assumed and finally completed in accordance with the agreement made with Prince Edward Island, when that province entered Confederation. The Dominion Government, however, has always been active in encouraging private enterprise, and in that way has expended no less a sum than \$144,214,384 in the shape of subsidies and loans at different times to different railways, which sum represents a considerable portion of the public debt, and which, as previously mentioned, though directly productive to the country at large, brings in no immediate return to the Government. The Provincial Governments have also contributed aid to the extent of \$26,997,436, and various municipalities to the extent of \$13,981,248.

Land subsidies to railways.

531. In addition to the sums above mentioned as having been paid by the Dominion Government, subsidies of Dominion lands, principally to lines in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, have been granted at various times, amounting altogether to 47,377,422 acres. If these lands are valued at only \$2 per acre, they represent a sum amounting to \$94,754,844 ; but the probability is they will realize a much larger sum. The Provincial Government of Quebec also, in addition to money subsidies of \$15,438,567, has granted lands to the extent of 13,293,500 acres, part of which has been commuted at 70 cents per acre. Some of the other provinces have also made land grants, but not to the same extent. Details, however, are not available.

Railway development in Canada.

532. The first railway in Canada was opened on the 21st July, 1836, between Laprairie and St. John's, in the Province of Quebec, its length being 16 miles, but such little progress was made in railway development, that when the first sod of the Northern Railway was turned by Lady Elgin, in 1850, there were but 71 miles in operation in the whole

of what is now the Dominion of Canada. In January, 1854, the main line of the Great Western Railway, from Windsor to Niagara, was opened for traffic; and in November, 1856, the Grand Trunk Railway was running between Montreal and Stratford. At the close of 1857, there were 1,428 miles of railway in the province of Canada. During the next ten years comparatively little was done in the way of railway extension, as at the time of Confederation (1867) there were but 2,258 miles in operation, an increase of only 773 miles during the decade. At the close of the next ten years, viz., in 1877, there were 5,574 miles in operation, an increase of 3,316; in 1887, the number of miles in operation was 11,691, an increase of 6,117 miles; while five years later, viz., on 30th June, 1892, there had been a further increase of 2,897 miles, making the total number of miles in operation on that date, 14,588, or 12,330 miles more than at Confederation. In 1868, the paid-up capital amounted to \$160,471,190, and in 1892, to \$844,991,750.

533. The following table, which gives the sources from which the various sums have been derived that make the total capital paid up, show to what a large extent the railways of this country have been assisted by state and municipal aid. The Dominion Government has contributed at the rate of \$9,698 per mile constructed, and the Provincial Governments at the rate, on an average, of \$1,816 per total mileage constructed. As, however, the provincial contributions were limited to roads within the province, the individual provincial contributions per mile were much larger.

PARTICULARS OF RAILWAY CAPITAL PAID, 1891 AND 1892.

SOURCE OF CAPITAL.	Amount.	
	1891.	1892.
	\$	\$
Ordinary share capital.....	238,769,386	244,844,382
Preference ".....	101,000,400	99,555,900
Bonded debt.....	292,291,654	305,120,200
Aid from Dominion Government.....	142,934,781	144,214,384
" Ontario ".....	6,032,585	6,171,181
" Quebec ".....	10,879,134	12,033,013
" New Brunswick ".....	4,297,501	4,365,356
" Nova Scotia ".....	2,007,996	1,999,696
" Manitoba ".....	2,477,250	2,390,690
" British Columbia Government.....	37,500	37,500
" Municipalities.....	13,817,509	13,981,248
Capital from other sources.....	2,102,062	10,278,200
Total.....	816,647,758	844,991,750

Proportion of various sources of capital to total.

534. The proportion that each amount bears to the total capital is as follows:—

	1889. Per cent.	1890. Per cent.	1891. Per cent.	1892. Per cent.
Ordinary share capital.....	31·	30·	29·2	28·9
Bonded debt .....	33·	34·	35·8	36·1
Dominion Government aid..	18·	18·	17·5	17·1
Preference share capital....	12·	12·	12·3	11·7
Provincial Government aid..	3·	3·	3·2	3·2
Municipal aid . . . . .	2·	2·	1·7	1·7
Other sources.....	0·4	0·4	0·3	1·2

It will be seen that 22 per cent of the total capital has been contributed by state and municipal aid.

Railway statistics, 1875-1892.

535. Though returns of a certain kind were annually made to the Government, they were, previously to 1874-75, more or less incomplete, and only since that year have any accurate statistics been collected. The following table gives the train mileage, number of passengers and tons of freight carried, and the receipts and expenditure of all railways in the Dominion for each year since the 1st July, 1874:—

RAILWAY STATISTICS, 1875-92.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Miles in Operation.	Train Mileage.	Number of Passen- gers.	Tons of Freight.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Proportion of Ex- penses to Re- ceipts.
					\$	\$	
1875.....	4,826½	17,680,168	5,190,416	5,670,836	19,470,539	15,775,532	81·
1876 .....	5,157½	18,103,628	5,544,814	6,331,757	19,358,084	15,802,721	82·
1877.....	5,574½	19,450,813	6,073,233	6,859,796	18,742,053	15,290,091	82·
1878 .....	6,143½	19,669,447	6,443,924	7,883,472	20,520,078	16,100,102	78·
1879.....	6,484½	20,731,689	6,523,816	8,348,810	19,925,066	16,188,102	81·
1880 .....	6,891½	22,427,449	6,462,948	9,938,858	23,561,447	16,840,705	71·
1881.....	7,260	27,301,306	6,943,671	12,065,323	27,987,509	20,121,418	72·
1882.....	7,530	27,846,411	9,352,335	13,575,787	29,027,790	22,390,709	77·
1883.....	8,726	30,072,910	9,579,948	13,266,255	33,244,585	24,691,667	74·
1884.....	9,575	29,758,676	9,982,358	13,712,269	33,421,705	25,595,341	77·
1885.....	10,150	30,623,689	9,672,599	14,659,271	32,227,469	24,015,351	75·
1886.....	10,697	30,481,088	9,861,024	15,670,460	33,389,382	24,177,582	72·
1887.....	11,691	33,638,748	10,698,638	16,356,335	38,842,010	27,624,683	71·
1888.....	12,163	37,391,206	11,416,791	17,173,759	42,159,153	30,652,048	73·
1889 .....	12,628	38,819,380	12,151,051	17,928,626	42,149,615	31,038,045	74·
1890.....	13,256	41,849,329	12,821,262	20,787,469	46,843,826	32,913,350	70·
1891.....	14,009	43,399,178	13,222,568	21,753,021	48,192,099	34,960,449	73·
1892.....	14,588	44,448,468	13,533,414	22,189,923	51,685,768	36,488,228	70·

Earnings and expenses.

536. There was an increase in the total receipts in 1892 of \$3,493,669, as compared with the preceding year, while the working expenses

only showed an increase of \$1,527,779, consequently the proportion of expenses to receipts showed a decrease of 3 per cent, having been 70 per cent, as compared with 73 per cent in 1891. The earnings and expenses per mile have been as follow in the years named. The increase or decrease shown in the table is, in each case, with the year immediately preceding :—

## EARNINGS AND EXPENSES PER MILE OF RAILWAYS IN CANADA.

Year.	Earnings.	Increase or Decrease.	Year.	Working Expenses.	Increase or Decrease.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1875.....	4,033	.....	1875.....	3,268	.....
1880.....	3,418	—615	1880.....	2,444	—824
1885.....	3,175	—243	1885.....	2,366	— 78
1886.....	3,106	— 69	1886.....	2,260	—106
1887.....	3,332	+226	1887.....	2,363	+197
1888.....	3,465	+133	1888.....	2,520	+137
1889.....	3,338	—127	1889.....	2,458	— 62
1890.....	3,534	+196	1890.....	2,483	+ 25
1891.....	3,440	— 94	1891.....	2,495	+ 12
1892.....	3,543	+103	1892.....	2,501	+ 6

537. The proportion of net earnings to capital paid was 1·80 per cent, a higher proportion than in any of the preceding six years, the figures for which were, 1891, 1·62 per cent, 1890, 1·77 per cent, 1889, 1·46 per cent, 1888, 1·58 per cent, 1887, 1·64 per cent, and 1886, 1·41 per cent. There was an increase of 436,902 tons in the quantity of freight carried, as compared with 1891, and of 16,519,087 tons as compared with 1875; and while in the last named year the quantity carried was 1,174 tons per mile, in 1892 it was 1,521 tons per mile. There was an increase in the train mileage of 1,049,290 miles, and of 310,846 persons in the number of passengers carried.

538. The following is a comparative statement of the business done by Canadian railways in the years 1891 and 1892; particulars of the principal lines being given separately.



## TRAFFIC RETURNS OF RAILWAYS OF CANADA, 1891 AND 1892.

RAILWAYS.	Miles in Operation.		Capital Paid up.		Passengers Carried.		Freight Handled.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
			\$	\$	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.
Canada Atlantic.....	138	159	3,737,355	7,187,355	120,666	134,855	465,354	553,713
Canada Southern.....	379	379	34,824,159	35,130,159	626,411	623,342	3,925,312	3,174,065
Canadian Pacific system .....	5,537	5,534	279,527,597	283,243,327	2,971,774	3,150,684	3,675,113	4,058,575
Central Ontario.....	104	104	970,000	970,000	58,131	53,602	72,500	72,500
Grand Trunk system.....	3,143	3,158	324,867,300	334,017,832	5,908,987	5,899,096	7,736,069	8,249,038
Manitoba and North-western..	250	250	10,999,340	10,912,780	25,010	32,227	88,907	80,133
Quebec Central.....	154	154	8,627,882	8,752,717	132,070	127,858	128,771	138,950
South-eastern system.....	260	209	8,445,509	6,301,787	274,299	241,639	496,749	566,297
Windsor and Annapolis. ....	116	119	3,974,873	3,952,681	152,038	154,607	87,117	119,915
Other lines.....	2,575	3,170	82,657,371	96,179,552	1,509,370	1,678,383	3,713,084	3,861,038
Total .....	12,656	13,236	758,631,386	786,648,190	11,778,756	12,096,293	20,388,976	20,874,284
Government railways.....	1,353	1,352	58,016,372	58,343,560	1,443,812	1,437,121	1,364,045	1,315,639
Total for Canada... ..	14,009	14,588	816,647,758	844,991,750	13,222,568	13,533,414	21,753,021	22,189,923

TRAFFIC RETURNS OF RAILWAYS OF CANADA, 1891 AND 1892.

RAILWAYS.	Train Mileage.		Receipts.		Expenses.		Proportion of Expenses to Receipts.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Canada Atlantic...	428,816	461,184	558,832	570,697	337,754	369,277	60.	65.
Canada Southern..	3,254,270	3,520,982	4,408,964	4,989,700	3,161,345	3,390,649	72.	68.
Canadian Pacific system. ....	13,754,014	14,294,974	18,672,174	20,789,104	11,538,134	12,441,126	62.	60.
Central Ontario. ....	110,000	150,000	87,936	103,633	91,586	106,250	104.	103.
Grand Trunk system.....	16,482,207	16,741,890	17,423,860	17,761,696	12,621,478	12,790,237	72.	72.
Manitoba and North-western ..	143,076	160,743	232,095	237,833	201,262	217,847	87.	92.
Quebec Central.....	286,637	295,440	275,508	283,370	193,039	195,889	70.	69.
South-eastern system.....	587,151	591,155	587,595	590,720	539,442	558,460	92.	95.
Windsor and Annapolis.....	195,771	257,405	277,514	301,919	182,475	195,905	66.	65.
Other lines.....	2,863,779	3,028,815	2,515,968	2,954,212	2,173,662	2,493,505	86.	84.
Total.....	38,105,721	39,502,588	45,040,446	48,582,884	31,040,117	32,759,145	69.	67.
Government railways....	5,293,457	4,945,880	3,151,653	3,102,884	3,920,332	3,729,083	124.	120.
Total for Canada.....	43,399,178	44,448,468	48,192,099	51,685,768	34,960,449	36,488,228	73.	71.

Proportion of expenses to receipts.

539. There was a decrease of \$2 per \$100, both with and without government railways, in the proportion of expenses to receipts, the smallest proportions being shown by the Canadian Pacific Railway, followed by the Canada Atlantic (in the working expenses of which there was an increase of \$5 per \$100) and Windsor and Annapolis Railways, the Central Ontario Railway again having the highest proportion. While there was a decrease of \$4 per \$100 in the working expenses on government railways, the proportion to receipts was still no less than 120 per cent, and vigorous efforts, with already some show of success, are being made to reduce this excess of expenditure. The aggregate proportion of expenses to receipts in Canada is high, and, even leaving out government railways, is higher than in many other countries; in the United Kingdom in 1891 it was 55 per cent; in India (1890) 49·87 per cent; in Australia (1890) 64·97 per cent; in Australasia (1890) 64·84 per cent; and in most European countries it ranges from 50 to 55 per cent. In the United States in 1891 it was 68·83 per cent.

Proportion of traffic, &c., to miles in operation.

540. The Canadian Pacific system has the greatest number of miles in operation, but the traffic on the Grand Trunk system is considerably the largest, running as it does through the most populous and best settled portions of the Dominion. In proportion to the number of miles in operation, the freight traffic on the Canada Southern exceeded that of any other line, being at the rate of 8,374 tons per mile, a decrease, however, of 1,983 tons per mile as compared with 1891, that on the Grand Trunk system was 2,612 tons, an increase of 151 tons per mile, and on the Canadian Pacific 733 tons, an increase of 70 tons per mile. On the same lines the passengers carried per mile were: on the Grand Trunk 1,868, on the Canada Southern 1,644, and on the Canadian Pacific 569. The number of miles run by trains on the same lines in proportion to each mile in operation was: on the Canada Southern 9,290 miles, on the Grand Trunk 5,301 miles, and on the Canadian Pacific 2,583 miles.

Principal sources of receipts and expenses.

541. The following table is a concise statement of the receipts and expenditure of the most important roads, showing the principal services of each, and showing also the earnings and expenses per mile.

## SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EARNINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1892.

RAILWAYS.	EARNINGS FROM			Total.	Earnings per Mile.
	Passenger Traffic.	Freight Traffic.	Mails, Express and other Sources.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada Atlantic.....	106,841	385,818	78,038	570,697	3,589
Canada Southern.....	1,262,362	3,561,201	166,137	4,989,700	13,165
Canadian Pacific system.....	5,509,277	13,091,396	2,188,431	20,789,104	3,757
Grand Trunk system.....	5,463,983	11,621,037	676,676	17,761,696	5,624
Intercolonial.....	961,428	1,803,529	180,485	2,945,442	2,581
Quebec Central.....	116,441	153,036	13,893	283,370	1,840
Manitoba and North-western..	61,505	155,352	20,976	237,833	951
South-eastern system.....	171,814	391,134	27,772	590,720	2,826
Other lines.....	1,134,815	2,067,619	314,772	3,517,206	976
Total.....	14,788,466	33,230,122	3,667,180	51,685,768	3,543

## SUMMARY STATEMENT OF WORKING EXPENSES ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1892.

RAILWAYS.	Maintenance of Line, Buildings, &c.	Working and Repairs.	General Working Expenses.	Total.	Expenses per Mile.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada Atlantic.....	57,017	174,731	137,529	369,277	2,322
Canada Southern.....	495,458	1,546,192	1,348,999	3,390,649	8,946
Canadian Pacific system.....	2,509,858	5,020,091	4,911,177	12,441,126	2,248
Grand Trunk system.....	2,340,587	5,903,687	4,545,963	12,790,237	4,050
Intercolonial.....	1,007,935	1,600,882	830,560	3,439,377	3,014
Quebec Central.....	52,326	68,466	75,097	195,889	1,272
Manitoba and North-western..	66,005	76,578	75,264	217,847	871
South-eastern system.....	97,853	274,458	186,149	558,460	2,672
Other lines.....	1,051,700	1,045,294	988,372	3,085,366	856
Total.....	7,678,739	15,710,379	13,099,110	36,488,228	2,501

542. The receipts from freight traffic formed 64·3 per cent, and from passenger traffic 28·6 per cent of the total, while of working expenses 43 per cent were for working and repairs, 35·9 per cent for general working expenses, and 21 per cent for maintenance of line, &c. The receipts per mile on the Canada Southern were three times as much as those of any other of the large roads, except the Grand Trunk,

Proportion of principal sources to total.

and nearly four times as much as the average earnings of all the roads in Canada. Considering the enormous length of line to be maintained, the expenditure per mile on the Canadian Pacific Railway is remarkably small. The working expenses on the Intercolonial Railway were \$433 per mile in excess of the receipts, as compared with an excess of \$600 per mile in 1891.

Receipts per mile in various countries. 543. The receipts per train mile in Canada were \$1.16 per mile, being lower than those of the United Kingdom and most of the Australasian colonies, but higher than in the principal European countries, as shown by the following table:—

#### GROSS RECEIPTS OF RAILWAYS PER TRAIN MILE.

New Zealand.....	\$1 86	Austria-Hungary.....	\$1 04
New South Wales.....	1 60	Russia.....	1 01
South Australia.....	1 58	Italy (State lines).....	1 01
United Kingdom.....	1 33	Germany.....	0 91
Victoria.....	1 29	France.....	0 78
Canada.....	1 16	Belgium.....	0 60
Queensland.....	1 11		

Receipts per ton of freight carried. 544. The average amount received per ton of freight carried in Canada was \$1.49, being lower than in the Australasian colonies, Russia, Roumania, Italy and France, but higher than in the other countries named below.

#### AVERAGE AMOUNT RECEIVED PER TON OF FREIGHT CARRIED.

Queensland.....	\$3 14	Canada.....	\$1 49
South Australia.....	2 90	Austria-Hungary.....	1 48
Russia.....	2 90	Denmark.....	1 11
New South Wales.....	2 02	Switzerland.....	1 11
Roumania.....	1 98	Norway.....	0 85
Italy.....	1 82	Germany.....	0 79
Victoria.....	1 68	Holland.....	0 75
New Zealand.....	1 58	United Kingdom.....	0 67
France.....	1 52	Belgium.....	0 64

The greater distances to be travelled no doubt account for the average amount being higher in the colonies, than in the United Kingdom, and European countries.

Capital cost per mile. 545. The average capital cost per completed mile of railroad in Canada has been, up to the present time, \$56,825, which is lower than in European countries, but higher than in the United States and most of the Australasian colonies, as shown by the following table taken from the Victorian Year Book, 1890-91, the conversions having been made in this office:—



## CAPITAL COST PER MILE OF RAILWAY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Cost per Mile.	COUNTRIES.	Cost per Mile.
	\$		\$
England and Wales.....	250,920	Victoria.....	64,459
United Kingdom.....	213,914	Canada.....	56,825
Scotland.....	181,130	United States.....	53,189
France.....	133,833	Australasia.....	44,149
Belgium.....	108,921	India.....	43,785
British Dominions.....	100,988	Tasmania.....	40,875
Germany.....	98,705	Cape Colony.....	39,040
Austria.....	96,520	New Zealand.....	37,395
Switzerland.....	95,011	Norway.....	35,483
Holland.....	92,521	Queensland.....	31,439
Italy.....	82,217	South Australia.....	30,422
New South Wales.....	66,887	Sweden.....	29,603
Ireland.....	64,580	Western Australia.....	20,786

546. The proportion of net revenue to capital cost in Canada is very small, and, with three exceptions, is lower than that of any country or colony named in the following table, which is taken from the Victorian Year Book, 1890-91. The proportion in Canada would be slightly higher if the capital cost of the lines in operation could be ascertained, but, as it is, the figures used include the cost of construction of 282 completed miles, not yet in operation, and of 210 miles at present under construction.

Proportion of net revenue to capital cost.

## PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Per cent.	Countries.	Per cent.
Cape Colony.....	5·74	Ireland.....	3·75
Germany.....	5·40	Scotland.....	3·68
India.....	4·96	Australasia.....	3·27
Belgium.....	4·55	Sweden.....	3·24
Argentine Confederation.....	4·35	New South Wales.....	3·20
England and Wales.....	4·32	Holland.....	3·18
Switzerland.....	4·21	New Zealand.....	3·02
United Kingdom.....	4·21	Italy.....	2·62
Victoria.....	4·18	Queensland.....	2·07
Austria-Hungary.....	4·10	Canada.....	1·80
France.....	3·99	Norway.....	1·78
South Australia.....	3·95	Tasmania.....	0·71
British Dominions.....	3·93	Western Australia.....	—1·53

Proportion of traffic to capital cost.

547. The cost of a railway, it has been said, should not be more than ten times its annual traffic—that is, that the annual traffic should

be 10 per cent of its capital cost. If this standard is applied to Canadian railways their cost will be found to very far exceed the limit, as in 1892, the gross receipts only amounted to 6.12 per cent of the total capital expenditure, the theoretical cost having been \$516,857,680 and the actual cost \$844,991,750. In the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy the cost of railways is above this standard, while in British India, Belgium, Russia and the United States it is below it.

Actual and  
theoretical  
cost of  
principal  
railways  
in Canada.

548. The following table shows the total cost, and cost per mile, both actual and theoretical, of some of the principal railroads in Canada in 1892. Rolling stock is in most cases included in the cost :—

ACTUAL AND THEORETICAL COST OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS  
IN CANADA, 1892.

NAME OF RAILWAY.	Number of Miles.	THEORETICAL COST.		ACTUAL COST.	
		Total.	Per Mile.	Total.	Per Mile.
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Alberta Railway and Coal Co..	174	2,099,480	11,548	4,997,729	28,723
Canada Atlantic .....	159	5,706,970	35,830	6,746,224	42,429
Canada Southern .....	379	49,897,000	131,654	35,130,159	92,692
Canadian Pacific system..	5,534	207,891,040	37,566	283,243,327	51,182
Central Ontario. ....	104	1,036,330	9,965	970,000	9,327
Erie and Huron .....	76	1,081,580	14,231	1,297,754	17,076
Esquimalt and Nanaimo .....	78	1,632,880	20,934	2,987,016	38,305
Grand Trunk system.. ..	3,158	177,616,960	56,243	334,017,832	105,768
†Intercolonial .....	1,142	29,454,420	25,792	54,593,479	47,805
Kingston and Pembroke .....	113	1,514,850	13,406	4,064,956	35,973
*Manitoba and North-western.	250	2,378,330	9,513	3,602,138	14,409
Northern Pacific and Manitoba	264	2,621,400	9,929	5,490,500	20,797
Pontiac and Pacific Junction..	61	450,090	7,379	1,334,964	21,885
Prince Edward Island .....	211	1,574,430	13,430	3,750,081	17,772
Quebec Central. ....	154	2,833,710	18,401	8,752,717	56,836
Quebec and Lake St. John ...	196	1,499,340	7,650	10,393,894	53,030
Shore Line.....	82	349,020	4,256	1,669,800	20,363
South-eastern system.....	209	5,907,200	28,264	6,301,787	30,248
†Windsor and Annapolis .....	119	3,019,190	25,371	4,084,187	34,321
Total.....	12,463	498,564,220	40,004	773,428,544	62,058

†Eastern Extension and Cape Breton included. \* Saskatchewan and Western included. † Windsor Junction included.

Heaviest  
expendi-  
ture on  
construc-  
tion.

549. There are, it will be seen, only two railways in the above list, the actual cost of which has been less than the theoretical cost, viz., the Canada Southern and Central Ontario. The expenditure on the construction and equipment of the Grand Trunk system has been heavier than on any other road, the original outlay on the

main line having been very excessive, and the actual cost being very nearly double the theoretical cost. On the same basis of comparison, however, it would appear that the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway has been the most expensive to build, for while its theoretical cost should have been \$7,650 per mile, its actual cost was no less than \$53,030 per mile.

550. The following is a table showing the railway receipts per mile in the United Kingdom and British possessions, and some foreign countries :—

Receipts  
per mile  
in various  
countries.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS PER MILE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRY.	Annual Re- ceipts per Mile Open.	COUNTRY.	Annual Re- ceipts per Mile Open.
	\$		\$
England and Wales .....	22,776	New South Wales .....	5,888
United Kingdom .....	18,843	Trinidad and Tobago .....	4,957
Belgium .....	12,419	Cape Colony .....	4,163
France .....	11,042	Jamaica .....	4,078
Russia .....	7,314	Australia .....	4,146
Germany .....	11,451	Australasia .....	3,840
Austria-Hungary .....	7,616	Canada .....	3,543
Natal .....	7,265	New Zealand .....	2,988
India .....	6,648	Barbados .....	2,380
Ceylon .....	6,575	South Australia .....	3,202
United States .....	6,512	Newfoundland .....	2,088
Italy .....	6,424	Queensland .....	2,000
Victoria .....	6,541	Tasmania .....	2,063
Mauritius .....	5,856	Western Australia .....	398

551. The receipts per mile in Canada are less than in most of the countries named, but, with the exception of Victoria and New South Wales, are higher than in the Australasian colonies. In comparing the receipts of Canada and Australasia with other countries, the large area in most cases to be covered must be taken into account. The receipts by provinces in Canada, if they could be obtained, would be the most correct figures to compare with the receipts of the several Australasian colonies.

Receipts  
per mile in  
Canada  
and Aus-  
tralasia.

552. Almost all the railway companies in the Dominion use a gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches. The only exceptions are the Carillon and Grenville, with a gauge of 5 feet 6 inches; the Prince Edward Island Railway, with a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches; and the Lake Temiscamingue Railway Company and the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, where the gauge is 3 feet.

Gauge of  
Canadian  
railways.

Rolling  
stock in  
use, 1891  
and 1892.

553. The quantity and description of rolling stock in the years 1891 and 1892 will be found in the next table:—

ROLLING STOCK IN USE ON RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1891 AND 1892.

YEAR.	Loco- motives.	Sleeper and Parlour Cars.	First Class Cars.	Second Class and Em- igrant Cars.	Baggage, Mail and Express Cars.	Cattle and Box Cars.	Plat- form Cars.	Coal and Dump Cars.
1891.....	1,850	142	849	624	560	34,365	14,614	3,559
1892.....	1,961	155	909	634	591	35,668	15,403	3,584
Increase..	111	13	60	10	31	1,303	789	25

Rolling  
stock  
hired.

554. The above table represents the rolling stock in use. To ascertain the quantity owned, the following numbers of cars hired must be deducted in each year:—

YEAR.	Loco- motives.	Sleeper and Parlour Cars.	First Class Cars.	Second Class and Em- igrant Cars.	Baggage, Mail and Express Cars.	Cattle and Box Cars.	Plat- form Cars.
1891.....	50	17	31	15	25	3,625	289
1892.....	39	7	39	2	16	2,992	195

Rolling  
stock on  
Grand  
Trunk and  
C.P.R.  
systems.

555. Out of the above numbers, the following were in use by the two great railway systems, the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk:—

Rolling Stock.	1891.		1892.	
	Canadian Pacific System.	Grand Trunk System.	Canadian Pacific System.	Grand Trunk System.
Engines.....	506	717	589	722
Sleeping and parlour cars.....	104	*11	118	16
First class cars.....	167	380	183	390
Second class and emigrant cars.....	156	225	159	225
Baggage, mail and express cars.....	157	214	177	214
Cattle and box cars.....	11,058	15,529	11,903	16,014
Platform cars.....	3,156	6,098	3,331	6,568
Coal and dump cars.....	475	.....	471	.....

\*Sleeping cars only.

556. The next table is a summary statement of the principal articles of freight carried in 1892. Principal articles of freight carried, 1892.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DESCRIPTION OF FREIGHT CARRIED  
ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1892.

RAILWAYS.	Flour.	Grain.	Live Stock.	Lumber of all kinds, except Firewood.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Canada Atlantic . . . . .	20,752	87,330	2,872	244,360
Canada Southern . . . . .	169,605	689,244	173,403	301,745
Canadian Pacific system . . . . .	235,542	724,868	95,475	896,699
Grand Trunk system . . . . .	583,375	1,510,190	454,014	1,026,505
Intercolonial . . . . .	95,401	79,040	12,156	219,343
Quebec Central . . . . .	7,421	1,261	4,438	62,993
Manitoba and North-western . . . . .	3,386	49,724	3,094	7,375
South-eastern system . . . . .	26,780	115,515	3,922	117,656
Other lines . . . . .	142,231	388,658	422,119	461,868
Total . . . . .	1,284,493	3,645,830	1,171,493	3,338,544

RAILWAYS.	Firewood.	Manu- factured Goods.	All other Articles.	Total Weight Carried.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Canada Atlantic . . . . .	67,338	17,067	113,994	553,713
Canada Southern . . . . .	36,070	425,638	1,378,360	3,174,065
Canadian Pacific system . . . . .	232,787	1,020,558	852,646	4,058,575
Grand Trunk system . . . . .	310,268	570,048	3,794,638	8,249,038
Intercolonial . . . . .	22,156	309,328	527,151	1,264,575
Quebec Central . . . . .	1,132	3,302	58,403	138,950
Manitoba and North-western . . . . .	1,906	12,216	2,492	80,193
South-eastern system . . . . .	22,976	107,772	171,676	566,297
Other lines . . . . .	200,889	242,743	2,245,699	4,104,517
Total . . . . .	895,522	2,708,672	9,145,059	22,189,923

557. The Grand Trunk system carried the largest share, viz., 37 per cent of the total freight, as compared with 35 per cent in 1891, but a smaller proportion than in any of the four preceding years. The Canadian Pacific Railway carried 18 per cent as compared with 17 per cent in 1891, but the Canada Southern only carried 14 per cent as against 18 per cent in 1891. The freight returns having been made in tons only, and not in quantities according to kind, as formerly, no comparison can be made with former years, except that there was a Proportion of freight carried by principal lines.



decrease in the quantity of manufactured goods carried as well as that of general articles.

Accidents  
on rail-  
ways in  
Canada.

558. The following is a statement of the number of accidents in connection with the railways in Canada, including Government railways, for the last 18 years :—

	Killed.	Injured.
1875 .....	92	289
1876 .....	109	304
1877 .....	111	317
1878 .....	97	361
1879 .....	107	66
1880 .....	87	102
1881 .....	99	147
1882 .....	147	397
1883 .....	169	550
1884 .....	227	796
1885 .....	157	684
1886 .....	144	571
1887 .....	178	633
1888 .....	231	775
1889 .....	210	875
1890 .....	218	838
1891 .....	196	818
1892 .....	233	879

Increase  
in number  
of acci-  
dents.

559. The number of persons killed, as well as the number of those injured, were higher than in any year since 1875, before which, no complete statistics are available. The increase was largely among the employees of the roads, there having been an increase in the number killed of 45 and in those injured of 117. Sixteen employees were killed while coupling cars, and out of 700 injured, no less than 357 were hurt while similarly engaged, being 51 per cent of the whole number. The following are comparative figures for the last two years :—

	1891.		1892.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers .....	13	105	14	40
Employees .....	65	583	110	700
Others .....	118	130	109	139
	<hr/> 196	<hr/> 818	<hr/> 233	<hr/> 879

Causes of  
fatal acci-  
dents.

560. The number of passengers killed was one more, and the number injured 65 less than in 1891. Eight of the passengers were killed by getting on or off trains in motion, or being on the track, so that the railway companies were really responsible for only 6 deaths. Twenty employees were killed by being on the track, and twenty-three by fall-

ing from trains. Sixty seven "other" persons, out of 109, were killed by being on the track, and 68 out of 139 were injured from a similar cause.

561. In calculating the safety of railway travelling, the number only of those passengers for whose deaths the railway companies must be held solely responsible should, strictly speaking, be included; but even if the whole number is taken, it will be seen from the following figures that this country stands very well as regards safe travelling:—

Passengers killed per million carried.

#### PASSENGERS KILLED PER MILLION CARRIED, 1875-1892.

YEAR.	Passengers Killed per Million Carried.	YEAR.	Passengers Killed per Million Carried.
1875 .....	2.11	1884 .....	4.60
1876 .....	0.90	1885 .....	0.82
1877 .....	0.82	1886 .....	0.61
1878 .....	1.40	1887 .....	1.03
1879 .....	1.38	1888 .....	1.75
1880 .....	1.55	1889 .....	3.05
1881 .....	0.72	1890 .....	0.86
1882 .....	1.07	1891 .....	0.98
1883 .....	0.52	1892 .....	1.03

Average for the whole period, 1.40.

562. The above figures, however, are capable of a large amount of improvement, the safety of travelling having been by no means yet reduced to the minimum that is both desirable and practicable, as is shown by the figures for the United Kingdom in 1891, which say that only 1 passenger in every 8,208,385 was killed during the year from any cause whatever, and 1 in 524,481 injured, and season ticket holders are not included in the number of passengers. The corresponding figures for Canada in 1891 were 1 passenger killed in 1,017,120 and 1 in 125,929 injured. In 1892, the figures for Canada were, 1 passenger killed in every 966,672, and one injured in 338,335. In the United States, in 1889, 310 passengers were killed, being 1 in every 1,523,133, and 2,146 injured, or 1 in every 23,845.

Comparison with United Kingdom and United States.

563. From the following table it is evident that railway travelling in Canada is just about as safe as in any of the countries named. The figures are principally for 1890:—

Accidents to passengers in various countries.

## ACCIDENTS TO RAILWAY PASSENGERS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	PASSENGERS.			
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed per Million Carried.	Injured per Million Carried.
Austria-Hungary.....	4	53	0·06	0·77
Belgium.....	7	80	0·08	0·97
France.....	36	150	0·15	0·62
German Empire.....	40	174	0·11	0·46
Bavaria.....	2	10	0·06	0·31
Baden.....	2	4	0·10	0·20
Wurtemberg.....	7	76	0·45	4·93
Holland.....	4	4	0·21	0·21
Italy.....	29	114	0·59	2·31
Portugal.....		9		3·08
Russia in Europe.....	19	88	0·52	2·39
Sweden.....	2	1	0·18	0·09
Switzerland.....	7	17	0·24	0·58
New South Wales.....			0·31	4·08
Victoria.....			0·17	3·92
South Australia.....			0·32	0·76
New Zealand.....			0·88	1·98
Canada (1890).....	11	51	0·86	3·98

Passen-  
gers and  
freight per  
head of  
population  
and mile  
of line.

564. The next table gives some particulars concerning the passen-  
gers and freight carried, relatively, to population, and length of line  
in each year from 1875:

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT CARRIED PER HEAD OF POPULATION,  
AND MILES OF LINE OPEN IN CANADA, 1875-1892.

YEAR.	PASSENGERS.		FREIGHT.	
	Per Head of Population.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Tons per Head of Population.	Tons per Mile of Line Open.
1875.....	1·34	1,055	1·46	1,175
1876.....	1·40	1,075	1·60	1,228
1877.....	1·51	1,090	1·71	1,231
1878.....	1·58	1,049	1·93	1,283
1879.....	1·57	1,006	2·01	1,288
1880.....	1·53	938	2·36	1,422
1881.....	1·60	956	2·78	1,662
1882.....	1·13	1,242	3·10	1,802
1883.....	2·16	1,098	2·99	1,520
1884.....	2·23	1,043	3·06	1,432
1885.....	2·13	953	3·23	1,444
1886.....	2·15	922	3·42	1,465
1887.....	2·31	914	3·53	1,401
1888.....	2·44	938	3·67	1,412
1889.....	2·57	962	3·79	1,417
1890.....	2·68	967	4·34	1,568
1891.....	2·73	944	4·49	1,553
1892.....	2·76	928	4·53	1,521

565. The following table shows the number of passengers and tons of freight carried per head of population in some of the principal countries of the world. The figures have been taken from various sources :

Passengers and freight per head in various countries.

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND TONS OF FREIGHT CARRIED PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRY.	Number of Passengers per Head.	Tons of Freight per Head.
United Kingdom..	22·2	8·1
England and Wales.....	25·3	8·0
Ireland.....	4·8	0·9
Scotland.....	18·8	10·3
United States .....	8·8	11·2
Belgium.....	13·5	7·1
German Empire.....	7·6	4·3
France .....	6·3	2·4
Italy .....	1·6	0·5
Russia .....	0·4	0·4
Switzerland .....	10·0	3·1
Norway .....	2·0	0·8
Sweden .....	2·3	2·0
Denmark.....	4·3	15·5
Holland.....	4·3	1·8
Portugal .....	0·5	0·2
Austria-Hungary .....	1·6	2·1
India.....	0·4	0·8
Canada .....	2·7	4·5
Victoria .....		3·5
New South Wales .....		3·3
Queensland .....		2·2
South Australia. : .....		3·8
Tasmania.....		1·0
New Zealand. . . . .		3·4

566. The following table gives the railway mileage in British sessions, together with the date of opening, number of persons and number of square miles of area to each mile of railway :—

Railway mileage in British Possessions.

## RAILWAYS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COUNTRIES.	Date of Opening.	Miles of Railway.	Square Miles of Area to each Mile.
United Kingdom.....	Sept. 17, 1825.	20,191	6
India.....	April 18, 1853.	17,283	55
Canada.....	July 21, 1836.	14,870	223
Australasia (Total).....		12,081	262
New South Wales.....	Sept. 25, 1855.	2,263	137
New Zealand.....	Dec. 1, 1863.	2,009	54
Cape of Good Hope.....	June 26, 1860.	1,890	123
Victoria.....	Sept. 14, 1854.	2,763	32
Queensland.....	July 31, 1865.	2,304	290
South Australia.....	April 16, 1856.	1,666	543
Tasmania.....	Feb. 19, 1871.	425	62
Natal.....		542	62
Ceylon.....	Oct. 1, 1865.	191	133
Western Australia.....	Jan. 21, 1864.	651	1,630
Jamaica.....	Nov. 21, 1845.	88	47
Mauritius.....	May 13, 1862.	92	8
Newfoundland.....		111	378
Trinidad.....	—, 1880.	54	32
Barbados.....	Sept. 10, 1883.	24	7
British Guiana.....	do 1, 1864.	21	5,190
Malta.....		8	15

Railway development in Canada and Australasia.

567. Canada, it will be seen, has 2,789 miles of railway more than all the Australasian colonies combined, and 5,223 miles more than the continent of Australia; but on the assumption that a railway only opens up country to the extent of about 20 miles on either side, there is yet a vast amount of country waiting for development, as, on that basis, there are only 594,800 square miles of this country within ordinary reach of railway facilities, not much more than one-sixth of the total area. In the Australasian colonies about one-seventh of the area has been thus developed.

Railway mileage of the British Empire.

568. The total railway mileage of the British empire is 67,227, which, on the estimated area of 9,040,497\* square miles, gives an average of one mile of railway to every 135 square miles, and, on the assumption in the preceding paragraph, allows for rather more than one-fourth of the area of the whole empire being within reach of railway accommodation.

Railways in foreign countries.

569. The next table is compiled from Poor's Manual of Railroads for 1892, and gives the date of the opening of the first railway in all the principal countries of the world, other than the British empire, the length of railway lines therein, and the proportion of railway mileage to area. It will be seen that only five of these countries, viz., Austria-Hungary, France, the German empire, Russia and the United States, have a greater railway mileage than Canada. The same

\* Protectorates of Africa not included.



authority places the railway mileage of the world at 370,323 miles, which gives an average of one mile of railway to every 142 square miles, and provides railway accommodation for a little more than one-fourth of the total area.

## RAILWAYS IN PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Date of opening.	Miles of Railway.	Square Miles of Area to each Mile.
Europe:—			
Austria-Hungary .....	20th Sept., 1828.	16,473	15
Belgium .....	5th May, 1835.	3,216	4
Denmark .....	18th Sept., 1844.	1,224	12
France .....	1st Oct., 1828.	22,594	9
German Empire .....	7th Dec., 1835.	25,978	8
Greece .....	18th Feby., 1869.	440	57
Holland .....	13th Sept., 1839.	1,888	7
Italy .....	3rd Oct., 1839.	8,120	14
Norway .....	14th July, 1853.	971	128
Portugal .....	9th do 1854.	1,280	27
Roumania .....	4th Oct., 1860.	1,581	32
Russia .....	4th April, 1838.	18,735	112
Servia .....	.....	327	58
Spain .....	30th Oct., 1848.	6,129	32
Sweden .....	9th Feby., 1851.	4,917	35
Switzerland .....	15th June, 1844.	1,929	8
Turkey .....	4th Oct., 1860.	1,097	114
Asia:—			
Asia Minor .....	.....	448	
China .....	.....	124	10,781
Dutch possessions .....	.....	798	
Java .....	10th Aug., 1867.	908	163
Japan .....	17th Oct., 1873.	11	57,091
Persia .....	.....	891	7,368
Russia .....	.....		
Africa:—			
Algeria .....	15th Aug., 1862.	1,923	119
Tunis .....	5th July, 1873.	958	11
Egypt .....	26th Jan., 1856.		
America:—			
Argentine Republic .....	14th Dec., 1864.	5,131	218
Bolivia .....	..... 1873.	106	5,351
Brazil .....	30th April, 1854.	5,781	557
Chili .....	— Jan., 1852.	1,927	153
Colombia .....	Fall 1880.	231	2,185
Ecuador .....	.....	167	719
Hayti .....	.....	71	144
Mexico .....	8th Oct., 1850.	5,346	139
Paraguay .....	1st do 1863.	149	658
Peru .....	29th May, 1851.	995	457
United States (1891) .....	17th April, 1827.	164,324	21
Uruguay .....	1st Jan., 1869.	471	153
Venezuela .....	9th Feby., 1866.	441	977
Costa Rica .....	19th Jan., 1872.		
Guatemala .....	20th June, 1880.		
Honduras .....	25th Sept., 1871.	559	303
Nicaragua .....	Summer 1880.		
Salvador .....	15th July, 1882.		

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Government railways.

570. The railways owned by the Dominion Government are the Intercolonial, Windsor Branch and Prince Edward Island railways, with a total mileage in operation of  $1,397\frac{1}{2}$  miles, as follows :—

	Miles.
+ Intercolonial Railway.. .. .	1,154 $\frac{1}{2}$
Windsor Branch Railway.....	32
Prince Edward Island Railway.....	211
	<u>1,397<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></u>

Financial position of Government railways.

571. The following statement shows the financial position of each road on the 30th June, 1892 :—

FINANCIAL POSITION OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN CANADA,  
1892.

RAILWAYS.	Capital Paid Up.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Loss.	Per-centage of Expenses to Earnings.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Intercolonial .....	53,949,934	2,945,442	3,439,377	.....	493,935	116·8
*Windsor Branch. ....	.....	33,509	19,514	13,995	.....	58·2
P. E. Island .....	3,750,081	157,443	289,706	.....	132,263	184·0
Total .....	57,700,015	3,136,394	3,748,597	.....	612,203	119·5

Excess of expenses over earnings, and causes of same.

572. The expenses exceeded the receipts by \$612,203, being \$155,172 less than the excess of expenditure in 1891. The excess of expenses over receipts on Government lines is no doubt in part due to two causes, the first being that the Intercolonial Railway was built from national considerations, and for the advancement of public convenience, and depends largely upon through traffic, since it runs through districts sparsely settled, which will require considerable time for development; while it will probably be many years before the travel on the Prince Edward Island Railway, which was built for the convenience of the inhabitants of the island, will be sufficient to cover expenses; and the other being that, in the public interests, many things are done which, while advantageous to the public, are, to say the least, unremunerative to the Government,—as, for instance, the coal from the Nova Scotia mines is, with a

+ Including Eastern Extension, Oxford and New Glasgow, and Cape Breton Railways.

\* Main tained only.

view to developing that industry, carried by the Intercolonial Railway at almost an actual loss. A system of rigid economy in the working of these roads has recently, however, been adopted, and it is hoped that a much nearer approach to equality between receipts and expenses may thereby, in time, be brought about.

573. The main line of the Intercolonial Railway runs from Point Lévis, Quebec, to Halifax, a distance of 675 miles, and, in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, now forms part of a through route between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The extensions consist of 479½ miles, making a total length of 1,154½ miles.

574. A line of railway between Oxford Station, on the Intercolonial, and Brown's Point, on the Pictou Town branch, with a branch from Pugwash Junction to Pugwash Harbour, being altogether 72½ miles in length, was opened for traffic on 15th July, 1890. A line of railway has also been built and put into operation by the Government through the island of Cape Breton, a distance of 98½ miles, from Point Tupper, at the Strait of Canso, to Sydney. This road forms part of what is known as the Short Line, in which expression is comprised a scheme for connecting Montreal with Canadian Atlantic ports by the shortest route. Connections have been made by this line with the coal mines of Sydney and North Sydney, which are thus placed in direct communication with the Intercolonial system. The road connects with the Eastern Extension Railway by means of a ferry between Point Tupper and Port Mulgrave. The Government also assumed the work of constructing the link of 20½ miles between Digby and Annapolis, and the road was handed over to the Western Counties Railway for operation on 27th July, 1891. All the above roads now form part of the Intercolonial system.

575. The following are figures of the traffic during the past sixteen years:—

Traffic on  
the Inter-  
colonial,  
1877-1892.

## TRAFFIC ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, 1877-1892.

YEAR.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Freight.	Passengers.
	£	£	Tons.	No.
1877.....	1,154,445	1,661,674	421,327	613,420
1878.....	1,378,947	1,816,274	522,710	618,957
1879.....	1,294,010	2,010,183	510,861	640,101
1880.....	1,506,298	1,603,430	561,924	581,483
1881.....	1,760,394	1,759,851	725,577	631,245
1882.....	2,079,263	2,069,657	838,956	779,994
1883.....	2,370,910	2,360,373	970,961	878,600
1884.....	2,384,415	2,377,434	1,009,237	944,636
1885.....	2,441,204	2,519,752	989,936	957,228
1886.....	2,450,094	2,584,000	1,023,788	932,880
1887.....	2,660,117	2,922,370	1,143,020	982,784
1888.....	2,983,336	3,366,782	1,288,823	1,040,163
1889.....	2,967,801	3,244,648	1,218,877	1,136,272
1890.....	2,012,740	3,560,576	1,368,819	1,219,233
1891.....	2,977,395	3,662,342	1,304,534	1,298,304
1892.....	2,945,442	3,439,377	1,264,575	1,297,732

Receipts  
and ex-  
penses per  
mile.

576. There was a decrease of \$31,953 in the amount of earnings, of 39,959 tons in the quantity of freight carried and of 572 in the number of passengers. The receipts per mile were \$2,579, as compared with \$2,721 in 1891, \$3,102 in 1890 and \$3,506 in 1889; and the freight carried per mile amounted to 1,107 tons, as against 1,192 tons in 1891 and 1,409 tons in 1890. The expenses amounted to \$3,439,377, being \$493,935 more than the receipts, and were at the rate of \$3,011 per mile as compared with \$3,347 per mile in 1891 and \$3,669 in 1890. The number of passengers carried per mile was 1,136 in 1892, 1,186 in 1891 and 1,255 in 1890.

Decrease  
in freight  
traffic.

577. With the exception of grain and sugar, there was a decrease in almost every description of freight carried. The quantity of coal carried was 123,665 tons, being 13,807 tons less than in 1891. The following figures show the decrease in the principal articles of freight:—

QUANTITIES OF THE CHIEF ARTICLES OF FREIGHT CARRIED ON  
THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, 1891 AND 1892.

ARTICLES.	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
Flour..... Brls.	1,013,129	954,015	.....	59,114
Grain..... Bush.	2,890,921	3,776,677	885,756	.....
Lumber..... Feet.	184,138,324	175,474,340	.....	8,663,984
Live stock..... No.	95,529	87,889	.....	7,640
Miscellaneous..... Tons.	899,724	858,635	.....	41,089

578. The Prince Edward Island Railway runs the whole length of the island, a distance of  $154\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and, including extensions, has a total length of 211 miles. The traffic during 1892 was very dull, and there was a decrease of 6,119 in the number of passengers and of 8,446 tons in the quantity of freight carried. The receipts decreased by \$16,815 and the working expenses increased by \$31,716, this increase being in part due to an extraordinary expenditure for laying new steel rails. In proportion to its cost, the traffic on this road is very light, and it will probably be some years before the earnings will equal the expenditure. The following are traffic figures for the last five years:—

## TRAFFIC ON PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY, 1888-1892.

YEAR.	Earnings.	Working expenses.	Excess of expenses.	Freight carried.	Passengers carried.
	\$	\$	\$	Tons.	No.
1888.....	158,364	229,640	71,276	59,633	131,246
1889.....	171,370	247,559	76,190	55,682	152,780
1890.....	160,972	266,486	105,514	51,604	133,099
1891.....	174,258	257,990	83,732	59,511	145,508
1892.....	157,443	289,706	132,264	51,065	139,389

579. The annual receipts during the five years have averaged \$779 per mile and the expenses \$1,224, being an average annual excess of expenditure of \$445 per mile. The average annual quantity of freight carried was 263 tons per mile and the average number of passengers 665 per mile.

580. The Windsor Branch is owned and maintained by the Government, but is operated by the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, who pay one-third of the gross earnings to the Government. The Government's share is generally more than sufficient to cover the cost of maintenance, and during 1892 the profits amounted to \$13,994. The road runs from Windsor to Windsor Junction, a distance of 32 miles.

581. The following table shows the amounts spent by the Government during the last five years on the construction, staff and maintenance of railways:—

Prince Edward Island and Railway.

Excess of expenditure.

Windsor Branch.

Government expenditure on railways, 1888-1892.



STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNT OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE  
ON CONSTRUCTION, STAFF AND MAINTENANCE OF RAILWAYS  
IN CANADA, FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

RAILWAYS.	YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.				
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pacific.....	52,374	87,134	41,376	37,367	66,211
Surveys.....	9,208	15,992	36,372	14,889	16,841
Statistics.....	116	561	1,904	1,426	2,221
Intercolonial.....	4,018,827	3,810,267	3,846,719	3,742,271	3,610,914
Windsor Branch.....	24,040	20,856	18,983	28,932	19,514
Prince Edward Island.....	229,640	247,559	266,486	257,990	298,007
Eastern Extension.....	90,955	124,955	79,103	3,255	.....
Carleton Branch.....	504	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subsidies, general.....	1,027,042	846,722	1,678,196	1,079,106	1,061,616
Short Line Railway claims..	397	.....	.....	.....	.....
Annapolis and Digby.....	.....	9,847	381,943	196,869	26,130
Cape Breton.....	689,451	1,083,277	1,170,523	521,442	99,937
Royal Commission.....	13,575	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albert Railway.....	3,112	177	.....	.....	.....
Fredericton and St. Mary's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway Bridge Co.....	274,947	25,053	.....	.....	.....
Oxford and New Glasgow....	280,932	841,943	434,529	220,886	48,745
Special car for His Excellency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
the Governor-General.....	.....	.....	12,634	.....	.....
Montreal and European Short	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Line.....	.....	.....	.....	124,568	.....
Total on railways.....	6,715,120	7,114,343	7,968,768	6,229,001	5,250,136

PART II.—CANALS.

St. Lawrence system of canals.

582. The system of inland navigation in Canada is the largest and most important in the world. The St. Lawrence system alone, in conjunction with the great lakes, extends for 2,260 miles, viz., from the Straits of Belle Isle to Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior. Of this distance  $71\frac{3}{4}$  miles are artificial navigation by means of canals, and  $2,188\frac{1}{4}$  miles open navigation; from Port Arthur to Duluth, which is the principal port in that section of the United States for the produce of the western States, is a further distance of 124 miles, making altogether 2,384 miles. When it is considered that, by this means, unbroken water communication is afforded from Port Arthur and Duluth to Liverpool, a total distance of 4,618 miles, the importance of this system, and the necessity for its thorough maintenance, will be at once understood.

583. The following is a table of distances between Port Arthur, Lake Superior, and Liverpool:—

	Miles.	Distances between Port Arthur and Liver- pool.
Port Arthur to Sault Ste. Marie.....	273	
Sault Ste. Marie to Sarnia.....	318	
Sarnia to Amherstburg.....	76	
Amherstburg to Port Colborne.....	232	
Port Colborne to Port Dalhousie.....	27	
Port Dalhousie to Kingston.....	170	
Kingston to Montreal.....	178	
Montreal to Three Rivers (Tidewater).....	86	
Three Rivers to Quebec.....	74	
Quebec to Saguenay.....	126	
Saguenay to Father Point.....	57	
Father Point to West end Anticosti.....	202	
Anticosti to Belle Isle.....	441	
Belle Isle to Malin Head (Ireland).....	2,013	
Malin Head to Liverpool.....	221	
	<hr/> 4,494 <hr/>	

584. The great lakes, which form one of the most remarkable features of this system of inland navigation, contain more than half the fresh water of the globe, and consist of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie and Ontario, and the following table gives their length, breadth, area, and height above the sea:—

#### THE GREAT LAKES.

LAKES.	Length.	Breadth.	Area.	Height above sea.
	Miles.	Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Feet.
Superior.....	390	160	31,420	602 $\frac{3}{4}$
Huron—with Georgian Bay....	400	160	24,000	576 $\frac{3}{4}$
St. Clair.....	25	25	360	570 $\frac{3}{4}$
Erie.....	250	60	10,000	566 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ontario.....	190	52	7,330	240
Michigan.....	345	58	25,590	578 $\frac{3}{4}$

585. Lake Michigan is in the United States, but is connected with Lake Huron by the Strait of Mackinaw. Lake Michigan.

586. Lake Superior and Lake Huron are connected by the St. Marie River, which is not capable of navigation, owing to the numerous rapids. This difficulty was overcome by the construction of a canal, known as the St. Mary's Falls Canal, on the United States side of the river, which is rather more than one mile in length, and has one lock 515 feet long and 80 feet wide, with a rise of about 18 feet. A larger St. Mary's Falls or Sault Ste. Marie canal.

lock, 800 feet long, 100 feet wide and with 21 feet of water on the sills, is now being constructed. Traffic through this canal has, however, increased to such an extent that the Dominion Government are building a canal on the Canadian side. It will be about two-thirds of a mile in length, with a mean width of 152 feet, and a depth made suitable for navigation at mean water level by vessels drawing 20 feet of water. There will be one lock, 900 feet long and 60 feet wide, with a depth of water on the sills, 19 feet at the lowest record water level. The work is progressing, and the whole undertaking is to be ready for use by 1st July, 1894. The total cost is estimated to be about \$3,000,000.

Traffic  
through  
Sault Ste.  
Marie and  
Suez  
Canals.

587. The present canal was open for navigation for 233 days during the year 1892, being 21 days above the average time, which is 212 days, and during that time 11,214,333 tons of actual freight, valued at \$135,117,267 passed through, being, as compared with 1891, an increase of 2,325,574 tons, and \$6,930,059 in value. The total number of vessels was 12,580, of which 12,061 had an aggregate registered tonnage of 10,647,203 tons. The east-bound freight amounted to 7,879,538 tons, and the west-bound to 3,334,795 tons. The actual freight tonnage passed through the Suez Canal in 1888 according to official return was 6,640,834 tons; in 1889, 6,783,187 tons; in 1890, 6,980,014 tons; in 1891, 8,698,777 tons, and in 1892, 7,712,029 tons; from which it will be seen that the freight carried through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal during the season of navigation, 1892, considerably exceeded in bulk that carried through the Suez Canal, which was open for the whole year. The number of vessels that went through the Suez Canal in 1892 was 3,559, with a total tonnage of 10,866,401 tons, being an average of 3,053 tons, while the average tonnage of the vessels passing through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal was 882 tons. There is of course no comparison as regards value of freight, that through the Suez Canal being upwards of \$300,000,000 annually; but considering that the Suez Canal will accommodate the largest vessels, and is used more or less by the mercantile marine of the world, some idea can be gathered of the business done through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal and of the importance of providing additional accommodation for it, both from the foregoing figures and also from the following table, which gives a complete statement of the traffic through the canal since its opening in 1855. The proportion of freight tonnage carried by Canadian vessels was: in 1887, 7 per cent; in 1888, 6 per cent; in 1889, 4 per cent; in 1890, 3½ per cent; and in 1891, 4 per cent.

TRAFFIC THROUGH THE SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL SINCE ITS OPENING IN 1855.

YEAR.	TONNAGE.		PASSENGERS.	COAL.	FLOUR.	WHEAT.	ALL OTHER GRAINS.	MANUFACTURED IRON.	SALT.	COPPER.	IRON ORE.	LUMBER, B. M. 600 S. Omitted.
	REGISTERED.	ACTUAL FREIGHT.										
1855.....	106,286	.....	4,270	Tons. 1,414	Brls. 10,289	Bush. ....	Bush. ....	Tons. 1,040	Brls. 587	Tons. 3,196	Tons. 1,447	Ft. 126
1856.....	101,458	.....	4,674	3,908	17,685	.....	33,908	981	1,447	3,955	11,537	395
1857.....	180,820	.....	6,650	5,279	16,560	.....	10,500	1,500	1,500	6,760	26,184	572
1858.....	219,819	.....	9,230	4,118	13,732	.....	10,500	2,507	1,500	6,744	31,085	185
1859.....	352,642	.....	8,884	8,884	39,459	.....	71,738	5,504	2,737	9,000	120,000	.....
1860.....	403,657	.....	.....	.....	50,250	.....	133,437	.....	.....	9,000	120,000	.....
1861.....	276,639	.....	8,816	11,507	22,743	.....	76,830	4,194	3,014	7,645	44,836	394
1862.....	359,612	.....	8,468	11,346	17,291	.....	59,062	6,438	2,477	6,881	113,014	196
1863.....	507,434	.....	18,281	7,805	31,975	.....	78,480	6,681	1,506	1,044	181,557	1,411
1864.....	571,438	.....	16,985	11,282	33,937	.....	143,560	7,043	1,765	5,331	213,751	2,401
1865.....	490,062	.....	19,777	.....	34,985	.....	.....	7,346	3,175	9,935	147,430	822
1866.....	458,530	.....	14,067	19,915	33,065	.....	299,926	13,235	4,454	9,550	152,102	144
1867.....	556,890	.....	15,120	22,927	28,345	.....	249,031	20,602	5,316	10,585	222,861	300
1868.....	432,563	.....	10,690	25,814	27,372	.....	285,123	22,785	4,624	12,222	191,989	1,119
1869.....	524,885	.....	17,657	27,850	32,007	.....	323,501	23,851	5,910	18,662	290,368	1,260
1870.....	690,826	.....	17,153	15,932	33,548	.....	304,077	42,959	11,089	11,301	400,850	1,722
1871.....	752,101	.....	25,859	46,708	36,060	1,376,705	908,823	54,984	36,190	14,592	327,461	1,072
1872.....	914,755	.....	25,890	80,815	126,411	567,134	445,774	86,194	42,690	14,591	383,105	1,742
1873.....	1,204,446	.....	32,066	96,780	172,692	2,119,097	309,645	41,920	29,331	15,927	507,121	1,462
1874.....	1,070,857	.....	92,408	61,123	171,855	1,190,015	119,090	31,711	42,331	15,316	497,168	634
1875.....	1,259,534	.....	13,083	101,290	309,951	1,213,788	250,080	51,281	43,989	18,306	609,408	5,331
1876.....	1,341,616	.....	30,286	124,754	315,224	1,971,549	407,772	64,091	46,668	25,756	690,752	17,761
1877.....	1,439,216	.....	21,800	81,575	355,117	1,971,549	343,542	89,071	63,188	16,767	568,082	24,118
1878.....	1,667,136	.....	20,394	91,856	344,409	1,872,940	264,674	14,821	63,290	22,523	555,790	35,308
1879.....	1,677,071	.....	18,979	110,704	451,000	2,603,666	391,486	39,218	77,916	22,909	540,073	35,308
1880.....	1,734,890	.....	25,766	170,591	523,890	2,103,920	2,347,106	45,830	77,916	22,909	540,073	35,308
1881.....	2,092,757	1,567,741	24,671	286,647	605,453	3,456,965	367,838	47,830	65,807	29,488	748,131	58,877
1882.....	2,408,088	2,029,521	39,256	344,034	687,044	3,728,896	473,129	92,870	176,612	25,409	791,432	82,783
1883.....	2,042,259	2,267,105	29,130	714,444	844,031	5,900,473	776,552	109,910	144,804	36,062	1,136,071	122,889
1884.....	2,997,837	2,874,557	39,336	706,379	1,248,243	11,985,791	517,103	72,428	134,355	31,927	1,225,132	127,884
1885.....	3,035,937	3,256,628	36,147	884,991	1,440,093	15,274,213	422,981	60,428	138,677	38,627	2,087,809	165,228
1886.....	4,219,397	4,327,750	27,088	1,099,999	1,759,365	18,991,485	717,373	115,208	153,677	34,866	2,497,713	240,572
1887.....	4,897,598	5,491,649	32,668	1,352,987	1,572,735	23,096,520	775,166	74,919	204,908	33,466	2,570,571	315,554
1888.....	5,130,659	6,411,423	25,558	2,149,725	1,850,361	28,506,351	2,422,308	63,703	210,433	33,456	4,065,855	345,554
1889.....	7,221,495	7,516,022	25,712	2,629,197	2,228,707	16,231,851	2,133,245	57,561	168,250	33,456	4,774,708	361,289
1890.....	8,454,435	9,041,213	24,856	2,176,925	3,239,104	16,217,340	2,044,384	116,327	179,431	69,190	3,500,213	396,305
1891.....	8,490,685	8,888,759	26,190	2,507,532	3,780,143	38,816,570	1,462,384	69,741	234,528	64,493	4,901,132	512,844
1892.....	10,647,203	11,214,333	25,896	2,904,266	5,418,135	40,994,780	1,669,690	101,520	275,740	.....	.....	.....



Other  
canals on  
the St.  
Lawrence  
system.

588. In addition to this, the canals on the St. Lawrence system are the Welland, from Port Colborne, on Lake Erie, to Port Dalhousie, on Lake Ontario,  $26\frac{3}{4}$  miles in length by the enlarged or new line, with 26 locks, and a total rise of  $326\frac{3}{4}$  feet; and, along the St. Lawrence; the Galops,  $7\frac{5}{8}$  miles in length, with three locks and a rise of  $15\frac{3}{4}$  feet; the Rapide Plat, 4 miles in length, with two locks and a rise of  $11\frac{1}{2}$  feet; Farran's Point,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile long, with one lock and a rise of 4 feet; the Cornwall,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, with six locks and a rise of 48 feet; the Beauharnois,  $11\frac{1}{4}$  miles in length, with nine locks and a rise of  $82\frac{1}{2}$  feet (the Soulanges Canal is being built on the north side of the river on the enlarged scale, to take the place of this canal, and will be 14 miles in length, with five locks); and the Lachine Canal,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, with five locks and a rise of 45 feet.

Depth of  
canals.

589. The difference in level between Lake Superior and tidewater is about 600 feet. The total number of locks on this system is 53. The aggregate length of the canals is  $70\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and the total height directly overcome by locks is  $533\frac{1}{4}$  feet. The greatest navigable depth is 14 feet, but that at present is only to be found in the Welland Canal, which was open for the first time for 14 feet navigation during the season of 1888. The greatest available depth in the other canals is at present limited to 9 feet, which makes that depth the limit for communication between Lake Ontario and the sea, but improvements are now being made with a view to having a uniform depth of 14 feet throughout the system, with locks 270 feet between the gates and 45 feet in width, and it is hoped that this general enlargement scheme will be completed in the course of the next three or four years.

St. Law-  
rence ship  
canal.

590. By the completion of the ship canal through Lake St. Peter, vessels drawing  $27\frac{1}{2}$  feet of water can ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal, by which means that port is now accessible to the largest merchant vessels afloat.

Ottawa  
system.

591. The other canal systems of the country are as follow:—The Ottawa, which connects Montreal and the city of Ottawa, and the Rideau, which, in conjunction with the Ottawa system, affords communication between Montreal and Kingston, a total distance of 246 miles. The lockage on this system (not including that of the Lachine Canal) is 509 feet, 345 rise and 164 fall, and the number of locks is 55. The Rideau Canal was originally built by the Imperial Government for military purposes. It was begun in 1826, finished in 1834, at a cost of \$3,911,701, and transferred to Canadian authorities in January, 1857.

Chambly  
Canal.

592. The Richelieu and Lake Champlain system, or Chambly Canal, extends from the junction of the rivers St. Lawrence and Richelieu, 46 miles below Montreal, into Lake Champlain, a distance of 81 miles.



There are ten locks, and a rise of 79 feet. By the Lake Champlain Canal, communication is obtained with the Hudson River, and thence to New York, to which place from the boundary line is a distance of 330 miles.

593. The Burlington Bay Canal, half a mile in length, connects Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario, giving access to the port of Hamilton Bay Canal. There are no locks on this canal.

594. St. Peter's Canal, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, gives access from St. Peter's the Atlantic to the Bras d'Or Lakes. It is 2,400 feet long, and has one tidal lock. The rise and fall of the tide is 4 feet. Canal.

595. The Trent River system, which comprises a series of water stretches extending from Trenton, on the Bay of Quinté, Lake Ontario, to Lake Huron, is only efficient for local use. A scheme for making use of these waters to effect a system of through water communication between Lakes Huron and Ontario was projected many years ago, and construction was commenced in 1837, but afterwards deferred, and up to the present time only certain sections have been made navigable, or fit for the passage of timber. In view, however, of the interest taken in the scheme, it was thought advisable that the matter should be again investigated, and accordingly a commission was appointed to examine into the question, but the report has not yet been made public. The total distance between the lakes is 235 miles, and about 155 miles of this are available for light draft vessels. Trent River system.

596. The Murray Canal has been built through the Isthmus of Murray, giving connection westward between the Bay of Quinté and Lake Ontario. It has no locks, is  $5\frac{1}{6}$  miles in length, and with improvements at either end in the way of dredging and other work, covers a total distance of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Depth below the lowest known lake level, 11 feet; average depth,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  feet. It was opened for traffic on 14th April, 1890. Murray Canal.

597. The total amount spent on canals by the Imperial Government previous to Confederation was \$4,173,921, and by the Provincial Governments, \$16,518,323. At the time of Confederation all the systems became the property of the Dominion Government, who have expended the further sum of \$38,193,326, making a total amount spent for construction and enlargement alone of \$58,885,570, the amount expended for repairs not being included in these figures. Government expenditure on canals.

598. The following table is a statement of the number, tonnage and nationality of vessels that passed through the several canals during the season of navigation in each of the years 1886 to 1891, inclusive, and of the number of passengers and tons of freight carried, and tolls received:— Traffic through canals, 1887-1891.

## TRAFFIC THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS DURING THE

CANALS.	Year.	CANADIAN VESSELS.			Tonnage.	UNITED STATES VESSELS.		
		Steam, No.	Sail, No.	Total, No.		Steam No.	Sail, No.	Total, No.
Welland.. .....	1887	854	1,277	2,131	504,268	288	366	654
	1888	745	1,150	1,895	477,953	303	449	752
	1889	820	1,141	1,961	565,946	467	547	1,014
	1890	1,139	996	2,135	615,821	436	312	748
	1891	1,147	641	1,788	527,892	522	284	806
St. Lawrence system. ....	1887	3,201	5,702	8,903	1,622,796	426	790	1,206
	1888	2,880	4,918	7,798	1,407,797	411	796	1,207
	1889	3,098	5,696	8,794	1,656,102	560	821	1,381
	1890	3,849	5,473	9,322	1,658,568	483	693	1,176
	1891	3,041	5,706	8,747	1,751,421	582	604	1,186
Chambly. ....	1887	373	647	1,020	117,381	4	1,246	1,250
	1888	355	619	974	115,699	10	1,293	1,303
	1889	637	496	1,133	117,495	7	1,251	1,258
	1890	438	662	1,100	134,498	27	981	1,008
	1891	464	555	1,019	108,834	28	1,006	1,034
Ottawa.....	1887	972	1,746	2,718	368,651	.....	628	628
	1888	1,029	1,709	2,738	379,419	.....	436	436
	1889	1,020	1,615	2,635	372,163	.....	631	631
	1890	1,145	1,389	2,534	371,751	4	291	295
	1891	1,025	1,123	2,148	328,602	4	312	316
Rideau .....	1887	1,099	1,283	2,382	147,784	64	81	145
	1888	1,141	1,388	2,529	166,466	50	170	220
	1889	1,114	1,120	2,234	145,007	75	183	258
	1890	1,151	965	2,116	134,884	58	64	122
	1891	1,299	945	2,244	147,102	69	181	250
St. Peter's.....	1887	125	1,566	1,691	82,597	.....	.....	.....
	1888	111	1,470	1,581	90,401	.....	3	3
	1889	105	2,056	2,161	118,262	.....	.....	.....
	1890	44	1,250	1,294	70,985	.....	.....	.....
	1891	129	992	1,121	71,664	.....	.....	.....
Trent Valley....	1887	126	20	146	4,475	.....	.....	.....
	1888	144	2	146	2,587	.....	.....	.....
	1889	436	39	475	20,607	.....	.....	.....
	1890	739	565	1,304	51,800	.....	.....	.....
	1891	747	385	1,132	52,568	2	.....	2
Murray .....	1890	715	135	850	101,165	2	13	15
	1891	859	188	1,047	147,371	2	6	8

## SEASON OF NAVIGATION IN THE YEARS 1887-1891.

Tonnage.	Total Number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Pas- sengers, No.	Freight, Tons.	Tolls. \$	Increase or Decrease.
283,039	2,785	787,307	5,503	777,918	146,711	— 42,273
350,318	2,647	828,271	3,402	878,800	169,135	+ 22,424
526,000	2,975	1,091,946	4,671	1,085,273	219,510	+ 50,375
506,648	2,883	1,122,469	23,704	1,016,165	194,090	— 25,420
582,264	2,594	1,110,156	35,080	975,013	200,978	+ 6,888
92,499	10,109	1,715,295	56,404	886,982	72,437	— 2,480
92,299	9,005	1,500,096	50,602	781,599	65,715	— 6,722
101,400	10,175	1,757,502	49,250	919,872	72,505	+ 6,790
82,879	10,498	1,741,447	61,707	853,853	60,720	— 11,785
90,208	9,933	1,841,629	63,283	936,794	75,972	+ 15,252
121,005	2,270	238,386	3,278	223,272	20,496	+ 2,396
127,442	2,277	243,141	3,488	241,753	22,316	+ 1,817
122,412	2,391	239,907	5,017	220,451	20,725	— 1,588
97,249	2,108	231,747	3,598	202,407	18,171	— 2,554
116,896	2,053	225,730	3,783	229,264	19,377	+ 1,206
61,764	3,346	430,415	14,785	783,047	54,997	— 2,816
42,868	3,174	422,287	14,112	693,249	51,603	— 3,394
61,419	3,266	433,582	14,787	747,073	57,401	+ 5,798
28,488	2,829	400,239	13,208	651,355	48,226	— 9,175
31,125	2,464	359,727	12,569	585,041	40,956	— 7,270
8,373	2,527	156,157	2,944	92,478	5,556	— 762
18,597	2,749	185,063	4,193	112,248	6,627	+ 1,071
19,417	2,942	164,424	2,910	113,126	7,063	+ 436
5,794	2,238	140,678	3,921	113,574	6,145	— 918
17,355	2,494	164,457	5,423	109,313	6,303	+ 158
.....	1,691	82,597	.....	41,174	2,508	+ 1,103
253	1,584	90,654	.....	39,149	2,204	— 304
.....	2,161	118,262	.....	55,443	2,920	× 716
.....	1,294	70,985	.....	32,231	1,742	— 1,178
.....	1,121	71,664	.....	34,520	1,778	+ 36
.....	146	4,475	.....	15,645	330	— 54
.....	146	2,887	.....	14,799	257	— 73
.....	475	20,607	.....	25,130	492	+ 235
.....	1,304	51,800	8,318	24,679	709	+ 217
8	1,134	52,576	9,547	20,839	652	— 57
339	865	101,504	12,589	18,783	707	+ 707
260	1,055	147,631	16,651	11,742	670	— 37

Summary  
of traffic  
through  
canals,  
1887-1891.

599. The next table is a summary of the preceding one, showing the total amounts, numbers and quantities under the various heads in each year.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE TRAFFIC THROUGH THE CANADIAN CANALS, 1887 TO 1891.

YEAR.	CANADIAN VESSELS.			TONNAGE.	UNITED STATES VESSELS.		
	Steam.	Sail.	Total.		Steam.	Sail.	Total.
1887.....	6,750	12,241	18,991	2,847,952	782	3,101	3,883
1888.....	6,405	11,256	17,661	2,640,322	774	3,147	3,921
1889.....	7,230	12,163	19,393	2,995,582	1,109	3,433	4,542
1890.....	9,220	11,435	20,655	3,139,472	1,010	2,354	3,364
1891.....	8,711	10,535	19,246	3,135,454	1,209	2,393	3,602

Tonnage.	Total Number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Passengers.	Freight.	Tolls.	Increase or Decrease.
			No.	Tons.	\$	\$
566,686	22,874	3,414,632	82,914	2,820,516	303,035	— 44,927
631,777	21,582	3,272,099	75,797	2,761,597	317,854	+ 14,819
830,648	23,935	3,826,230	81,362	3,166,368	380,616	+ 62,762
721,397	24,019	3,866,869	127,135	2,913,047	330,510	— 50,106
838,116	22,848	3,973,570	146,336	2,902,526	346,686	+ 16,176

Decrease  
in traffic.

600. There was a decrease of 1,171 in the total number of vessels, caused entirely by a falling off in the number of Canadian vessels, there having been an increase of 238 in United States vessels, but in spite of the fewer number of vessels the total tonnage increased by 112,701 tons. The quantity of freight carried was less by 10,521 tons, while the number of passengers increased by 19,201, and the amount received for tolls by \$16,176.

Canal tolls

601. As the question of the tolls charged on wheat and other food products passing through the Welland and St. Lawrence canals has lately been the subject of international correspondence between Canada and the United States, a short statement of the facts concerning them may not be out of place.

Reduction  
in tolls in  
favour of  
Montreal,  
1884.

602. In 1882, tolls on the Erie Canal were abolished, and, as a consequence, shippers and forwarders in Montreal and elsewhere, interested in the grain trade, urged upon the Government the opinion that abolition of tolls on the Welland and St. Lawrence canals

would result in attracting a largely increased volume of east-bound freight, especially grain, to these canals and the St. Lawrence route to the seaboard. By an Order in Council, therefore, dated 5th June, 1884, the tolls on wheat, Indian corn, oats, barley and rye, passing through these canals for Montreal and Canadian ports east of Montreal were reduced by one-half for the then present season of navigation. The full amount of toll was collected and a refund made on proof of delivery of the grain at Montreal.

603. This reduction was again authorized (pease being included) by an Order in Council dated 17th June, 1885, and by an order dated 4th July, 1885, a further reduction of 2 cents per ton was authorized for the season of navigation only, tolls to be collected and refunds made as in the previous year. This concession was continued, year by year, by special Orders in Council. During the years 1887, 1888 and 1889 oats were not included, but in 1890 were, if for export, again placed on the list. By an Order in Council, dated 25th March, 1891, the reduction was again continued, it being provided that transshipment at Canadian intermediate ports did not prevent the refund being made, but no refund was made upon grain transhipped at Ogdensburg and passed down the St. Lawrence canals to Montreal.

Reduction continued, 1885, and following years.

604. By an Order in Council, dated 4th April, 1892, the reduction was again authorized, but was made applicable only to products so carried and actually exported. It was also provided that intermediate transshipment must take place at some Canadian port, or the right to the rebate would be lost.

Change in terms of reduction, 1892.

605. The United States Government contended that this last provision amounted to discrimination against that country, and therefore in August, 1892, adopted a system of tolls by which 20 cents per ton was levied on all freight carried through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal to any port in the Dominion of Canada. On the 13th February, 1893, the Canadian Government passed an Order in Council providing that, for the season of 1893, the tolls on wheat, Indian corn, pease, barley, rye, oats, flax seed and buckwheat passing eastward through the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, respectively, should be 10 cents per ton, payment of the toll for passage through the Welland Canal entitling the products to free passage through the St. Lawrence canals. In consequence of this, the discriminatory toll levied by the United States Government on freight through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal was removed.

Imposition by U. S. of tolls on St. Mary's Falls Canal, 1892.

O. C. 1893 abolishing reduction in favour of Montreal.

606. The following table shows the quantity of wheat, barley, corn, oats, pease and rye passed down the Welland Canal from ports west of Port Colborne, in each year since 1882. As previously explained, full tolls were paid in 1882 and 1883, a refund of half the toll or 10 cents per ton was allowed on grain for Montreal during 1884 and up

Grain carried through Welland Canal, 1882-1891.



to June, 1885, and since that date of 18 cents per ton, leaving only 2 cents per ton actually payable.

GRAIN PASSED DOWN THE WELLAND CANAL, 1882-1891.

YEAR.	REBATE ALLOWED.	FULL TOLLS PAID.	
	To Montreal.	To Ontario Ports.	From United States Ports to United States Ports.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1882.....	180,694	.....	63,881
1883.....	186,814	10,650	121,876
1884.....	142,194	12,153	104,537
1885.....	96,569	11,909	117,346
1886.....	203,940	9,881	151,551
1887.....	185,034	11,838	134,868
1888.....	160,358	25,599	169,664
1889.....	267,769	19,075	213,766
1890.....	228,513	16,899	245,932
1891.....	*295,509	6,805	202,710

\*Including 17,817 tons transhipped at Ogdensburg and no refund made.

Freight  
carried  
through  
canals,  
1890 and  
1891.

607. The following table gives the quantities in tons of the principal articles of freight carried through the Canadian canals during the seasons of navigation in 1890 and 1891 :—

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FREIGHT CARRIED THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS IN 1890 AND 1891.

ARTICLES.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.		Rideau Canal.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Flour.....	14,509	13,517	6,865	8,123	207	228	487	690
Wheat.....	118,002	198,658	101,420	190,843	45	.....	191	290
Corn.....	327,394	185,180	161,720	67,603	7	.....	35	22
Barley.....	10,830	8,113	1,569	17,606	496	842	101	373
Oats.....	27,728	52,959	4,507	8,923	632	1,239	91	124
Rye.....	1,549	65,888	4,376	66,917	.....	.....	107	170
All other vegetable food.....	20,876	28,042	31,448	42,730	562	2,474	342	437
Lumber.....	60,398	64,887	43,437	48,322	83,183	97,561	38,651	38,524
Coal.....	202,384	224,644	251,326	164,100	82,476	86,286	15,289	11,391
All other merchandise.	232,495	133,125	247,185	321,627	34,799	40,634	58,280	57,292
Total.....	1,016,165	975,013	853,853	936,794	202,407	229,264	113,574	109,313

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FREIGHT CARRIED  
THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS IN 1890 AND 1891—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	Ottawa Canals.		St. Peter's Canal.		Trent Valley Canals.		Murray Canal.		Totals.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Flour.....	19	112	1,629	1,299	43	25	60	14	23,819	24,008
Wheat....	44	18					384	816	220,086	390,625
Corn.....								3	489,156	252,808
Barley....	119	150					1,070	756	14,185	27,840
Oats.....	1,378	1,038						17	34,336	64,300
Rye.....	20						454	527	6,506	133,502
All other vegetable food ...	2,139	3,275					1,092	519	56,459	77,477
Lumber ...	531,076	424,116	2,567	2,827	347	794	621	834	760,280	677,865
Coal.....	40	648	18,353	22,601				2,059	569,868	511,729
All other merchandise.....	116,520	155,624	9,682	7,793	24,289	20,020	15,102	6,197	738,352	742,372
Total..	651,355	585,041	32,231	34,520	24,679	20,839	18,783	11,742	2,913,047	2,902,526

608. The following table gives the amounts that have been spent on the different canals during the past five years for construction, repairs and maintenance :—

CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION,  
REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, 1888 TO 1892.

CANALS.	Year.	Con- struction.	Repairs.	Staff and Main- tenance.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Lachine ...	1888	27,411	19,999	52,230	99,640
	1889	77,006	22,958	54,111	154,075
	1890	15,686	22,999	53,114	91,799
	1891	16,373	36,293	50,722	103,388
	1892	115,333	67,500	52,729	235,562
* \$9,368,607.....					
Beauharnois.....	1888	14,412	14,286	19,325	48,023
	1889	10,993	14,983	20,019	45,995
	1890		14,999	19,847	34,846
	1891	17,086	12,537	18,887	48,510
	1892	1,696	15,000	20,051	36,746
* \$1,754,496. ....					

\* Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1892.

Expendi-  
ture on  
construction, etc.,  
1888-1892.

CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION,  
REPAIRS, &c.—*Continued.*

CANALS.	Year.	Con- struction.	Repairs.	Staff and Main- tenance.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Soulanges.....	1892	54,236	.....	.....	54,236
* \$54,236.....					
Cornwall.....	1888	67,946	13,943	16,938	98,827
	1889	163,994	58,205	17,891	240,090
	1890	367,038	12,758	17,063	396,859
* \$4,357,690.....	1891	600,462	9,830	16,078	626,370
	1892	400,901	9,864	15,597	426,362
Williamsburg system—	1888	71,742	8,190	7,647	87,579
Farran's Point.....	1889	59,867	8,795	7,485	76,147
Rapide Plat.....	1890	139,078	8,192	8,955	156,225
Galops.....	1891	230,671	7,987	8,678	247,336
* \$2,571,847.....	1892	377,343	8,551	9,458	395,352
St. Lawrence system, unappor- tioned.....	1888	56,483	.....	.....	56,483
	1889	18,494	.....	.....	18,494
	1890	23,980	.....	.....	23,980
* \$988,913.....	1891	35,137	.....	.....	35,137
	1892	59,779	.....	.....	59,779
Welland.....	1888	440,462	86,519	110,806	637,787
	1889	269,714	77,547	113,587	460,848
	1890	169,281	72,686	109,202	351,169
* \$24,051,921.....	1891	56,139	82,548	107,663	246,350
	1892	38,550	73,772	104,674	216,996
Ottawa system—	1888	20,283	1,381	2,506	24,170
St. Ann's.....	1889	24,786	1,731	2,569	29,086
	1890	6,151	1,526	2,571	10,248
* \$1,213,768.....	1891	8,174	1,503	2,506	12,183
	1892	25,472	1,666	2,571	29,709
Carillon and Grenville.....	1888	38,996	10,037	21,531	70,564
	1889	298	10,135	22,099	32,535
	1890	4,544	7,582	15,896	28,022
* \$4,099,536.....	1891	4,395	10,797	21,230	36,422
	1892	49,623	8,620	17,459	75,702
Culbute.....	1888	7,574	731	739	9,044
	1889	17,112	116	1,050	18,278
	1890	2,818	.....	748	3,566
* \$429,387.....	1891	11,305	500	745	12,550
	1892	1,546	.....	736	2,282
Rideau.....	1888	18,889	25,479	33,459	77,827
	1889	6,665	18,106	33,802	58,573
	1890	21,124	18,025	34,271	73,420
* \$4,259,316.....	1891	20,967	21,538	34,642	77,147
	1892	31,363	21,507	35,501	88,371

\* Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1892.

CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—*Concluded.*

CANALS.	Year.	Con- struction.	Repairs.	Staff and Main- tenance.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Trent .....	1888	114,879	5,151	1,770	121,800
	1889	77,270	5,936	3,242	86,448
	1890	70,167	731	3,451	74,349
	1891	12,991	4,889	3,804	21,684
	1892	10,964	4,722	3,696	19,382
* \$1,154,732 .....					
Chambly system— St. Ours .....	1888	.....	2,801	2,216	5,017
	1889	17,964	2,003	2,421	22,388
	1890	24,572	1,935	2,138	28,645
	1891	21,697	4,460	2,011	28,168
	1892	3,585	1,944	2,169	7,698
* \$216,566 .....					
Chambly .....	1888	65,537	11,850	20,073	97,460
	1889	51,438	19,392	19,679	90,509
	1890	23,221	14,400	19,655	57,276
	1891	43,344	11,400	19,205	73,949
	1892	38,354	12,977	19,665	70,996
* \$1,015,693 .....					
St. Peter's .....	1888	.....	1,588	3,218	4,806
	1889	500	353	3,085	3,938
	1890	.....	255	3,110	3,365
	1891	1,483	312	3,255	5,050
	1892	45,324	1,461	3,008	49,793
* \$724,074 .....					
Murray .....	1888	146,754	.....	.....	146,754
	1889	215,326	.....	.....	215,326
	1890	106,760	.....	494	107,254
	1891	61,260	174	5,137	66,571
	1892	5,964	3,505	5,803	15,272
* \$1,217,031 .....					
River Tay .....	1888	54,166	.....	.....	54,166
	1889	89,486	.....	.....	89,486
	1890	22,226	.....	.....	22,226
	1891	17,115	.....	.....	17,115
	1892	29,772	.....	.....	29,772
* \$476,878 .....					
Sault Ste. Marie .....	1889	34,019	.....	.....	34,019
	1890	176,569	.....	.....	176,569
	1891	325,336	.....	.....	325,336
	1892	341,474	.....	.....	341,474
* \$886,492 .....					
Miscellaneous .....	1888	34,533	5,800	.....	40,333
	1889	10,092	1,999	3,208	15,299
	1890	16,427	1,800	47,750	65,977
	1891	16,925	3,260	53,662	73,847
	1892	6,541	8,711	56,363	71,615
* \$58,841,183 .....					
Recapitulation .....	1888	1,188,212	207,755	292,458	1,688,425
	1889	1,145,025	242,261	304,248	1,691,534
	1890	1,189,644	177,889	338,267	1,705,800
	1891	1,500,861	208,028	348,224	2,057,113
	1892	1,637,819	239,801	349,479	2,227,099

\* Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1892.

609. The sum of \$44,387, spent on the survey of the Baie Verte Canal, added to the above figures, makes the total of \$58,885,570.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## MERCANTILE MARINE AND FISHERIES.

## PART I.—MERCANTILE MARINE.

The Marine Department.

610. The special object of the Marine Department is the protection of our mercantile marine, and of the shipping that frequent our coasts ; it is, therefore, of the highest consequence that it should be made as efficient as possible, and no pains are spared in order to bring about this result, and to provide security to shipping equal to that of the most advanced countries.

Number of light houses, etc., 1868-1892.

611. An examination of the following table will give some idea of the progress made since Confederation. In it are shown the number of light stations, lighthouses, fog-whistles and fog-horns in every year from 1868 to 1892, inclusive. The light stations in Newfoundland that are maintained by the Dominion are included in these figures :—

## NUMBER OF LIGHTHOUSES, &amp;c., IN CANADA, 1868-1892.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	Light Stations.	Lighthouses.	Fog-Whistles.	Automatic Fog-Horns.
1868.....	198	227	2	.....
1869.....	219	233	2	.....
1870.....	240	278	4	.....
1871.....	264	297	8	.....
1872.....	280	314	13	.....
1873.....	316	363	17	.....
1874.....	342	384	18	.....
1875.....	377	444	22	.....
1876.....	407	488	24	.....
1877.....	416	509	25	2
1878.....	427	518	25	4
1879.....	443	542	23	6
1880.....	452	551	22	7
1881.....	462	553	23	9
1882.....	470	562	23	9
1883.....	484	578	23	9
1884.....	507	597	23	10
1885.....	526	617	23	12
1886.....	534	625	23	16
1887.....	561	658	23	24
1888.....	569	664	23	27
1889.....	579	675	24	29
1890.....	599	705	23	32
1891.....	605	710	23	31
1892.....	617	741	23	34



612. It will be seen that there were 419 light stations, 514 light-houses, 21 fog-whistles and 34 fog-horns more than there were in 1868, without taking into account the large number of bell-buoys, buoys and beacons that have also been supplied since then. Increase in Number.

613. The total number of light stations in the Dominion on 31st December, 1892, was 617; of lights shown, 741; of steam fog-whistles and automatic fog-horns, 57; and of light-keepers, engineers of fog-whistles, assistants and crews of lightships, 673; while the whole number of persons employed on the outside service was 1,430. The lights, beacons, &c., were distributed among the several divisions as follow:— Number of lights, etc., 1892.

614. The Ontario division, extending from Montreal to Manitoba, contained 214 lights, including two in Manitoba. There were also 2 fog-whistles, 9 fog-horns, 3 fog-bells, 425 buoys and 20 beacons. Eleven new lights, including eight on the St. Mary River, near Sault Ste. Marie, and several buoys and beacons, were added during the year. The lights were supplied by the SS. "Acadia," chartered for the purpose. Ontario division.

615. The Quebec division is a large and important one, comprising, as it does, the Richelieu River and Lake Memphremagog, the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Strait of Belle Isle, the north-west coast of Newfoundland and the Labrador coast. In this division there were 150 lights, 8 lightships, 3 supplied with steam fog-whistles, 8 steam fog-whistles, 7 fog-guns, 2 explosive bomb stations, 116 buoys, of which 10 were gas-buoys, 59 beacons and 10 life-saving canoes for service in the ice. The lights were supplied by the steamers "Druid" and "Alert." A steam fog-whistle was put in operation at Cape Magdalen on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, and a number of other improvements and repairs were made. Quebec division.

616. The Nova Scotia division, likewise a very important one, contained 169 lighthouses, showing 187 lights, 1 lightship, 16 steam fog-alarms, 17 hand fog-alarms, 2 fog-bells, 1 signal-bomb station, 12 automatic signal-buoys, 9 bell-buoys, 92 iron can-buoys, 700 other buoys, 8 stationary beacons, 15 life-boat stations, 3 humane establishments and 4 signal stations. The lights were supplied by the steamer "Newfield." Two new lights are in course of construction, and a number of improvements were made. Nova Scotia division.

617. In the New Brunswick division there were 118 lighthouses, 1 lightship and 12 fog-alarms, 1 signal gun, 4 automatic signal-buoys, 3 bell-buoys and 480 other buoys. Two new lights were established during 1892. The lights were supplied by the steamer "Lansdowne." New Brunswick division.

618. Prince Edward Island division contained 52 lights and 1 fog-alarm, 2 automatic buoys, 1 bell-buoy. No new lights were added during the year, but a number of improvements were made. The schooner Prince Edward Island division.

"Prince Edward," which was built for the purpose, delivered the annual supplies.

British  
Columbia.  
division.

619. British Columbia division contained 13 lighthouses, 4 lights on buoys, 4 fog-alarms and 4 fog-bells, besides a number of buoys and beacons. The lights were supplied by the steamers "Sir James Douglass" and "Quadra."

Total cost  
of main-  
tenance.

620. The total cost of maintaining the lighthouses, fog-whistles, &c., in Canada, in 1892, was \$445,140.

Cape Race  
light house

621. On the 1st July, 1886, the lighthouse at Cape Race, Newfoundland, was transferred by the Imperial Government to the Dominion of Canada, and the sum of \$100,151, being the balance of light dues collected by the Board of Trade, was paid to the Canadian Government, on the understanding that the lighthouse and fog-alarm should in future be maintained at the expense of the Dominion, free of dues. The lighthouse is indispensable to the safety of all vessels navigating the North Atlantic to and from Canada, and the transfer has relieved the Dominion of dues which amounted to about \$1,200 annually.

Govern-  
ment  
steamers.

622. The department has 8 steamers, the property of the Government, under its control, for the purpose of supplying the different lights, laying down and taking up buoys, attending to wrecks, &c., &c., besides the small steam launch "Dolphin" employed at Quebec in connection with the river police force. A new steamer, the "Quadra," was built, in 1891, in Scotland, at a first cost of \$73,701, for the purpose of taking the place of the "Sir James Douglass" (superannuated) on the coast of British Columbia. The "Quadra" left Greenock on 15th October, 1891, and arrived at Esquimalt, B.C., on 5th January, 1892, having proved herself on the voyage to be an excellent sea boat. On the 14th May, 1892, she ran on an unmarked rock near Rose Harbour, and was immediately beached, to keep her from sinking. The steamer was subsequently taken to Victoria and docked. She resumed service on 20th August. The total cost of maintaining these vessels during 1892, after deducting receipts, was \$118,303.

Commu-  
nication  
with  
Prince  
Edward  
Island.

623. The new steel steamer "Stanley" built expressly for the winter service between Prince Edward Island and the main land, kept up communication, with a few unavoidable exceptions, during the winter of 1891-92, and the service generally gave satisfaction. During the summer this boat is employed in the Fisheries Protection Service.

Harbour  
police.

624. A police force was established for a number of years at the harbours of Montreal and Quebec, for the purpose of keeping order and restraining crimping, to meet the expenditure of which a tax of 3 cents per ton was levied on all vessels at either port, paid once a year by vessels under 100 tons and twice a year by vessels over that amount. The Montreal Board of Trade, however, having, in the interest of trade, on several occasions urged the abolition of dues in connection with the above, it was decided that the harbour police force should no longer be maintained, and it was accordingly permanently disbanded.

on the 30th November, 1889. The force at Quebec was still maintained, but in a reduced condition, and in 1892 consisted of 16 men. The number of arrests made was 57. There was an excess of receipts over expenditure of \$2,553, but during the past 23 years the total expenditure has exceeded the total receipts by \$212,187. There is a general feeling among steam-boat owners and agents of vessels trading to the St. Lawrence, that this force should be abolished altogether.

625. In order to provide for the treatment of sick and distressed mariners, all vessels over 100 tons register are required to pay a duty of 2 cents per ton three times a year, vessels under 100 tons only paying once in the same period; fishing vessels are also now entitled to the same benefits as other vessels, provided the dues are paid before leaving on a fishing voyage. Any vessel not registered in Canada and employed exclusively in fishing is exempt from the payment of this duty. These provisions do not apply to Ontario, but a parliamentary grant of \$500 is made to each of the general hospitals at Kingston and St. Catharines for the care of seamen. At Montreal sick seamen are cared for at the General and Notre Dame hospitals, and at Quebec at the Jeffery Hale and Hotel-Dieu Hospitals. Marine hospitals are established at St. John, St. Andrew's, Miramichi, Richibucto and Bathurst, in New Brunswick; at Yarmouth, Pictou, Sydney, Lunenburg and Point Tupper, in Nova Scotia, and at Victoria, in British Columbia. Seamen are also cared for at the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, and the Prince Edward Island and Charlottetown hospitals, Prince Edward Island. At ports where no hospitals are established, sick seamen are cared for under the direction of the chief officer of customs. The total amount received from dues in 1892 was \$45,382, an increase of \$1,551 as compared with 1891. The total expenditure was \$33,499, being \$11,883 less than the receipts. The total excess of expenditure over receipts during the past twenty-four years has been \$5,273. The Marine and Immigrant Hospital, Quebec, was closed on 31st December, 1890, the Government having found the building to be too large and expensive to maintain.

Provision  
for sick  
and dis-  
tressed  
mariners.

626. The total number of steam-boats in the Dominion, according to the Board of Steam-boat Inspection, was 1,124, with a gross tonnage of 210,907 tons, being an increase of 2,129 tons, but a decrease of 38 in number, as compared with 1891; 64 were added to the number during the past year, with a gross tonnage of 12,790 tons. The expenditure on account of the steam-boat inspection fund during the last 23 years has exceeded the receipts by \$26,506. During the year 1892 the receipts amounted to \$20,995 and the expenditure to \$22,737, being an excess of expenditure of \$1,742.

Steamers  
and steam-  
boat in-  
spection  
fund.

627. Since the 16th September, 1871, when the Act came into operation, 1,817 candidates have passed and obtained masters' certificates, and 1,228 certificates as mates. The receipts from fees amounted to \$2,149, and the expenditure to \$4,364. Since 1871 the expenditure has exceeded the receipts by \$41,510.

Masters  
and mates  
certificates

Inland and 628. During the six months ended 30th June, 1892, 36 candidates  
coasting for inland and coasting certificates passed and obtained masters' certi-  
certificates ficates of service, and 19 mates' certificates of service, while 66 ob-  
tained masters' and 30 obtained mates' certificates of competency.

Wrecks 629. The total number of wrecks and casualties to sea-going vessels  
and casual- of all nations that occurred in Canadian waters and to Canadian sea-  
ties, 1892. going vessels in other waters, during the 6 months ended 30th June,  
1892, as reported to the department, was 122; the tonnage involved  
was 47,073, and the amount of loss, so far as ascertained, \$595,768.  
The number of lives lost is not yet known. No particulars are avail-  
able of disasters to vessels in Canadian inland waters and to Canadian  
vessels on American inland waters. Owing to the manner in which  
the returns are made, it is not possible to make any just comparison  
of the returns for recent years with those of previous ones.

Number of 630. The following is a comparative statement of loss for each year  
wrecks, since 1870, all casualties, whether at sea or on inland waters, being  
etc., 1870- included in the table :—  
1892.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF WRECKS AND CASUALTIES,  
1870 TO 1892.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	Casual- ties.	Tonnage.	Lives Lost.	Damage.
				\$
1870.....	335	82,808	210	901,000
1871.....	274	81,035	81	2,100,000
1872.....	290	99,109	237	2,507,338
1873.....	350	99,523	*813	2,844,133
1874.....	308	106,682	109	2,029,965
1875.....	286	99,427	78	2,468,521
1876.....	452	153,368	404	2,942,955
1877.....	468	177,896	153	3,952,582
1878.....	414	161,760	187	3,445,875
1879.....	533	198,364	339	4,119,233
1880.....	445	179,993	217	3,820,652
1881.....	440	210,719	399	4,992,423
1882.....	451	193,655	271	3,138,423
1883.....	366	158,826	259	2,029,752
1884.....	324	119,741	253	2,965,321
1885.....	346	144,726	198	2,753,667
1886.....	377	150,277	54	1,950,799
1887.....	335	149,395	91	1,662,688
1888.....	319	105,060	52	1,126,124
1889—11 months ended 30th Nov.....	268	110,716	163	1,554,319
1890—11 do 31st Oct.....	242	78,343	64	1,194,516
1891—12 do 30th Nov.....	260	72,360	.....	694,653
1892— 6 do 30th June.....	122	47,073	.....	595,768
Total.....	8,005	2,980,856	4,632	55,790,707

\* 545 persons were lost by the wreck of the White Star SS. "Atlantic."



631. Particulars of the operations of the Meteorological Service, which have such an intimate connection with the welfare of our sailors and our ships are given on p. 16.

632. The following is a general summary of the expenditure of this department during the years ended 30th June, 1890, 1891 and 1892. There was a decrease in 1892 of \$12,707, but as \$54,773 of the expenditure in 1891 was for the construction of the steamer "Quadra" and \$18,493 was charged to the same amount in 1892, there was really an increase in the ordinary expenditure in 1892 over that of 1891 of \$23,573.

Expenditure of Marine Department, 1890, 1891 and 1892.

## EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.

Heads of Expenditure.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	\$	\$	\$
Departmental salaries.....	42,836	43,254	43,195
Maintenance of lights.....	437,235	455,254	462,198
Construction.....	23,863	32,242	35,804
Dominion steamers.....	114,959	111,437	127,406
Construction of str. "Quadra".....	.....	54,773	18,493
Examination of masters and mates.....	4,118	4,255	4,364
Marine hospitals.....	41,729	35,155	34,107
Meteorological service.....	58,452	62,457	65,706
Signal service.....	4,977	4,701	5,014
Rewards for saving life.....	8,151	4,952	6,399
Georgian Bay survey.....	17,969	17,677	16,451
Water police.....	21,788	7,874	6,162
Steam-boat inspection.....	20,990	22,184	22,737
Winter mail service, P.E.I.....	2,753	7,013	3,309
Miscellaneous.....	7,598	10,906	10,082
Total.....	807,418	874,134	861,427

633. The revenue for the same year amounted to \$106,582, made up of the following items:—

Revenue of Marine Department, 1890, 1891 and 1892.



## REVENUE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.

Heads of Revenue.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	\$	\$	\$
Earnings of Dominion steamers.....	10,560	15,589	6,996
Examination of masters and mates.....	2,186	2,586	2,149
Fines and forfeitures.....		130	629
Harbours and piers.....	8,798	6,999	8,467
Harbour police.....	17,817	7,649	8,715
Improvements of harbours.....	4	9	4
Sick mariners' fund.....	47,882	43,831	45,382
Steam-boat inspection.....	19,289	20,891	20,483
Marine hospitals.....	355		
Casual revenue.....	6,849	4,474	11,834
Miscellaneous.....	1,767	2,090	1,923
Total.....	115,507	104,248	106,582

Revenue  
and ex-  
penditure  
Marine  
Depart-  
ment, 1868-  
1892.

634. The following table gives the total revenue and expenditure of the Department of Marine since Confederation:—

YEAR.	Revenue.	Expenditure	YEAR.	Revenue.	Expenditure
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1868.....	71,811	371,071	1882.....	109,125	774,832
1869.....	75,351	360,900	1883.....	104,383	824,911
1870.....	71,490	367,129	1884.....	118,080	927,242
1871.....	70,254	389,537	1885.....	101,268	1,029,901
1872.....	79,324	518,958	1886.....	91,885	973,360
1873.....	144,756	706,818	1887.....	102,238	917,557
1874.....	108,350	845,159	1888.....	99,920	883,251
1875.....	91,235	844,586	1889.....	99,940	1,023,801
1876.....	107,984	979,146	1890.....	115,507	807,418
1877.....	105,907	820,054	1891.....	104,248	874,134
1878.....	100,850	786,156	1892.....	106,582	861,427
1879.....	84,144	755,359			
1880.....	91,942	723,361	Total.....	2,464,878	19,127,799
1881.....	108,304	761,731			

Excess of  
expendi-  
ture.

635. There was an excess of expenditure during the whole period of \$16,662,921, but it must be remembered that the expenditure includes the construction of a large number of lighthouses and other permanent works, as well as of several steamers, besides which \$176,003 have been spent on the survey of Georgian Bay, and \$71,000 on the taking of observations in Hudson Bay.

Decrease  
in demand

636. Iron and steel have so completely superseded the use of wood in the construction of ships that the demand for wooden ships is reduced

to an extreme limit, and, largely in consequence of this, the ship-building industry in the Maritime Provinces, which used to be a flourishing one, has almost died away. There does not, however, appear to be any reason why ship-building should not again become a profitable industry in those provinces, the material used being, not wood, but iron and steel. The Province of Nova Scotia is favoured with large deposits of high-class iron ore, excellent coal and adjacent flux, and, the requisite capital and enterprise being supplied, the iron ships of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick might be almost as eagerly sought after as were their wooden vessels in olden days.

637. The following table of the number and tonnage of vessels built and registered in Canada in each year since 1874, and of the tonnage and value of vessels sold to other countries since 1876, will give some idea of the decline in the ship-building industry of late years.

Vessels built and registered, and sold to other countries, 1874-1892.

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED IN CANADA, AND VESSELS SOLD TO OTHER COUNTRIES, 1874-1892.

YEAR.	BUILT AND REGISTERED*.		SOLD TO OTHER COUNTRIES†.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Tonnage.
			\$	
1874.....	496	190,756		
1875.....	480	151,012		
1876.....	420	130,901	2,189,270	64,134
1877.....	432	120,928	1,576,244	46,329
1878.....	340	101,506	1,218,145	35,039
1879.....	265	74,227	529,824	19,318
1880.....	271	65,441	464,327	16,208
1881.....	336	74,060	348,018	16,808
1882.....	289	61,142	402,311	16,161
1883.....	374	74,090	506,538	23,896
1884.....	387	72,411	416,756	17,368
1885.....	240	43,179	246,277	13,177
1886.....	229	32,207	266,363	14,343
1887.....	223	22,516	143,772	9,263
1888.....	264	25,130	289,969	14,479
1889.....	280	34,346	266,817	16,173
1890.....	285	52,378	442,781	22,844
1891.....	312	52,145	280,474	15,143
1892.....	255	28,773	506,747	36,399

\* Calendar year. † Fiscal year.

638. From the above figures it appears that the ship-building industry reached the lowest point of depression in 1887, since which year there was a partial recovery, until 1892, when there was a marked decline both in number and tonnage, the figures for the year having been about the same as those of 1888. The value

Decline in value per ton of ships built and sold to other countries.

of ships sold to other countries in 1892, however, has not been exceeded since 1879, nor the tonnage since 1877. There is, however, a very marked decline in the value per ton of ships sold, since it averaged in the earlier years of the table \$34 per ton, while in 1892 it had fallen to \$14 per ton, so that at the prices of 1876, '77 and '78, the ships sold in 1892 would have realized \$1,237,566, or \$730,819 more than they actually did. The tendency of the present day is, as is well known, towards larger ships, and it will be seen that, in the earlier years of the table, the ships averaged 400 tons each, and in the later years 600 tons each.

Seagoing  
shipping  
entered  
and  
cleared,  
1891 and  
1892.

639. The following is a comparative statement of sea-going vessels arrived at and departed from Canadian ports (exclusive of coasting vessels) in 1891 and 1892, distinguishing between British, Canadian and foreign vessels.

SEA-GOING SHIPPING, ENTERED AND CLEARED AT CANADIAN PORTS, 1891 AND 1892.

NATIONALITIES.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	FREIGHT.		Number of Men.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Mea- surement.	
1891.					
British.....	3,483	3,523,238	1,330,595	564,770	107,443
Canadian.....	13,665	1,791,306	683,116	816,123	87,138
Foreign .....	14,173	5,380,652	1,116,012	1,112,329	249,778
Total .....	31,321	10,695,196	3,129,723	2,493,222	444,359
1892.					
British.....	3,402	3,586,335	1,622,845	515,998	103,389
Canadian.....	13,720	2,085,187	754,568	838,902	104,009
Foreign .....	13,839	5,081,452	1,139,422	922,657	231,797
Total ....	30,961	10,752,974	3,516,835	2,277,557	439,195

Decrease  
in number  
of vessels.

640. There was a decrease in the number of vessels in 1892 of 360 as compared with 1891, but an increase in registered tonnage of 57,778 tons, and in tons weight of freight of 387,112 tons. The decrease in the number of vessels was among British and Foreign, as there was an increase in Canadian vessels.

Arrivals  
from and  
clearances  
for prin-  
cipal coun-  
tries, 1892.

641. The next table shows the principal countries from which sea-going vessels arrived and for which they cleared, at Canadian ports, in 1892.

ARRIVALS FROM AND CLEARANCES FOR PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES,  
BY SEA-GOING VESSELS, IN 1892.

Countries from which arrived.	VESSELS ENTERED INWARDS.							
	British.		Canadian.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain...	658	1,223,552	129	94,055	361	271,059	1,148	1,588,666
British W. Indies	55	36,820	173	30,277	16	8,589	244	75,686
Newfoundland...	564	91,739	375	77,563	41	4,558	980	173,860
United States...	268	314,998	4,624	642,917	5,586	1,932,005	10,478	2,889,920
France.....	10	12,234	9	8,987	38	26,198	57	47,419
Germany.....	8	13,036	2	1,972	42	60,091	52	75,099
Spanish W. Ind's	25	23,864	110	16,210	17	12,288	152	52,362
Japan.....	22	56,372					22	56,372
Other countries..	136	125,330	1,440	137,667	963	253,618	2,539	516,615
Total.....	1,746	1,897,945	6,862	1,009,648	7,064	2,568,406	15,672	5,475,999

Countries for which cleared.	VESSELS ENTERED OUTWARDS.							
	British.		Canadian.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain...	617	1,068,287	256	206,127	510	405,758	1,383	1,680,172
British W. Indies	42	27,692	228	31,822	7	2,363	277	61,877
Newfoundland...	538	115,779	479	124,916	87	8,244	1,104	248,939
United States...	290	324,056	4,064	553,613	4,901	1,853,224	9,255	2,730,893
France.....	1	1,093	4	3,153	37	20,964	42	25,210
Germany.....	11	14,510			21	35,288	32	49,798
Spanish W. Ind's	16	10,411	207	32,970	19	7,812	242	51,193
Japan.....	29	66,354	1	948			30	67,302
Other countries..	112	60,208	1,619	121,990	1,193	179,393	2,924	361,591
Total.....	1,656	1,688,390	6,858	1,075,539	6,775	2,513,046	15,289	5,276,975

Sea-going  
shipping  
since Con-  
federation.

642. The next table shows that there has been a fairly steady increase in sea-going vessels since Confederation.

SEA-GOING SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT CANADIAN PORTS, 1868-1892.

YEAR.	BRITISH.		CANADIAN.		FOREIGN.		Total Tonnage.
	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	
1868.....	*13,921	3,457,113	.....	.....	2,105	862,208	4,279,321
1869.....	*16,311	3,811,405	.....	.....	2,940	1,185,160	4,996,565
1870.....	*15,863	3,942,392	.....	.....	2,652	1,142,481	5,084,873
1871.....	*16,562	3,916,322	.....	.....	3,366	1,199,771	5,116,093
1872.....	*16,065	4,303,580	.....	.....	3,614	1,381,564	5,685,144
1873.....	*16,870	4,323,003	.....	.....	4,727	1,762,532	6,085,535
1874.....	*12,191	3,945,822	.....	.....	5,562	2,105,539	6,051,361
1875.....	*11,075	3,571,803	.....	.....	4,530	1,757,405	5,329,208
1876.....	2,595	1,896,603	8,554	1,634,333	5,614	2,379,828	5,910,764
1877.....	2,963	2,216,516	8,955	1,897,094	5,842	2,531,212	6,644,822
1878.....	2,954	2,294,688	8,847	1,928,531	5,715	2,461,165	6,684,384
1879.....	2,618	2,155,444	9,296	1,736,310	5,087	2,196,796	6,088,550
1880.....	2,990	2,642,935	10,219	1,794,210	5,161	2,349,569	6,786,714
1881.....	3,707	3,526,005	11,103	1,865,612	5,952	2,712,720	8,104,337
1882.....	3,335	3,164,839	11,355	1,892,290	6,448	2,879,433	7,936,562
1883.....	3,403	3,001,071	11,291	1,886,166	6,814	3,085,540	7,972,777
1884.....	3,327	3,257,219	11,796	1,880,993	7,220	3,346,089	8,484,301
1885.....	3,219	3,007,314	10,512	1,588,894	7,461	3,048,407	7,644,615
1886.....	2,960	3,101,285	11,405	1,783,623	7,006	3,159,663	8,044,571
1887.....	2,679	2,657,619	12,901	2,314,109	10,570	3,390,708	8,362,436
1888.....	3,316	3,326,417	13,828	1,862,295	13,663	4,009,091	9,197,803
1889.....	3,305	3,333,079	13,021	1,599,594	12,218	4,363,928	9,296,601
1890.....	3,671	3,617,013	13,695	1,708,939	13,758	5,002,333	10,328,285
1891.....	3,483	3,523,238	13,665	1,791,306	14,173	5,380,652	10,695,196
1892.....	3,402	3,586,335	13,720	2,085,187	13,839	5,081,452	10,752,974

\* Canadian vessels not separated.

Increase.

643. There were 807 more British and 5,166 more Canadian vessels entered and cleared in 1892, than there were in 1876, the first year in which the vessels of the two countries were distinguished; and 11,734 more foreign vessels than in 1868, the increase in the latter having been much larger than in the two former nationalities.

Shipping  
on inland  
waters,  
1891 and  
1892.

644. A comparative statement of the number and tonnage of vessels arrived and departed at ports on the inland waters between Ontario, Quebec and the United States in 1891 and 1892 is given below. There was a decided decrease in the shipping on inland waters, the vessels having fallen off 3,626 in number, and 167,971 in tons register, while the freight has decreased 130,408 in tons weight, and 343,045 in tons measurement. The decline was most noticeable in Canadian vessels.



**VESSELS ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS  
ON INLAND WATERS BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED  
STATES, 1891 AND 1892.**

NATIONALITIES.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	FREIGHT.		Number of Men.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Measure- ment.	
1891.					
Canadian . . . . .	22,002	5,724,339	1,562,808	632,682	245,741
United States. . . . .	16,006	2,383,113	836,538	232,927	112,273
Total. . . . .	38,008	8,107,452	2,399,346	865,609	358,014
1892.					
Canadian . . . . .	19,224	5,546,243	1,519,121	370,560	239,933
United States. . . . .	15,158	2,393,238	749,817	152,004	123,874
Total. . . . .	34,382	7,939,481	2,268,938	522,564	363,807

645. The next table is a statement of shipping on inland waters between Canada and the United States in each year since Confederation : Shipping on inland waters, 1868-1892.

**VESSELS ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS  
ON INLAND WATERS BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED  
STATES, IN EACH YEAR SINCE 1867.**

YEAR.	CANADIAN.		UNITED STATES.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1868. . . . .	26,682	4,826,780	13,432	3,836,724	40,114	8,663,504
1869. . . . .	22,967	3,576,867	11,082	1,887,612	34,049	5,464,479
1870. . . . .	24,558	4,030,768	12,112	2,300,229	36,670	6,330,997
1871. . . . .	26,558	5,068,831	15,151	2,941,164	41,709	8,009,995
1872. . . . .	21,505	3,798,138	12,164	3,063,318	33,669	6,861,456
1873. . . . .	22,491	3,126,579	13,961	2,536,883	36,452	5,663,462
1874. . . . .	19,279	2,814,654	12,733	2,533,842	32,012	5,348,496
1875. . . . .	15,325	2,235,829	11,882	1,962,418	27,207	4,198,247
1876. . . . .	15,392	2,184,790	11,192	1,815,645	26,584	4,000,435
1877. . . . .	15,431	2,207,832	13,522	2,238,590	28,953	4,446,427
1878. . . . .	18,003	2,955,331	12,508	2,415,175	30,511	5,370,506
1879. . . . .	18,122	3,314,829	12,718	2,243,433	30,840	5,558,262
1880. . . . .	22,858	4,985,753	11,648	1,805,378	34,506	6,791,131
1881. . . . .	20,492	4,029,027	12,197	1,669,068	32,689	5,698,095
1882. . . . .	22,252	3,800,109	12,230	1,613,211	34,482	5,443,320
1883. . . . .	20,041	3,950,692	13,281	1,847,266	33,322	5,797,958
1884. . . . .	19,464	4,058,738	13,349	1,815,987	32,813	5,874,725
1885. . . . .	18,926	4,849,856	11,033	1,590,241	29,959	6,440,097
1886. . . . .	18,608	4,159,718	12,351	1,764,943	30,957	5,924,661
1887. . . . .	18,059	3,931,523	13,726	1,797,039	31,785	5,728,562
1888. . . . .	19,567	4,320,402	13,929	1,699,103	33,496	6,019,505
1889. . . . .	21,543	5,036,438	14,970	1,721,182	36,513	6,757,620
1890. . . . .	24,527	6,000,194	16,774	2,117,621	41,301	8,117,815
1891. . . . .	22,002	5,724,339	16,006	2,383,113	38,008	8,107,452
1892. . . . .	19,224	5,546,243	15,158	2,393,238	34,382	7,939,481

Decrease in Canadian and increase in United States vessels.

646. As between the years 1868 and 1892, there was a decrease in the number of Canadian vessels of 7,458, but an increase in tonnage of 719,463 tons; in the United States vessels there was an increase of 1,726 vessels and a decrease of 1,443,486 tons; so that there was a total decrease of 5,732 vessels and 724,023 tons.

Shipping of Canada, 1891 and 1892.

647. The following table is a comparative statement of the total shipping of Canada, inland as well as sea-going, in the years 1891 and 1892:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ALL VESSELS (BOTH SEA-GOING AND INLAND) ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF COASTING VESSELS) IN 1891 AND 1892.

NATIONALITIES.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	FREIGHT.		Number of Men.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Mea- surement.	
1891.					
British .....	3,483	3,523,238	1,330,595	564,770	107,443
Canadian .....	35,667	7,516,645	2,245,924	1,448,805	332,879
Foreign .....	30,179	7,763,765	1,952,550	1,345,256	362,051
Total .....	69,329	18,803,648	5,529,069	3,358,831	802,373
1892.					
British .....	3,402	3,586,335	1,622,845	515,998	103,389
Canadian .....	32,944	7,631,430	2,273,689	1,209,462	343,942
Foreign .....	28,997	7,474,690	1,889,239	1,074,661	355,671
Total .....	65,343	18,692,455	5,785,773	2,800,121	803,002

Decrease in 1892 as compared with 1891.

648. There was a falling off in the shipping of the Dominion in 1892 as compared with the previous year. The number of vessels were less by 3,986, and the registered tonnage by 111,193 tons, while there was a decrease in tons measurement of freight of 558,710 tons. There was an increase, however, of 256,704 tons in weight of freight, and of 629 in the number of men.

Shipping of Canada, 1868-1892.

649. The following table shows that there has been a considerable increase in Canadian shipping since Confederation, as the shipping entered and cleared in 1892 was 5,709,630 tons in excess of 1868, but the increase has been wholly in sea-going vessels:—

**TOTAL NUMBER OF VESSELS (SEA-GOING AND INLAND) ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS, (EXCLUSIVE OF COASTING VESSELS) IN EACH YEAR SINCE 1867.**

YEAR.	British.		Canadian.		Foreign.		Total Tonnage.
	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	
1868. ....	*40,593	8,283,893	.....	.....	13,432	3,836,724	12,982,825
1869. ....	*39,278	7,388,272	.....	.....	14,022	3,072,772	10,461,044
1870. ....	*40,421	7,973,160	.....	.....	14,764	3,442,710	11,415,870
1871. ....	*43,120	8,985,153	.....	.....	18,517	4,140,885	13,126,038
1872. ....	*37,656	8,154,802	.....	.....	16,269	4,653,358	12,808,160
1873. ....	*39,361	7,449,582	.....	.....	18,688	4,299,415	11,748,997
1874. ....	*31,470	6,760,476	.....	.....	18,295	4,639,381	11,399,857
1875. ....	*26,400	5,807,632	.....	.....	16,412	3,719,823	9,527,455
1876. ....	*26,641	5,715,726	.....	.....	16,806	4,195,473	9,911,199
1877. ....	2,963	2,216,516	24,386	4,104,926	19,364	4,769,802	11,091,244
1878. ....	2,954	2,294,688	26,850	4,883,862	18,223	4,876,340	12,054,890
1879. ....	2,618	2,155,444	27,418	5,051,139	17,805	4,440,229	11,646,812
1880. ....	2,990	2,642,935	33,077	6,779,963	16,809	4,154,947	13,577,845
1881. ....	3,707	3,526,005	31,595	5,894,639	18,149	4,381,788	13,802,432
1882. ....	3,335	3,164,839	33,607	5,722,399	18,678	4,492,644	13,379,882
1883. ....	3,403	3,001,071	31,332	5,836,858	20,095	4,932,806	13,770,735
1884. ....	3,327	3,257,219	31,260	5,939,731	20,569	5,162,076	14,359,026
1885. ....	3,219	3,007,314	29,438	6,438,750	18,494	4,638,648	14,084,712
1886. ....	2,960	3,101,285	30,011	5,943,341	19,357	4,924,606	13,969,232
1887. ....	2,679	2,657,619	30,960	6,245,632	24,296	5,187,747	14,090,998
1888. ....	3,316	3,326,417	33,395	6,182,697	27,592	5,708,194	15,217,308
1889. ....	3,305	3,333,079	34,564	6,636,032	27,188	6,085,110	16,054,221
1890. ....	3,671	3,617,013	38,222	7,709,133	30,532	7,119,954	18,446,100
1891. ....	3,483	3,523,238	35,667	7,516,645	30,179	7,763,765	18,803,648
1892. ....	3,402	3,586,335	32,944	7,631,430	28,997	7,474,690	18,692,455

\* Canadian vessels not distinguished.

650. The tendency towards larger vessels is naturally more marked among sea-going vessels than with those navigating inland waters only. In 1868 the average tonnage of sea-going vessels was 267 tons, and in 1892 it was 347 tons, while among vessels trading inland the average only rose from 216 tons to 231 tons. The increase in the size of vessels is more plainly shown in connection with the ocean-going shipping of Montreal.

651. The first ocean-going steamer arrived at Montreal in 1853, in which year four arrived, of a total tonnage of 1,951 tons, and in the same year 248 ocean-going sailing vessels arrived, of a tonnage of 57,752 tons. In the next year, 1854, six steamers, of 5,545 tons aggregate, 252 ocean-going sailing vessels of 65,365 tons, and 4,251 inland vessels of 323,578 tons arrived at the port, making an aggregate tonnage of 394,488 tons, and the average tonnage of sea-going vessels 274 tons. In 1892, 38 years after, the total tonnage that

Increase in size of vessels.

Shipping at the port of Montreal.

arrived in Montreal was 2,086,307 tons, of which 1,036,707 tons belonged to sea-going vessels, 658 of which were steamers and 77 sailing vessels, the average tonnage of each sea-going vessel having increased to 1,410 tons. In 1880, 354 steamers, 42 ships and 143 barques, sea-going vessels, arrived at Montreal. In 1892 the numbers respectively were 658, 8 and 21. The number of vessels that arrived at Montreal from the Maritime Provinces in 1881 was 212, with a tonnage of 99,378. In 1892 the number of vessels was 331 and the tonnage 280,958.

Regulations of the coasting trade of Canada.

652. The coasting trade of Canada is regulated by the Act chap. 83, Consolidated Statutes of Canada, which provides that no goods or passengers can be carried by water from one port in Canada to another except in British ships. This provision, however, may be declared by the Governor-General in Council not to be applicable to the vessels of any country that allows British vessels to participate in its coasting trade on the same footing as its own national vessels. By different Orders in Council, the ships of the following countries have been admitted to the coasting trade of Canada, viz., Italy, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Belgium and the Argentine Republic.

Coasting trade, 1876-1892.

653. The coasting trade of Canada is not included in any of the foregoing tables, but is given in the following one, since 1876, before which no returns were kept.

TONNAGE OF VESSELS, BRITISH AND FOREIGN, EMPLOYED IN THE COASTING TRADE, WHICH ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS, 1876-1892.

YEAR.	TONNAGE.						
	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.	Canada.
1876...	3,360,588	3,574,485	1,256,926	1,097,431	128,007	883,502	10,300,939
1877...	3,489,763	2,274,150	1,148,010	959,702	165,371	929,864	8,968,862
1878...	5,205,538	2,708,029	1,067,224	1,007,663	196,789	862,418	11,047,661
1879...	6,158,529	3,273,679	1,005,214	875,570	223,707	559,984	12,066,633
1880...	7,774,922	3,362,782	1,195,397	846,248	244,922	628,742	14,053,013
1881...	7,995,898	3,348,494	1,497,552	859,716	463,474	951,632	15,116,766
1882...	7,864,085	3,081,303	1,522,072	815,907	605,428	902,269	14,791,064
1883...	7,823,501	3,229,295	2,094,251	878,991	661,547	1,006,481	15,683,566
1884...	7,157,144	3,792,666	2,161,783	679,495	765,118	910,165	15,473,707
1885...	6,460,929	3,841,634	2,512,572	898,658	1,051,606	1,157,575	15,944,421
1886...	6,581,088	4,309,031	2,819,165	895,661	865,240	891,633	16,368,274
1887...	6,670,488	4,140,620	3,150,560	917,641	1,476,133	1,151,023	17,513,677
1888...	6,484,394	5,318,397	3,456,488	967,629	1,434,266	1,120,815	18,789,279
1889...	6,913,546	4,552,643	3,930,119	1,040,339	2,196,906	1,194,020	19,834,577
1890...	7,700,363	5,488,254	4,416,177	1,149,184	2,808,648	1,224,803	22,797,115
1891...	9,679,603	5,893,988	4,402,732	1,220,697	3,141,140	1,139,178	24,986,130
1892...	9,701,971	4,833,525	4,753,734	1,140,105	3,399,550	1,271,638	25,109,929



654. In 1876, the British tonnage was 10,108,110 tons and that of foreign vessels 192,829 tons, or 1·9 per cent of the whole. In 1892 the tonnage of British vessels was 24,594,561 tons, and of foreign vessels, 515,368 tons, or 2 per cent. The vessels of the Manitoba coasting trade are included in the final column, their tonnage in 1892 amounting to 9,406 tons.

655. The next table gives the number and tonnage of sea-going vessels entered and cleared at the principal ports of the Dominion in 1892 :—

PORTS.	VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED.					
	British.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Halifax, N.S. ....	1,849	1,078,114	368	180,747	2,217	1,258,861
Victoria, B.C. ....	245	100,419	1,763	1,606,317	2,008	1,706,736
Montreal, Que. ....	737	1,341,133	69	99,348	806	1,440,481
Quebec, Que. ....	346	550,260	423	395,143	769	945,403
St. John, N.B. ....	3,085	486,441	938	612,546	4,023	1,098,987
Nanaimo, B.C. ....	78	88,591	1,048	689,083	1,126	777,674
Vancouver, B.C. ....	176	191,978	216	209,714	392	401,692
Sydney, N.S. ....	586	209,185	66	26,198	652	235,383
St. Andrew's, N.B. ....	468	26,527	3,146	230,938	3,614	257,465
Yarmouth, N.S. ....	609	246,549	126	51,487	735	298,036
Chatham, N.B. ....	40	30,374	124	82,145	164	112,519
North Sydney, N.S. ....	617	128,924	90	23,688	707	152,612
Windsor, N.S. ....	287	97,247	60	23,919	347	121,166
Annapolis, N.S. ....	88	13,245	24	7,925	112	21,270
Digby, N.S. ....	48	4,412	43	1,558	91	5,970
Parrsboro', N.S. ....	239	60,973	9	7,175	248	68,148
Newcastle, N.B. ....	44	26,026	54	33,952	98	59,978
Shelburne, N.S. ....	77	8,305	701	60,198	778	68,503
Pictou, N.S. ....	47	30,408	36	27,005	83	57,413
Charlottetown, P.E.I. ....	120	55,366	36	27,887	156	83,253
Glouce Bay, N.S. ....	236	59,481	33	9,336	269	68,817
Port Hawkesbury, N.S. ....	59	31,179	77	32,517	136	63,696
Lunenburg, N.S. ....	551	51,028	2	184	553	51,212
Liverpool, N.S. ....	126	16,088	603	47,359	729	63,447
Comox, B.C. ....	2	1,742	38	89,852	40	91,594
Chicoutimi, Que. ....	7	776	43	34,048	50	34,824
Cow Bay, N.S. ....	146	66,076	13	3,186	159	69,262
Hillsboro', N.B. ....	118	17,560	120	25,798	238	43,358



Shipping  
in British  
Posses-  
sions 1891.

656. The following is a statement of British and colonial shipping in 1891. The figures are all taken from official sources :—

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1891, EXCLUSIVE OF COAST-  
ING TRADE.

COLONY.	Tonnage of Vessels entered and cleared.	COLONY.	Tonnage of Vessels entered and cleared.
United Kingdom.....	74,812,620	Tasmania.....	1,044,606
Hong Kong.....	10,279,043	Mauritius.....	585,675
Malta.....	8,187,726	British Guiana.....	631,787
Gibraltar.....	10,665,744	Newfoundland.....	656,310
Canada*.....	10,695,196	Gold Coast.....	777,169
Straits Settlement.....	9,385,413	Western Australia.....	1,045,555
India.....	7,684,954	Lagos.....	593,634
New South Wales.....	5,694,236	Sierra Leone .....	842,523
Ceylon.....	5,696,940	Natal.....	1,063,014
Victoria.....	4,715,109	Bermuda.....	287,694
Queensland.....	997,118	Honduras.....	354,273
Windward Islands.....	2,889,046	Turk's Island.....	203,391
South Australia.....	2,576,546	Bahamas.....	303,121
Cape of Good Hope.....	2,891,607	Gambia.....	229,958
Leeward Islands.....	1,667,066	St. Helena.....	65,636
Trinidad.....	1,276,246	Fiji.....	138,141
New Zealand.....	1,244,322	Falkland Islands.....	86,209
Jamaica.....	1,179,063	Labuan.....	124,134

\* Exclusive of the lake trade.

Gibraltar and Malta being merely ports of call, it will be seen that no British possession outside of the United Kingdom has a larger shipping trade than Canada, though the combined shipping of the Australasian colonies exceeds that of this country; the latter figures, however, include the intercolonial trade.

Shipping  
in foreign  
countries.

657. The next table gives the tonnage of vessels trading to and from some of the principal foreign countries. It will be seen that, including the United Kingdom, Canada ranked thirteenth in 1890 among the countries of the world as regards the magnitude of her shipping trade.

SHIPPING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1890, EXCLUSIVE OF COAST-  
ING TRADE.

COUNTRY.	Tonnage of Vessels entered and cleared in 1890.
France .....	28,967,848
United States* .....	30,794,653
Spain .....	23,910,898
Germany .....	21,106,980
Austria .....	16,446,513
Italy .....	14,246,724
Russia in Europe .....	12,072,988
Argentine Republic .....	11,847,424
Sweden .....	10,766,711
Holland .....	10,837,137
Belgium .....	11,589,148
Portugal .....	10,564,723
Denmark .....	8,032,080
China .....	5,915,520
Norway .....	5,350,492
Chili† .....	5,298,281
Uruguay .....	3,591,638
Japan .....	3,166,404

\* Exclusive of lake trade between the United States and Canada. † 1889.

658. The following table shows the number and tonnage of merchant vessels (both steam and sailing) owned by the principal countries of the world, according to the latest available returns. The figures have been taken partly from official sources, and partly from the Statesman's Year Book :—

Registered  
tonnage of  
the world.

REGISTERED TONNAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE  
WORLD.

COUNTRIES.	Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.
United Kingdom .....	21,543	8,279,297
United States* .....	23,899	4,684,758
Sweden and Norway .....	11,306	2,216,646
German Empire .....	3,653	1,433,413
Canada .....	7,015	1,005,475
France .....	15,111	944,013
Italy .....	6,732	820,716
Russia .....	2,983	492,030
Spain .....	1,679	614,921
Australasia .....	2,862	369,680
Netherlands .....	618	255,711
Austria-Hungary .....	336	204,214
Denmark .....	3,543	302,194
Greece .....	7,261	271,386
Portugal .....	208	91,783
Belgium .....	56	75,946
Turkey .....	947	238,981

\* Including licensed and enrolled vessels.

United  
States  
shipping.

659. If registered tonnage alone is strictly taken, Canada will take fourth place in the above table and the United States the fifth place, but as Canadian vessels engaged in the lake and river trade are on the registry books of this country, while those belonging to the United States, and engaged in the same trade, are only either licensed or enrolled, the latter, for the purposes of comparison, have been included in registered tonnage. The United States mercantile marine has declined very much of late years, and the registered tonnage proper was, in 1891, only 1,005,950 tons, comprising 1,587 vessels. In 1856 75·2 per cent of the foreign trade of the country was carried in United States bottoms, while in 1892 the proportion was only 14·89 per cent ; the value carried having increased in the meantime from \$641,604,000 to \$1,784,733,000.

#### PART II.—FISHERIES.

Fisheries  
of Canada.

660. The sea fisheries of Canada, which are situated off the coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Québec and British Columbia, are among the richest and most important in the world, while the fresh water fisheries of the great lakes and rivers of the country are nowhere to be surpassed.

Yield and  
value of  
the fish-  
eries, 1891  
and 1892.

661. The following are summary comparative statements of the total yield and value of the fisheries, both marine and fresh water, and also the value of the same by provinces, in 1891 and 1892 :—

#### COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE YIELD AND VALUE OF THE FISHERIES OF CANADA, 1891-1892.

KINDS OF FISH.	1891.		1892.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		\$		\$	
Cod . . . . .	Cwt.	849,838	3,827,708	880,184	4,050,468
Herring, pickled. . . . .	Brls.	298,598	1,343,693	300,223	1,351,005
“ smoked . . . . .	Lbs.	23,869,200	596,732	14,975,675	301,596
“ frozen, fresh. . . . .	“	9,108,650	354,489	9,748,240	383,030
Lobsters, preserved, in cans . . . . .	“	14,285,157	1,999,921	12,524,498	1,753,429
“ in shell, alive, &c. . . . .	Tons.	6,321½	252,500	6,012½	238,400
Salmon, pickled . . . . .	Brls.	2,557	35,500	3,132	40,660
“ fresh. . . . .	Lbs.	4,404,311	671,746	5,430,749	791,601
“ preserved, in cans. . . . .	“	15,206,328	1,522,509	11,514,622	1,382,535
“ smoked . . . . .	“	132,472	26,494	140,258	28,052
Mackerel, preserved, in cans . . . . .	“	165,981	19,918	136,330	16,360
“ pickled . . . . .	Brls.	139,261	1,949,654	95,044	1,330,618
Haddock . . . . .	Cwt.	150,170	525,595	167,578	586,525
Hake . . . . .	“	124,385	315,555	116,711	350,133
Pollock . . . . .	“	81,248	243,744	74,294	222,882
Trout . . . . .	Lbs.	6,287,643	628,764	6,933,819	692,042
“ pickled . . . . .	Brls.	3,258	32,580	1,907	19,070
Whitefish . . . . .	Lbs.	11,763,841	791,185	23,776,763	1,498,523
Smelts . . . . .	“	5,552,101	277,036	4,719,193	235,959
Sardines. . . . .	Hhds.		192,937		118,213

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE YIELD AND VALUE OF THE FISHERIES 1891 AND 1892—*Concluded.*

KINDS OF FISH.	1891.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Oysters .....	Brls. 61,032	\$ 183,846	55,953	\$ 167,659
Hake sounds .....	Lbs. 86,075	64,555	84,117	42,059
Cod tongues and sounds .....	Brls. 1,278	11,443	1,299	12,990
Alewives .....	" 43,117	194,030	37,684	168,179
Shad, pickled .....	" 8,428	84,286	9,989	99,892
Eels .....	" 4,284	42,840	4,891	48,910
" fresh .....	Lbs. 842,696	50,562	906,753	54,251
Halibut .....	" 2,719,697	215,469	3,430,809	275,207
Sturgeon .....	" 1,525,246	87,789	1,628,435	90,541
Maskinongé .....	" 743,030	44,582	541,250	32,475
Bass .....	" 799,324	47,959	805,560	48,333
Pickarel .....	" 2,990,679	134,130	3,893,190	188,574
Pike .....	" 1,811,357	62,832	9,682,570	224,254
Winninish .....	" 100,000	6,000	100,000	6,000
Tom cod or frost fish .....	" .....	21,768	857,000	24,100
Flounders .....	" 126,575	6,329	200,000	10,010
Squid .....	Brls. 8,348	33,392	9,794	39,176
Oulachons .....	Lbs. 281,700	12,505	372,300	19,045
Clams .....	" .....	16,024	" .....	18,634
Fur seal skins in B. C. ....	No. 52,995	794,925	46,362	602,706
Hair .....	" 25,962	31,159	25,671	30,414
Sea otter skins .....	" .....	" 14	" .....	2,100
Porpoise .....	" 301	1,204	316	1,318
Fish oils .....	Galls. 834,347	358,668	836,699	359,904
Coarse and mixed fish .....	Brls. 39,113	171,076	" .....	185,885
Mixed fish, B. C. ....	" .....	46,419	" .....	50,046
Fish used as bait .....	Brls. 178,731	212,736	243,744	313,125
Fish used as manure .....	" 198,386	99,194	138,324	69,164
Guano .....	Tons. 770	19,250	2,774	37,475
Crabs .....	No. .....	30,200	" .....	30,000
Home consumption not included in returns .....	" .....	284,646	" .....	296,644
Totals .....	" .....	18,978,078	" .....	18,941,171
Decrease .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	36,907

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF THE FISHERIES OF CANADA, BY PROVINCES, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

PROVINCES.	VALUE.				
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Nova Scotia .....	\$ 7,817,031	\$ 6,346,722	\$ 6,636,445	\$ 7,011,300	\$ 6,340,724
New Brunswick .....	2,941,863	3,067,039	2,699,055	3,571,051	3,203,922
Quebec .....	1,860,013	1,876,194	1,615,120	2,008,879	2,236,732
Prince Edward Island .....	876,862	886,431	1,041,109	1,238,734	1,179,857
British Columbia .....	1,902,195	3,348,068	3,481,432	3,008,755	2,849,484
Ontario .....	1,839,869	1,963,123	2,009,637	1,806,390	2,042,198
Manitoba and North-west Territories .....	180,677	167,679	232,104	332,969	1,088,254
Totals .....	17,418,510	17,655,256	17,714,902	18,978,078	18,941,171

Increase in  
value.

662. The last table shows that though there was an actual decrease of \$36,907 in 1892 as compared with 1891, yet, as compared with 1888 there has been a steady increase in the value of the product of fisheries, during the past five years. There was an increase in the value of the yield in 1892, in three provinces, and a decrease in four, the largest increase having been in Manitoba and the Territories, viz., \$755,285, and the largest decrease in Nova Scotia, \$670,576.

Value of  
catch of  
principal  
fish, 1891  
and 1892.

663. The following table, applicable to the whole catch of the Dominion, shows the increase or decrease in value of the principal kinds of fish in 1892 as compared with the catch of 1891 :—

VALUE OF CATCH OF PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS OF THE FISHERIES  
IN 1892, COMPARED WITH 1891.

FISH.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$
Cod.....	4,050,468	222,760	.. .. .
Herring.....	2,035,631	.....	259,283
Salmon.....	2,242,848	.....	13,401
Lobsters.....	1,991,829	.....	260,592
Mackerel.....	1,346,978	.....	622,592
Seal skins.....	633,120	.....	192,964
Whitefish.....	1,498,523	707,338	.....
Trout.....	711,112	49,768	.....
Haddock.....	586,525	60,930	.....
Fish oils.....	359,904	1,236	.....
Hake.....	350,133	34,578	.....
Smelts.....	235,959	.....	41,076
Pollack.....	222,882	.....	20,862
Halibut.....	275,207	59,738	.....
Alewives.....	168,179	.....	25,850
Sardines.....	118,213	.....	74,723
Oysters.....	167,659	.....	16,187
Pickarel.....	188,574	54,444	.....

Number  
and value  
of fishing  
vessels,  
etc.

664. The following table gives the number and value of boats, nets, &c., and the number of men employed in the fisheries in the several provinces in 1892, according to returns furnished by the Fisheries Department. The value of much of the fishing material has necessarily to be estimated only, but on the basis of the figures given below the total amount of the capital invested in 1892 reached the sum of \$7,647,835. There were 988 vessels, of a total tonnage of 37,205 tons, employing 8,330 men. The boats numbered 30,513, with 55,348 men.



## VESSELS, MEN, NETS, ETC., EMPLOYED IN THE FISHERIES OF CANADA, 1892.

PROVINCES.	VESSELS AND BOATS		Men, Number	NETS.		Other Fishing Material.
	Number	Value.		Fathoms.	Value.	
		\$			\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	14,065	1,416,048	24,070	2,152,998	464,541	715,319
New Brunswick.....	6,079	331,889	12,265	455,783	289,131	782,630
Prince Edward Island.....	1,899	90,196	5,020	96,012	41,650	408,880
Quebec.....	6,035	208,752	10,694	241,954	161,038	158,825
British Columbia.....	1,909	747,515	8,170	293,768	225,962	832,875
Ontario.....	1,109	313,763	2,709	1,238,907	280,625	118,416
Manitoba.....	405	46,684	750	96,644	12,096	1,000
Total.....	31,501	3,154,847	63,678	4,576,066	1,475,043	3,017,945

665. The following table of the value of the principal kinds of fish in 1891, shows their distribution among the several provinces. Only those fish have been taken the value of which in some one province reached the sum of \$100,000. The value of seal skins, amounting to \$794,925, is included in "all other fish" in British Columbia.

Value of  
catch of  
principal  
fish, by  
provinces,  
1891.

## DISTRIBUTION AND VALUE OF CATCH OF PRINCIPAL KINDS OF FISH IN EACH PROVINCE IN 1891.

## SEA FISHERIES.

FISH.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	British Columbia.	Quebec.	Prince Ed- ward Island.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Salmon.....	86,614	267,748	1,766,642	134,551	693
Mackerel.....	1,399,694	256,259	.....	63,252	244,818
Herring.....	621,722	978,632	20,415	142,696	182,106
Coel.....	2,464,982	391,885	.....	907,299	65,340
Haddock.....	467,295	48,622	.....	6,730	2,947
Lobsters.....	1,100,927	503,097	.....	134,539	513,858
Hake.....	187,984	155,274	.....	.....	36,851
Pollack.....	170,598	73,146	.....	.....	.....
Halibut.....	112,063	38,227	56,500	8,078	600
Smelts.....	21,617	233,726	4,050	3,951	13,691
Sardines.....	.....	171,267	.....	21,669	.....
Oysters.....	12,954	44,802	3,000	.....	123,090
Total.....	6,646,450	3,162,685	1,850,607	1,422,765	1,183,994
All other.....	364,850	408,366	1,158,148	586,114	54,740
Grand total ..	7,011,300	3,571,051	3,008,755	2,008,879	1,238,734

DISTRIBUTION AND VALUE OF CATCH OF PRINCIPAL KINDS OF  
FISH IN EACH PROVINCE IN 1891—*Concluded.*

FRESH WATER FISHERIES.

FISH.	Ontario.	Manitoba and N.W.T.
	\$	\$
Whitefish.....	506,518	275,423
Salmon trout.....	576,668	.....
Herring .....	348,342	.....
Total .....	1,431,528	275,423
All other.....	374,862	57,545
Grand total .....	1,806,390	332,968

Fisheries Protection Service. 666. Five steamers, viz., the "Acadia," "La Canadienne," "Stanley," "Constance" and "Curlew," one government schooner, the "Vigilant" and one chartered schooner, the "Kingfisher," were employed in the fisheries protection service in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Atlantic coast during the season of 1892. One seizure only in connection with the fisheries was made, viz., that of the U. S. schooner "Hattie Maude," which was seized by the "Curlew" for having shipped men for fishing, at a Canadian port, without having first taken out a license. The vessel was released on payment of costs, as, having changed hands, it appeared that her owners were not aware of her liability. Two schooners were seized by the "Acadia" and one by the "Constance" for smuggling from St. Pierre, Miquelon.

The *modus vivendi*. 667. The *modus vivendi*, which had been in force for five years, pending a settlement of the fisheries question, was continued for another year. By this arrangement United States fishing vessels are admitted to Canadian fisheries on payment of a license fee of \$1.50 per ton, and the privilege was largely taken advantage of during the past year, being evidently highly appreciated by United States fishermen. This is shown by the fact that 108 licenses were issued, as compared with 36 in 1888, and \$13,410 collected in fees, as against \$3,831 in 1888.

Fishery Intelligence Bureau. 668. The Fishery Intelligence Bureau, which was inaugurated on a small scale in 1889, has become a necessity to the fishing community. The reports of the movement of bait, are anxiously followed by the masters of fishing vessels, while the reports from Labrador and the North Shore are of great service to the large fishing firms.

Fishing bounties. 669. Under an Act passed in 1882 to encourage the development of sea fisheries and the building of fishing vessels, provision was made

for the distribution of the sum of \$150,000 annually among fishermen and fishing vessels entitled to the same. By 54-55 Vic. (1891), chap. 42, this amount was increased to \$160,000. The number of claims paid during the year 1891 was 18,506, and the amount paid \$156,892. The bounty was paid on the basis of \$1.50 per ton to vessels, \$3 per man to boat fishermen, and \$1 per boat to the owners, and the number of vessels which received bounty was 705, of 26,533 tons, the number of boats 17,701, and the number of fishermen 33,507. The total amount of bounty paid since 1882 has been \$1,571,503, as follows:—

1882.....	\$ 172,285	1888.....	\$ 150,186
1883.....	130,345	1889.....	158,526
1884.....	155,719	1890.....	158,241
1885.....	161,539	1891.....	160,000
1886.....	160,904		
1887.....	163,758	Total.....	\$ 1,571,503

670. There were twelve government fish hatcheries in operation in 1892, situated at Fraser River, B.C., Sydney, Bedford and Bayview, N.S., St. John River and Miramichi, N.B., Restigouche, Gaspé, Tadoussac and Magog, Que., and Newcastle and Sandwich, Ont. The total number of fry distributed in the spring of the year was 134,908,000, comprising 11,449,000 salmon, 4,799,000 salmon trout, 54,860,000 whitefish, 300,000 speckled trout and 63,500,000 lobsters. The great benefit of these hatcheries to the fisheries generally is now scarcely denied, and the remarkably heavy runs of salmon on the Fraser River in recent years are attributed by many to the operations of the hatchery there. It is estimated that since 1868 the following fry have been distributed from the different hatcheries, 221,933,000 salmon, 451,380,000 whitefish and 231,215,000 pickerel.

671. The lobster hatchery which was established at Bayview, Pictou County, N.S., in 1891, and which is the first of its kind on the American continent, has proved a complete success. About 7,000,000 eggs were distributed in that year and 63,500,000 in 1892 along an area of about 60 miles of coast, at the rate of about one million to the mile. Proper rocky bottoms were carefully selected, which it is hoped will afford the young lobsters sufficient protection to enable them to arrive at maturity.

672. The work of establishing and re-stocking oyster beds at Shediac, N.B., and Tracadie, N.S., has been undertaken by the Government, under the superintendence of an expert from England.

673. The total expenditure by the Fisheries Department during each of the fiscal years ended 30th June, 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892, was:

Expenditure, Fisheries Department, 1889-1892.

Heads of Expenditure.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fishery officers .....	83,684	65,873	71,306	72,124
Fish-breeding .....	41,315	39,127	39,496	43,958
Fisheries protection service....	69,694	64,435	83,050	93,397
Fishing bounty.....	149,991	150,000	166,967	156,892
Miscellaneous.....	10,912	9,314	13,383	17,449
Total.....	355,596	328,749	374,202	383,822

Reasons  
for in-  
crease.

674. The increase is attributable to the construction of a new steamer for the fisheries protection service, and to expenses in connection with the Behring Sea question. The figures given above for the fishing bounty being for the fiscal year, will not agree with those in par. 669, which are for the calendar year.

Value of  
yield and  
exports of  
fisheries,  
1868-1892.

675. The following table, showing the value of the yield and of the exports of the fisheries since Confederation, will give some idea of the great importance of this industry:—

VALUE OF THE YIELD AND OF THE EXPORTS OF THE FISHERIES  
IN CANADA, 1868-1892.

YEAR.	Total Value of the Yield of the Fisheries in the Dominion of Canada.	Value Exported.
	\$	\$
1868.....	.....	3,357,510
1869.....	4,376,526	3,242,710
1870.....	6,577,391	3,608,549
1871.....	7,573,199	3,994,275
1872.....	9,570,116	4,386,214
1873.....	10,754,997	4,779,277
1874.....	11,681,886	5,292,368
1875.....	10,350,385	5,380,527
1876.....	11,147,590	5,500,989
1877.....	12,029,957	5,874,360
1878.....	13,215,678	6,853,975
1879.....	13,529,254	6,928,871
1880.....	14,499,979	6,579,656
1881.....	15,817,162	6,867,715
1882.....	16,824,092	7,682,079
1883.....	16,958,192	8,809,118
1884.....	17,766,404	8,591,654
1885.....	17,722,973	7,960,001
1886.....	18,679,288	6,843,888
1887.....	18,386,103	6,875,810
1888.....	17,418,510	7,793,183
1889.....	17,655,256	7,212,208
1890.....	17,714,902	8,461,906
1891.....	18,978,078	9,715,401
1892.....	18,941,171	9,675,398
Total.....	338,169,089	162,257,142

676. The yield of the fisheries in 1892 was more than four times as much as it was in 1869, but the exports were not quite three times as much as in 1868, showing that a very much larger quantity proportionately is now taken for home consumption, owing presumably to greater facilities of transportation and large increase in interprovincial trade. The proportion of exports to total value in 1869 was 74 per cent, and in 1892 51 per cent. Increase during the period.

677. Though the table shows that there has been a considerable increase during the period, yet that increase would have been much larger, but for the decline in the catch of some of the principal kinds of fish. In the catch of mackerel, for instance, there has been a most alarming decrease, as the following figures show :— Decrease in catch of mackerel.

CATCH OF MACKEREL, 1850-1889.

YEARS.	Total Catch.	Annual Average.	No. 1 Quality.	Annual Average.
	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.
1850-59.....	1,864,915	185,491	682,637	68,263
1863-72.....	2,454,265	245,426	1,007,345	100,734
1880-89.....	1,618,603	161,860	198,322	19,822

Comparing the catch of the later decade with the aid of its perfected and destructive fishing engines, with that of the first decade, with its primitive modes of capture, it will be seen that there was an annual average decline in the total catch of mackerel of 23,631 barrels, and in the catch of No. 1 grade of 48,441 barrels. The bass fishery in the St. John and Miramichi rivers, and the sturgeon fishery in the St. John river, have also dwindled down to very insignificant proportions.

678. In addition to the above, large quantities of fish are annually consumed by the Indians, particularly in the North-west and British Columbia, of which no account can be obtained. For the twelve years, 1879-1892, the value of the fish consumed by Indians in British Columbia has been estimated at over \$51,000,000. Indian consumption of fish

679. The next table gives the value of the yield by provinces in each year since 1869. The Province of Nova Scotia has produced during the period 46 per cent, or nearly one-half of the total yield; New Brunswick, 20 per cent, and Quebec 13 per cent, the three provinces having yielded nearly 80 per cent of the total. The fishing industry in British Columbia is yet quite in its infancy, but the opportunities for its development are advantageous, and the deep-sea fisheries of the province are said to be unsurpassed in wealth and variety. Value of fisheries by provinces, 1869-1892.



## VALUE OF THE YIELD OF THE FISHERIES BY PROVINCES, 1869-1892.

YEAR.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Manitoba and Territories.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.	Total of Canada.
	§	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
1869.....	190,203	1,046,240	2,501,507	638,576	.....	.....	.....	4,376,526
1870.....	264,982	1,161,551	4,019,425	1,131,433	.....	.....	.....	6,577,391
1871.....	193,524	1,093,612	5,101,030	1,185,033	.....	.....	.....	7,573,199
1872.....	297,633	1,320,189	6,016,835	1,965,459	.....	.....	.....	9,570,116
1873.....	293,091	1,391,564	6,577,086	2,285,661	.....	.....	207,595	10,754,997
1874.....	446,267	1,608,661	6,632,303	2,685,792	.....	.....	288,863	11,681,886
1875.....	453,194	1,596,759	5,573,851	2,427,654	.....	.....	298,927	10,350,385
1876.....	437,229	2,097,668	6,029,050	1,953,389	30,590	104,697	494,967	11,147,590
1877.....	438,223	2,560,147	5,527,858	2,133,237	21,023	583,433	763,036	12,029,957
1878.....	348,122	2,664,655	6,131,600	2,305,790	.....	925,767	840,344	13,215,678
1879.....	367,133	2,820,395	5,752,937	2,554,722	.....	631,766	1,402,301	13,529,254
1880.....	444,491	2,631,556	6,291,061	2,744,447	.....	713,335	1,675,089	14,499,979
1881.....	509,903	2,751,962	6,214,782	2,930,904	.....	1,454,321	1,955,290	15,817,162
1882.....	825,457	1,976,516	7,131,418	3,192,339	.....	1,842,675	1,855,087	16,824,092
1883.....	1,027,033	2,138,997	7,689,373	3,185,675	.....	1,644,646	1,272,468	16,958,192
1884.....	1,133,724	1,694,561	8,763,779	3,730,454	.....	1,358,267	1,085,619	17,766,404
1885.....	1,342,692	1,719,460	8,283,922	4,005,431	.....	1,078,038	1,293,430	17,732,973
1886.....	1,435,998	1,741,382	8,415,362	4,180,297	186,980	1,577,348	1,141,991	18,679,288
1887.....	1,531,850	1,773,567	8,379,782	3,559,507	129,084	1,974,887	1,037,426	18,386,103
1888.....	1,839,869	1,860,013	7,817,031	2,941,863	180,677	1,902,195	876,862	17,418,510
1889.....	1,963,123	1,876,194	6,346,722	3,067,039	167,679	3,348,068	886,431	17,655,256
1890.....	2,009,637	1,615,130	6,636,445	2,669,055	232,104	3,481,432	1,041,109	17,714,902
1891.....	1,806,390	2,008,879	7,011,300	3,371,051	332,969	3,008,755	1,238,734	18,978,078
1892.....	2,042,198	2,236,732	6,340,724	3,203,922	1,088,254	2,849,484	1,179,857	18,941,171
Total.....	21,611,966	45,385,780	155,205,183	64,278,660	2,372,360	28,479,114	20,836,026	338,169,089

679. The next table is a summary of the quantities and values of the same fish, taken during the same period :—

Total quantities and values of certain fish, 1869-1892.

### CANADIAN FISHERIES.

TOTAL QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF CERTAIN KINDS OF FISH  
TAKEN DURING THE YEARS 1869-1892.

KINDS OF FISH.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$
Cod and ling..... Cwt.	21,586,213	90,930,224
Haddock..... Lbs.	287,829,830	11,299,513
Mackerel, pickled..... Brls.	3,215,123	34,120,501
“ fresh, in cans..... Lbs.	7,290,596	
Herring, pickled..... Brls.	8,444,349	44,258,161
“ smoked..... Boxes.	24,583,309	
“ fresh..... Lbs.	69,349,214	
“ frozen..... No.	* 175,667,210	
Salmon, pickled..... Brls.	159,955½	30,887,191
“ smoked and fresh and in cans..... Lbs.	227,209,097	
Lobsters..... “	351,288,238	39,693,811
Smelts..... “	75,194,366	4,176,115
Fish oils..... Galls.	19,921,414	10,659,929

680. The fisheries of the great lakes are the largest and most important fresh water fisheries in the world, and the great value of the Canadian portion of these fisheries is not generally appreciated. The area of fresh water belonging to Canada, in the lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario, is about 72,700 square miles, and in 1890, 1,203 vessels and boats, manned by 2,920 men, using 1,441,695 fathoms of nets, were employed in fishing therein. Whitefish, salmon and lake trout, sturgeon, herring, bass and pickerel are the principal fish. According to the census returns of 1890, the fish caught on the United States sides of the lakes in that year showed an increase of 58 per cent in value, as compared with 1880, while the value of the fish caught on the Canadian side in the same year showed an increase of more than 350 per cent over the catch of 1880.

Fisheries of the great lakes.

\* The quantity of frozen herring for 1890, 1891 and 1892 is included in “herring, fresh.”

Fishery  
laws, 1892.

681. The following are the principal fishery laws of the Dominion :

### THE FISHERY LAWS OF THE DOMINION.

TABLE OF CLOSE SEASONS IN FORCE ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1892.

Kinds of Fish.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island.	Manitoba and N.W. Ter- ritories.
Salmon (net fish- ing).....		Aug. 1 to May 1.	Aug. 15 to Mar. 1.	Aug. 15 to Mar. 1.		
Salmon (angling).....		Aug. 15 to Feb. 1.	Aug. 15 to Feb. 1.	Aug. 15 to Feb. 1.		
Speckled trout ( <i>Salvelinus fon- tinalis</i> ).....	Sept. 15 to May 1.	Oct. 1 to April 30.	Oct. 1 to April 1.	Sept. 15 to Mar. 31.	Oct. 1 to Dec. 1.	Sept. 15 to May 15.
Salmon-trout.....	Nov. 1 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	
Large gray trout, lunge, touladi, and land-locked salmon.		Oct. 15 to Dec. 1.	Oct. 1 to April 1.	Sept. 15 to May 1.		
Ouananiche.....		Sept. 15 to Dec. 1.				
Pickarel (doré)....	Apl. 15 to May 15.	Apl. 15 to May 15.				Apl. 15 to May 15.
Bass and maski- nongé.....	Apl. 15 to June 15.	Apl. 15 to June 15.				
Sea bass.....			Mar. 1 to Oct. 1.	Mar. 1 to Oct. 1.		
White-fish.....	Nov. 1 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.
Smelts.....		April 1 to July 1.	Apl. 1 to July 1.	Apl. 1 to July 1.	April 1 to July 1.	
Lobsters.....		Bag net fishing prohibited, July 15 to Dec. 31.	July 1 to Dec. 31.	July 1 to Dec. 31.	July 15 to Dec. 1.	
			On Atlantic coast, from Cape Canso to boundary line, U.S., July 15 to Dec. 31, in remaining waters of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.			
Sturgeon.....		May 15 to July 15.	May 15 to July 15.	May 15 to July 15.	May 15 to July 15.	May 15 to July 15.
*Oysters.....		June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.	
Fresh-water her- ring and ciscoes.	Oct 15 to Nov. 30.					

\* Fishing for oysters through the ice is prohibited.

482. The following are the close seasons in British Columbia :—

Speckled trout,	October 15 to March 15.
Salmon-trout	do do
Large gray trout, &c.	do do
Sturgeon,	May 15 to July 15.

#### SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY LAWS.

Net fishing of any kind is prohibited in public waters, except under lease or license.

The size of nets is regulated so as to prevent the killing of young fish. Nets cannot be set, or seines used, so as to bar channels or bays.

A general weekly close-time is provided, in addition to special close seasons.

The use of explosive or poisonous substances, for catching or killing fish, is illegal.

The use of fire-arms for killing fish is prohibited.

Mill-dams must be provided with efficient fish-passes. Models or drawings will be furnished by the department on application.

The above enactments and close seasons are supplemented in special cases, under authority of the Fisheries Act, by a total prohibition of fishing for stated periods.

## CHAPTER IX.

## MINERALS AND METALS.

Classified  
list of the  
minerals  
and metals  
of Canada.

683. There is hardly a mineral or metal of value, with the exception of tin, that is not known to exist in greater or lesser quantity in some part of the Dominion, but its wealth in this direction is to all intents at present an unknown quantity, many parts of the country where minerals are known to exist being, as yet, practically unexplored. Some idea, however, of the rich and varied resources of the country may be gathered from the following classified list of the economic metals and minerals of Canada, as arranged in the Geological Museum at Ottawa, where specimens of all of them are exhibited :—

(1.) *Metals and their Ores.*—Native iron, magnetic iron ore, iron sand, hematite, ilmenite or titaniferous iron ore, limonite (including bog iron ore), spathic iron ore, clay ironstone, native copper, sulphides of copper, sulphide of zinc, sulphide of lead or galena, native silver and ores of silver, gold, platinum, sulphide of antimony, oxysulphide of antimony, and sulphide of bismuth.

(2.) *Materials used in the Production of Heat and Light.*—Anthracite, bituminous coal, lignite or brown coal, bituminous shale, petroleum, peat.

(3.) *Materials applicable to certain Chemical Manufactures and their Products.*—Iron pyrites, sulphuric acid, &c., pyrrhotine or magnetic iron pyrites, apatite or phosphate of lime, magnesite or carbonate of magnesia, calcite or carbonate of lime, chromic iron, oxides of manganese.

(4.) *Mineral Manures.*—Gypsum, shell-marl.

(5.) *Mineral Pigments and Detergents.*—Iron ochres, &c., barytes or heavy spar, soap clay.

(6.) *Salt, Brines and Mineral Waters.*—Salt and brine, mineral waters.

(7.) *Minerals applicable to Common and Decorative Construction.*—Limestones, dolomites, sandstones, granite and syenite, gneiss, labradorite rock, marbles (limestones), serpentines, breccias, slates, flagstones, common lime, hydraulic lime and brick clays.



(8.) *Refractory materials, Pottery Clay and Pottery.*—Plumbago or graphite, soapstone, potstone, mica rock, mica, asbestos, fire clays, sandstone (refractory), and pottery clay.

(9.) *Materials for Grinding and Polishing.*—Stone for manufacturing whetstones, hones, bath-brick, tripoli, grindstones and millstones.

(10.) *Minerals applicable to the Fine Arts and Jewellery.*—Lithographic stone, porphyrites, labradorite, albite, perthite, jasper conglomerate, amethystine quartz, agates, amber, Canadian precious stones.

(11.) *Miscellaneous.*—Sandstone for glass-making, moulding sand and clay, carbonaceous shale, artificial stone.

684. Apparently, the principal drawbacks to mining development hitherto have been: want both of capital and enterprise, and ignorance of the extent and locality of the minerals; but as the explorations of the Government Geological Survey are making these latter better known, public attention is becoming more attracted to our mineral resources.

Drawbacks to mineral development.

685. A large number of members of the British Iron and Steel Association visited the United States in the autumn of 1890, and many of them inspected the copper and nickel mines of Sudbury, and expressed themselves as astonished at the evidence of great mineral wealth they met with. It is hoped that, as a means of calling attention to the mineral resources of this country, their visit will have a beneficial result.

Visit of British Iron and Steel Association.

686. The Ontario Provincial Government, in 1888, appointed a commission to inquire into the mineral resources of that province and the best modes of developing them. In 1890 the commission published an exhaustive report, from which has been gathered the following description of the mineral wealth of Ontario:—In the central and eastern counties are magnetic and hematite iron ores, gold, galena, plumbago, arsenic, mica, fibrous serpentine, apatite, granite, marble and freestone. In the Sudbury district, copper and nickel mines are being worked on a large scale. In the township of Denison, rich specimens of gold-bearing quartz and extensive deposits of copper and nickel are found. Along the north shore of Lake Huron, from the mouth of the French River to Sault Ste. Marie, gold and silver-bearing mines, iron, copper, galena and immense quarries of marble have been discovered. North of the Height of Land and extending towards James's Bay, prospectors report a promising mineral region. North of Lake Superior, localities of gold, silver, copper, iron, galena, plumbago and zinc ores have been taken up, besides which there are inexhaustible supplies of granite, marble, serpentine and sandstone. West of Port Arthur is a silver district, which, judging from the explorations already made, promises to be an argentiferous region of

Mineral resources of Ontario.

great richness. Beyond this district, to the north-west are found veins of gold-bearing quartz and extensive ranges of magnetic iron ore, while to the south-west is believed to be a continuation of the Vermilion iron range of northern Minnesota. The partial examination already made inspires the hope that here will, in time, be developed an iron region of great value. In the region adjacent to the Lake of the Woods, gold-bearing veins of good promise have been discovered, and an early development of some of the properties may be looked for. No reference has been made in the foregoing enumeration to the oil and salt deposits of western Ontario, which are of great value.

Mining districts of the Dominion.

687. Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Quebec, the north and west portions of Ontario, and some parts of the North-west Territories, are essentially the mining districts of the Dominion. Coal has been found in Manitoba, and, during 1892, the Canadian Pacific Railway completed a line to the Souris coal fields, which are now being developed; iron ore is also said to abound in the lake districts, but has not yet been worked; and a number of minerals and metals are known to exist in New Brunswick, but none of them have yet been found in any very large quantities, and mining is only carried on to a small extent. There is no mining in Prince Edward Island.

Sources of information.

688. The figures relating to Canada used in this chapter have been taken, in most cases, either from the reports published by the Geological Survey, or from the Trade and Navigation Returns. The figures relating to the United States and foreign countries have been taken partly from official and partly from other sources, notably the publications of the American Iron and Steel Association.

Mineral production of Canada, 1891 and 1892.

689. The following statement of the mineral production of Canada in 1891 and 1892 will give some idea of the amount of room there is for development of the mining industries. The figures for both years are subject to revision.

#### MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA, 1891 AND 1892.

PRODUCT.	1891.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$
Antimony ore..... Tons.	10	60		
Arsenic..... "	20	1,000		
Asbestos..... "	9,000	1,000,000	6,042	388,462
*Bricks..... 1,000	173,808	1,047,311	199,266	1,247,715
*Building stone..... Cub. yds.	187,685	708,702	219,097	608,381
Cement..... Brls.	93,779	109,086	102,408	120,063
Coal..... Tons.	*3,484,341	7,792,175	*3,290,897	7,181,610
Coke..... "	57,084	175,592	56,135	160,249
Copper.. .. Lbs.	9,529,076	1,238,780	7,042,195	821,589
Feldspar..... Tons.	685	3,425	175	525
Fertilizers..... "				
Fire clay..... "	250	750		9,567
* Incomplete.				

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA, 1891 AND 1892—*Concluded.*

PRODUCT.	1891.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$
Flagstone..... Sq. ft.	27,300	2,721	13,700	1,869
Gold..... Oz.	51,040	925,486	49,985	900,483
Granite..... Tons.	10,995	65,105	18,202	64,951
Graphite..... "	260	1,560	167	3,763
Grindstones..... "	4,479	42,587	5,179	50,350
Gypsum..... "	203,545	192,096	226,568	225,260
Iron ore..... "	68,979	152,005	103,248	254,206
Lead (fine, contained in ore) Lbs.	588,665	25,607	1,205,420	49,422
*Lime..... Bush.	1,829,894	251,215	2,260,640	411,270
Limestone for iron flux... Tons.	11,376	11,547	22,967	21,492
Manganese..... "	274	6,951	115	10,250
Marble..... "			340	3,600
Mica..... Lbs.		71,510		100,923
Mineral paint..... Tons.	900	17,750	695	6,910
Mineral water..... Galls.	427,485	54,068	640,380	75,348
Moulding sand..... Tons.	230	1,000	175	700
Nickel..... Lbs.	4,626,627	2,775,976	6,057,482	3,513,339
Petroleum (Brls. of 35 Imp. gal.)	755,298	1,004,546	779,753	982,489
Phosphate..... Tons.	23,588	161,693	11,932	157,424
Pig iron..... "	23,891	368,901	42,443	637,421
Platinum..... Oz.		10,000		3,500
*Potters' ware.....		258,844		230,044
Precious stones.....				1,000
Pyrites..... Tons.	65,362	196,086	59,770	179,310
Roofing cement..... "	900	2,700	800	12,000
Salt..... "	45,021	161,179	45,486	162,041
Sands and gravel (exports) "	243,724	59,501	298,364	85,635
Sewer pipes.....		227,300		367,660
Silver..... Oz.	415,493	407,183	305,026	264,510
Slate..... Tons.			5,180	69,070
Soapstone..... "	575	863	1,374	6,240
Terra cotta.....		113,103		97,239
*Tiles..... 1,000	11,779	140,799	15,689	190,857
Estimated value of mineral products not returned.....		582,138		458,684
Total.....		20,368,901		19,500,000

\* Incomplete.

690. It would appear from the foregoing table that mineral production in Canada is, at present, not increasing to any great extent, the value having remained practically stationary for the last three years, that in 1890 having been \$19,331,688. Mineral production stationary.

Exports of minerals, 1890, 1891, and 1892. 691. The values of the principal articles of mineral production exported in the last three years, according to the Trade and Navigation Returns, were :—

EXPORTS OF MINERAL PRODUCE, 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS, DOMESTIC.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.
	\$	\$	\$
Asbestos .....	444,159	513,909	514,412
Coal .....	2,447,936	2,916,465	3,195,467
Copper .....	244,337	505,196	216,603
Gold .....	657,022	554,126	316,177
Gypsum.....	193,899	184,977	194,304
Iron ore.....	31,366	32,582	36,935
Iron and steel.....	294,728	257,471	243,857
Mica .....	26,932	22,312	68,466
Nickel .....	.....	240,499	617,639
Phosphates .....	401,827	422,200	380,462
Silver .....	201,615	238,367	193,441
Stone and marble .....	91,998	68,368	60,209
Other articles .....	394,519	348,558	303,391
Total.....	5,430,338	6,304,970	6,341,363

Destina-  
tions of  
exports.

692. The principal countries to which the articles were shipped during the same period were :—

COUNTRIES.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	\$	\$	\$
United States.....	4,319,382	4,896,913	5,045,694
Great Britain.....	756,302	959,199	806,055
British possessions.....	256,585	246,218	319,593
Germany .....	20,532	23,516	30,320
Japan .....	7,639	4,964	4,596
St. Pierre .....	20,295	20,010	35,673
Mexico .....	2,373	18,818	3,175
Other countries .....	47,230	135,332	96,257
Total.....	5,430,338	6,304,970	6,341,363

It will be seen that almost everything goes either to the United States or the United Kingdom, the proportions having, in the years named, been respectively 79 per cent, 77 per cent, 80 per cent, and 13 per cent, 15 per cent and 14 per cent.

693. Almost all the coal is at present produced in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia, but the coal deposits in the North-west Territories are capable of extensive development, and the output can be very materially increased. These deposits are apparently inexhaustible, the coal-bearing area being estimated at 65,000 square miles, and the quantity of fuel known to underlie some portions of this area at from 4,500,000 to 9,000,000 tons per square mile. This coal varies from lignite to bituminous coal, and in the Rocky Mountains large deposits of anthracite have been found, beds of which are worked near Banff on the Canadian Pacific Railway, by the Alberta Railway and Coal Company and the Canadian Anthracite Company. All the coal supplied to the Canadian Pacific Railway at Brandon and points west is now exclusively the product of Canada; and as there is a constant demand for anthracite coal in the San Francisco market, and as the Banff mines are nearer that city than any of the United States anthracite coal fields, it is possible they will become the principal source of supply for that class of fuel. The importance, from an Imperial point of view, of having large deposits of smokeless coal within two days' journey of the principal naval stations on the Pacific coast, can hardly be over-estimated. Anthracite has been found cropping out in Queen Charlotte Island, B.C., but, though a considerable sum has been spent in prospecting and mining, no good results have as yet been accomplished. A small quantity of coal is annually raised in the Province of New Brunswick, but the work is only done in a very desultory manner, being carried on principally by farmers when other work is slack.

Coal producing regions of Canada.

694. The following table gives the production of coal in Canada, by provinces, during the last two years, the figures in both years, however, being subject to revision:—

Production of coal in Canada, 1891 and 1892.

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN CANADA, 1891 AND 1892.

PROVINCE.	Tons of 2,000 lbs.	
	1891.	1892.
Nova Scotia.....	2,290,158	2,175,913
British Columbia.....	1,152,588	925,495
North-west Territories.....	165,086	189,489
New Brunswick.....		
Total.....	3,607,832	3,290,897



Coal fields  
of Nova  
Scotia.

695. The coal fields of Nova Scotia are estimated to occupy an area of 685 square miles, and, as at present known, are five in number, viz., three in Cape Breton and two in the province proper. The coal is bituminous, and for gas, cooking and steam purposes equals any in the world.

Production  
of coal in  
Nova Scotia,  
1892.

696. The following table shows the production and distribution of coal, by counties, in Nova Scotia, in 1892 :—

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA, 1892.

COUNTIES.	Coal Raised.	SOLD FOR		Total Sold.
		Home Con- sumption.	Export from the Province.	
	Tons.*	Tons.*	Tons.*	Tons.*
Cumberland . . . . .	458,493	126,721	295,926	422,647
Pictou . . . . .	449,725	256,545	148,912	405,457
Cape Breton . . . . .	1,032,864	240,120	683,749	923,869
Other counties . . . . .	1,698	592	369	961
Total . . . . .	1,942,780	623,978	1,128,956	1,752,934

\* Long tons of 2,240 lbs.

Production  
of coal in  
Nova Scotia,  
1890-1891  
and 1892.

697. There was a falling off in the total output and also in the quantity sold as compared with 1891, the figures for which and for 1890 are given in the next table.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA,  
1890, 1891 and 1892.

YEAR.	Coal Raised.	SOLD FOR		Total Sold.
		Home Con- sumption.	Export from the Province.	
	Tons.*	Tons.*	Tons.*	Tons.*
1890 . . . . .	1,984,001	601,956	1,184,155	1,786,111
1891 . . . . .	2,044,784	639,737	1,210,208	1,849,945
1892 . . . . .	1,942,780	623,978	1,128,956	1,752,934

\* Long tons of 2,240 lbs.

698. The output of coal in the province has increased considerably during the last fifteen years, as is shown by the table in par. 702, and one result of this increase has been the development of a large and increasing interprovincial trade between Nova Scotia and Quebec, which is principally carried on by water, and particulars of which for several years are here given.

## SALES OF NOVA SCOTIA COAL TO QUEBEC.

YEAR.	Long Tons.	YEAR.	Long Tons.
1877.....	95,118	1885.....	493,917
1878.....	83,719	1886.....	538,762
1879.....	154,118	1887.....	650,858
1880.....	239,091	1888.....	678,321
1881.....	268,628	1889.....	631,796
1882.....	383,031	1890.....	751,931
1883.....	410,605	1891.....	775,286
1884.....	396,782	1892.....	746,037

The figures in the foregoing tables have been given in long tons of 2,240 lbs. for better comparison and in order that they may agree with the Nova Scotia provincial returns, from which they are taken and in which the long ton is used.

699. In British Columbia, indications of coal are to be found in many places on the mainland, but the only collieries at present in operation are on Vancouver Island, and are situated at Nanaimo, Wellington and Comox, and are four in number. Shafts are being sunk and prospecting carried on on Tumbo Island, between Victoria and the mainland, and also at Kamloops on the mainland, but the output at present is nil.

700. The total output in 1892 was 826,335 tons of 2,240 lbs., as compared with 1,029,097 tons in 1891, a decrease of 202,762 tons, but this falling off was the result of intentional restriction of production by the proprietors, in consequence of an over supply of cheaply produced coal at San Francisco and Californian ports, by which the exports were reduced from 806,479 tons in 1891 to 640,579 tons in 1892.\* Foreign trade has since revived. Almost all the coal exported goes to San Francisco, and out of 1,352,466 tons which entered that port in 1892, 425,170 tons or 31 per cent, came from British Columbia. The following are particulars of the production and distribution of coal in 1892.

\* Report of Minister of Mines, B. C., for 1892.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF COAL IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1892—(LONG TONS.)

COLLIERIES.	Coal Raised.	*Home Consumption.	Sold for Export.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Nanaimo .....	433,386	.....	307,623
Wellington .....	290,371	.....	238,400
East Wellington.....	33,650	.....	28,000
Union.....	68,928	.....	66,556
Total.....	826,335	196,224	640,579

\* Including coal used in the collieries.

High quality of British Columbian coal. 701. The coal is bituminous and of a very high quality, commanding a better price at San Francisco than any United States coal. In an analysis published by the State Mineralogist of California, in 1887, the relative values for steam of British Columbian and Washington Territory coal were given as: Wellington, 1,407; Nanaimo, 1,335; and Seattle, 1,330. (Statistical Abstract, 1887, p. 344.)

Production of coal in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, 1874-1892. 702. The next table shows the production of coal in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia in each year since 1874:—

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1874 TO 1892.

YEAR.	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1874.....	977,446	81,000	1,058,446
1875.....	874,905	110,000	984,905
1876.....	794,803	139,000	933,803
1877.....	848,395	154,000	1,002,395
1878.....	863,081	171,000	1,034,081
1879.....	882,863	241,000	1,123,863
1880.....	1,156,635	268,000	1,424,635
1881.....	1,259,182	228,000	1,487,182
1882.....	1,529,708	282,000	1,811,708
1883.....	1,593,259	213,000	1,806,259
1884.....	1,556,010	394,070	1,950,080
1885.....	1,514,470	365,000	1,879,470
1886.....	1,682,924	326,636	2,009,560
1887.....	1,871,338	413,360	2,284,698
1888.....	1,989,263	548,017	2,537,280
1889.....	1,967,032	649,409	2,616,441
1890.....	2,222,081	759,517	2,981,598
1891.....	2,290,158	1,152,588	3,442,746
1892.....	2,175,913	925,495	3,101,408
Total.....	28,049,466	7,421,092	35,470,558

703. With the exception of the small quantity annually raised in New Brunswick, particulars of which for any number of years are not available (the average annual quantity is said to be about 6,000 chaldrons, say, 8,640 tons), and of the amount given below as having been produced in the North-west, the above figures, to all intent, represent the coal production of Canada during the period named.

704. The following figures give the output of coal in the North-west during the last six years :—

1887	74,152
1888	115,124
1889	97,364
1890	128,953
1891	*165,086
1892	*131,000
Total	711,679

Coal in the  
North  
West Ter-  
ritories.

\* Alberta Railway and Coal Co. only.

The output from these mines is expected to be largely increased, as the workings are developed.

705. The next statement gives the quantities of coal, being the produce of Canada, exported from Nova Scotia, British Columbia and New Brunswick, respectively, during the years 1874 to 1892, inclusive :—

EXPORTS OF COAL FROM NOVA SCOTIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA  
AND NEW BRUNSWICK, 1874-92.

YEAR.	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	New Brunswick.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1874	360,184	50,671	6,627	417,482
1875	222,856	59,355	5,616	287,827
1876	170,517	110,908	5,147	277,572
1877	140,210	102,830	6,237	249,277
1878	185,443	145,542	9,130	340,115
1879	134,017	173,789	7,803	315,609
1880	132,796	204,525	7,206	344,527
1881	190,551	214,243	14,794	419,588
1882	196,905	210,556	13,465	420,926
1883	216,805	193,485	17,670	427,960
1884	213,144	218,856	10,744	442,744
1885	201,949	275,621	1,099	478,669
1886	232,991	258,671	555	492,217
1887	190,788	325,034	156	515,978
1888	198,913	350,048	1,202	550,163
1889	176,186	452,625		628,811
1890	205,630	500,534	710	706,874
1891	173,105	647,508	37	820,650
1892	210,934	695,560	1,761	908,255
Total	3,753,924	5,181,361	109,959	9,045,244

The exports are given by provinces, as returned in the Trade and Navigation reports, because, in this case, there is reason to believe that the bulk of the coal was produced in the province whence exported, with the exception that coal raised in the Territories and exported to the United States, would be included in the exports from British Columbia. The coal from Nova Scotia goes principally to Newfoundland, the United States and the West Indies (interprovincial trade, of course, not being included), while that from British Columbia goes almost entirely to the United States.

Imports of  
coal, 1888-  
1892.

706. The following table gives the imports of coal for home consumption into the several provinces during the last five years, the figures being taken from the Trade and Navigation Returns. It must not be forgotten that these figures are made up from the import entries only of each province, and that they do not pretend to represent provincial consumption.

#### IMPORTS OF COAL FOR HOME CONSUMPTION—1888-1892.

PROVINCES.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Ontario.....	2,888,874	1,986,504	2,109,770	2,441,874	2,557,767
Quebec.....	401,031	457,985	400,781	449,542	426,363
Nova Scotia.....	25,298	27,982	30,033	33,174	27,314
New Brunswick..	47,208	53,967	53,099	54,866	55,974
Manitoba.....	2,220	5,256	14,245	16,012	23,940
British Columbia.....	936	774	855	1,099	1,446
Prince Edward Island. ....	3,132	2,195	1,934	2,243	1,522
North-west Territories .....				159	
Total .....	3,368,699	2,534,663	2,610,617	2,998,969	3,094,326

Imports of  
coke.

707. The quantity of coke and coal dust imported for domestic use in 1892 was 125,590 tons, valued at \$234,269.

Coal pro-  
duction of  
the world.

708. The following table shows the coal produced by the principal countries of the world, according to the latest available figures:—

#### COAL PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

COUNTRY.	Year.	Quantity.
		Tons.
Great Britain.....	1892	181,786,871
United States .....	1891	150,505,954
Germany.....	1892	94,252,278
France.....	1892	26,548,860
Austria-Hungary.....	1889	25,326,417
Belgium.....	1892	19,591,908
Russia.....	1889	6,118,550
Australasia .....	1889	4,562,480
Canada.....	1891	3,500,000
Spain.....	1891	1,286,000
Italy.....	1891	289,286
Sweden.....	1890	2,343,895
Other countries.....		12,000,000
Total .....		528,112,499



709. Next in importance, as regards value, among the minerals now being worked in Canada, is gold, the production of which is confined almost entirely to British Columbia and Nova Scotia, though a small quantity is annually produced in Quebec, and it has also been obtained from some parts of Ontario. When the country north and west of Lake Superior is fully explored, valuable deposits of gold may be discovered, as it is known to exist in many localities, and has been found in several places in small quantities. A small amount of gold is also obtained each year from the Saskatchewan River, near Edmonton. Gold was first discovered in British Columbia in 1857 in the Thompson River, near Nicoamen, and in Nova Scotia in 1860, near Tangier Harbour, since which date the value of the production in the latter province has been \$10,723,779. The total quantity of quartz crushed in Nova Scotia since 1862 has been 762,036 tons, which have yielded 551,146 ounces, being an average of nearly 15 dw't. to the ton. British Columbia, since 1858, has produced \$53,634,509, as near as can be ascertained, but as only an estimate can be made of the quantity carried away in private hands, the actual amount is probably larger.

Gold  
mining in  
Canada.

710. The production of gold in Canada in the years 1891 and 1892, was as follows:—

Produc-  
tion of  
gold in  
Canada,  
1891 and  
1892.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN CANADA, 1891 AND 1892.

PROVINCES.	VALUE.	
	1891.	1892.
	\$	\$
British Columbia.....	429,811	399,525
Nova Scotia .....	456,125	389,961
North-west Territories, including Yukon district, Quebec.	39,550	110,997
Total. ....	925,486	900,483

711. The yield in 1890 was valued at \$1,149,776, therefore, as compared with that year, there was a decrease of \$224,290 in 1891, and of \$249,293 in 1892.

Decrease  
in produc-  
tion.

Production of gold in British Columbia and Nova Scotia, 1862-1892.

712. The value of the gold production in the two principal gold-producing provinces since 1862 is shown below :—

VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND NOVA SCOTIA, 1862-1892.

YEAR.	British Columbia.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
1862. ....	4,246,266	141,871	4,660,585
1863. ....	3,735,850	272,448	4,126,199
1864. ....	3,491,205	496,357	3,987,562
1865. ....	2,662,106	491,491	3,153,597
1867. ....	2,480,868	532,563	3,013,431
1868. ....	2,372,972	400,555	2,773,527
1869. ....	1,774,978	348,427	2,123,405
1870. ....	1,336,956	387,392	1,724,348
1871. ....	1,799,440	374,972	2,174,412
1872. ....	1,610,972	255,349	1,866,321
1873. ....	1,305,749	231,122	1,536,871
1874. ....	1,844,618	178,244	2,022,862
1875. ....	2,474,904	218,629	2,693,533
1876. ....	1,786,648	233,585	2,020,233
1877. ....	1,608,182	329,205	1,937,387
1878. ....	1,275,204	245,253	1,520,457
1879. ....	1,290,058	268,328	1,558,386
1880. ....	1,013,827	257,823	1,271,650
1881. ....	1,046,737	209,755	1,256,492
1882. ....	954,085	275,090	1,229,175
1883. ....	794,252	301,207	1,095,459
1884. ....	736,165	313,554	1,049,719
1885. ....	713,738	432,971	1,146,709
1886. ....	903,651	455,564	1,359,215
1887. ....	694,559	413,631	1,108,190
1888. ....	616,731	436,939	1,053,670
1889. ....	588,923	510,029	1,098,952
1890. ....	494,436	474,990	969,426
1891. ....	429,811	456,125	885,936
1892. ....	399,525	389,961	789,486
Total .....	46,483,416	10,723,779	56,321,259

Gold in Quebec.

713. The production of gold in the Province of Quebec has been regular since 1862, but no figures were available until 1877, since which date the value of the quantity produced has amounted to \$211,500.

## WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER, 1888, 1889, 1890.

COUNTRIES.	1888.		1889.		1890.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	§	§	§	§	§	§
United States. ....	33,175,000	59,195,000	32,800,000	64,646,000	32,845,000	70,465,000
Australasia. ....	28,560,650	5,000,000	33,086,700	6,000,000	30,416,500	12,968,080
Mexico. ....	974,000	41,373,000	700,000	55,517,000	767,000	50,000,000
European countries—						
Russia. ....	21,302,000	604,000	23,173,000	598,000	21,161,700	568,000
Germany. ....	1,190,963	1,352,022	1,301,286	1,331,376	1,230,000	1,500,000
Austria-Hungary. ....	1,209,572	2,166,440	1,461,000	2,188,000	1,398,500	2,103,500
Sweden. ....	50,000	193,000	48,900	177,400	58,500	173,760
Norway. ....		214,000		214,000		230,200
Italy. ....	98,000	1,454	98,000	1,454	98,000	1,454
Spain. ....		2,140,400		2,140,400		2,140,400
Turkey. ....	7,000	55,000	7,000	55,000	7,000	55,000
France. ....		2,053,000	266,000	3,363,950	266,000	3,363,950
Great Britain. ....	146,000	376,000	64,370	395,734	33,000	282,375
Canada. ....	1,111,959	385,000	1,495,000	495,600	1,495,000	495,600
South American countries—						
Argentine Republic. ....	31,000	425,000	82,000	610,150	82,000	610,150
Colombia. ....	3,000,000	1,000,000	3,430,000	612,000	3,695,000	735,000
Bolivia. ....	59,800	9,578,000	59,800	9,578,000	59,800	9,578,000
Chili. ....	1,962,430	7,723,957	1,436,000	5,140,764	1,436,000	5,140,764
Brazil. ....	445,300	445,300	445,300		445,300	
Venezuela. ....	1,415,598		1,838,000		1,158,000	
British Guiana. ....	299,070		586,177		1,125,000	
Dutch. ....	324,000		324,000		541,000	
Peru. ....	105,000	3,128,000	93,044	2,850,000	69,000	2,734,300
Central American States. ....	150,000	2,000,000	150,000	2,000,000	150,000	2,000,000
Japan. ....	403,000	1,763,140	403,000	1,763,140	254,000	1,531,700
Africa. ....	4,500,000		8,586,632		9,887,000	
China. ....	9,000,000		9,000,000		5,330,000	
India, British. ....	676,563		1,502,660		2,000,000	
Total. ....	110,196,915	140,706,413	122,438,469	159,678,168	116,008,900	166,677,233

## COINAGE OF THE WORLD, 1888, 1889, 1890.

COUNTRIES.	1888.		1889.		1890.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
United States. . .	31,380,808	33,025,606	21,413,931	35,496,683	20,467,182	39,202,908
Great Britain. . .	9,893,375	3,681,886	36,502,536	10,827,602	37,375,479	8,332,232
Mexico. . . . .	300,480	26,658,964	319,907	25,294,726	284,859	24,081,192
Australasia. . . .	24,415,230		29,325,529		25,702,600	
India. . . . .	108,216	36,297,132	110,328	37,937,814		57,931,323
Canada. . . . .		217,174		16,585		38,000
France. . . . .	106,949	1,112,379	3,373,215	71	3,976,340	
China. . . . .		1,100,518		1,302,581		
Italy. . . . .	469,750			60,208	263,329	1,091
Switzerland. . . .	16,984		386,000	217,125	482,500	279,850
Spain. . . . .		4,436,804	3,378,631	4,716,029	9,049,569	1,479,152
Portugal. . . . .	102,600	1,533,600	96,120	680,400	407,160	540,000
Netherlands. . . .	143,051		823,943	132,660		198,990
Germany. . . . .	34,340,722	989,127	48,166,245	177,079	23,835,512	
Austria-Hungary. .	2,747,633	5,516,190	3,294,987	4,528,259	2,818,750	3,857,118
Norway. . . . .		53,600		53,600		120,600
Sweden. . . . .		16,714	1,080,040	142,253	833,432	253,867
Denmark. . . . .		62,483		27,607	547,931	
Russia. . . . .	20,460,491	1,163,126	18,855,097	1,153,651	21,726,239	1,614,422
Turkey. . . . .	66,000	74,448			44,040	
Egypt. . . . .	257,154	8,483				
Siam. . . . .				1,446,626		
Japan. . . . .	974,335	10,222,108	1,775,010	9,516,359	1,194,050	7,296,645
Chili. . . . .	42,170	122,375				
Hayti. . . . .						300,000
Argentine Re- public. . . . .	8,316,325					
Peru. . . . .		3,258,000		2,842,531		2,842,530
Colombia. . . . .		600,443		216,136		
Venezuela. . . . .	660,500	272,000				
Straits Settle- ment. . . . .		244,000		300,000		
Brazil. . . . .	26,082	883,555				
Hong Kong. . . . .		1,105,000		1,100,000		430,000
Costa Rica. . . . .				258,010		
Great Comoro. . . .						1,978
French colonies. . .						6,436
Ecuador. . . . .		473,177				
Bolivia. . . . .		1,763,452				
Eritrea (Italian colony). . . . .						567,814
British Africa. . . .						28,951
Total. . . . .	134,828,855	134,922,344	168,901,519	138,444,595	149,009,772	149,405,099

714. The preceding tables, taken from the report for 1891, of the Director of the United States Mint, give the production and coinage of gold and silver in the different countries of the world in the years 1888, 1889 and 1890. These tables should, strictly, be included in the chapter on banking, but Canada having no mint of her own, it has been thought best to insert them here, in connection with the production of the precious metals, in which this country takes part.

World's  
production  
and coin-  
age of gold  
and silver,  
1888, 1889  
and 1890.

715. The world's annual production of gold is variously estimated. For 1890, the director of the United States mint gives it at \$116,009,000, and another authority\* at \$110,747,424. The total monetary stock of gold in the world is estimated at about \$3,627,613,000; and the average annual consumption of gold used in arts and manufactures is placed at about \$64,200,000.

World's  
annual  
production  
of gold.

716. The gold produce of Australasia in 1890 was 1,572,819 ounces (Victorian Year Book, 1890-91, part II., p. 356), which, if valued at £4 per ounce, would represent a total value in our currency of \$30,617,545. The gold produce in the United States in 1890 was 1,588,880 ounces, valued at \$32,845,000. According to Mr. Hayter, the total quantity of gold raised in the Australasian colonies from 1851 (the year of the first discovery of gold) to 1890 has been 87,369,070 ounces, which may be valued at \$1,700,783,730, and according to the director of the mint, the total coining value of the gold produce of the United States since 1792 has been \$1,871,206,769. From 1792 to 1848, however, the amount is only placed at \$24,536,769.

Gold in  
Australa-  
sia and  
United  
States.

717. Iron ore is to be found in great abundance and variety in all the provinces of the Dominion except Manitoba, particularly in Nova Scotia and Ontario; but owing, presumably, both to lack of enterprise and capital, it has nowhere been mined to any great extent. Even in Nova Scotia, which possesses ore of extreme purity, and which is the only province in the Dominion where flux, fuel and ore are to be found in close proximity, the production has until the last year been practically limited to the Acadia Mines, at Londonderry.

Iron ore.

718. In 1892 there were seven furnaces in blast—two at Londonderry, N.S., two at Drummondville, Que., one at Radnor Forges, Que., and two in Picton County, N.S., situated at Ferrona and Bridgeville respectively. The furnace at Radnor was blown in in 1891, and takes the place of the old St. Maurice furnaces, one of which was the oldest furnace on the continent of America, having been built in 1737, and almost continually in operation from that date until 1883, when the furnaces were abandoned. There are twelve rolling mills and steel works in Canada, viz., 3 in Nova Scotia, 2 in New Brunswick, 4 in Quebec, all at Montreal, and 3 in Ontario.

Furnaces  
in blast,  
1892.

719. In order to stimulate the production of iron ore and consequently the iron industry generally, the Dominion Government, in 1883, authorized the payment of a bounty of \$1.50 per ton upon all pig iron manu-

Bounty on  
pig iron.

\* Hazell's Annual, 1892.



factured in Canada, which bounty was paid until 30th June, 1889. From 1st July, 1889, to 30th June, 1892, the rate was \$1.00 per ton, and since the 1st July, 1892, has been \$2.00 per ton, and the following are the amounts that have been paid by way of bounty in each year since 1st July, 1883. The figures will also serve as a guide to the quantity of pig iron manufactured in this country during the years named in the statement.

#### BOUNTY PAID ON PIG IRON.

Year.	Amount.	Bounty per ton.	Year.	Amount.	Bounty per ton.
	\$	¢		\$	¢
1884.....	44,090	1 50	1889.....	27,234	1 00
1885.....	38,655	1 50	1890.....	25,697	1 00
1886.....	39,270	1 50	1891.....	20,153	1 00
1887.....	59,576	1 50	1892.....	30,294	1 00
1888.....	33,314	1 50	1893.....	61,160	*2 00

\*To 11th February, 1893.

Production of iron ore in Canada.

720. The total production of iron ore in Canada in 1890 was 76,511 tons, valued at the mines at \$155,380. In 1891 the quantity produced was 68,979 tons, valued at \$152,005, and in 1892, 103,248 tons, valued at \$254,206. In the last two years the quantity produced in Nova Scotia was 57,311 tons and 75,000 tons respectively. The quantity of pig iron made in 1890 was 21,772 tons, valued at \$331,688; in 1891, 23,891 tons, valued at \$368,901; and in 1892, 42,443 tons, valued at \$637,421.

Exports of iron ore, 1867-1892.

721. The following table gives the quantity and value of iron ore exported from Canada since 1867:—

#### EXPORTS OF IRON ORE FROM CANADA, 1867-1892.

YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.	YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$		Tons.	\$
1868.....	25,312	54,723	1881.....	44,677	114,850
1869.....	27,848	60,298	1882.....	43,835	135,463
1870.....	15,232	34,927	1883.....	44,944	138,775
1871.....	26,825	58,068	1884.....	25,308	66,549
1872.....	26,165	64,904	1885.....	54,367	132,074
1873.....	47,200	112,336	1886.....	7,542	23,039
1874.....	44,278	97,740	1887.....	23,387	71,944
1875.....	32,443	75,917	1888.....	13,544	39,945
1876.....	14,286	30,702	1889.....	24,752	60,289
1877.....	7,755	14,854	1890.....	13,811	31,366
1878.....	5,421	13,405	1891.....	14,648	32,582
1879.....	3,562	7,530	1892.....	7,707	36,935*
1880.....	50,524	76,474	Total...	645,373	1,585,689

\* This value is apparently incorrect.

722. The value of the exports of iron and steel goods, manufactured in Canada, during the last three years, respectively, was :—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	Exports of manufac- tures of iron and steel, 1890, 1891 and 1892.
Scrap iron.....	\$ 26,172	\$ 12,285	\$ 3,546	
Iron stoves.....	2,609	4,030	2,562	
“ castings.....	9,638	4,407	6,583	
“ and hardware.....	84,109	64,803	74,953	
Steel and manufactures of.....	28,385	33,968	59,087	
	<u>\$150,913</u>	<u>\$119,493</u>	<u>\$146,731</u>	

The total value of the iron and steel manufactures of Canada cannot be ascertained.

723. The value of the imports of iron and steel and manufactures of the same into Canada, in 1891, was \$13,835,493, and the duty collected on the same \$2,721,109, while the figures for 1892 were, value \$12,625,422, duty \$2,792,088.

724. The following table gives the world's production of pig iron and steel, principally in 1891. Tons of 2,240 pounds are used with reference to Great Britain, the United States, Russia and “Other Countries,” and metric tons of 2,204 pounds for continental countries :—

#### THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL.

COUNTRIES.	Pig Iron.	Steel.
	Tons.	Tons.
Great Britain.....	6,616,890	3,679,043
United States.....	9,202,703	4,277,071
Germany and Luxemburg.....	4,793,003	2,161,821
France.....	2,022,989	717,975
Belgium.....	768,321	221,296
Austria-Hungary.....	925,308	499,600
Russia.....	912,290	375,625
Sweden.....	490,913	172,774
Spain.....	179,433	63,011
Italy.....	11,930	107,676
Other countries (estimated).....	80,000	5,000
Total.....	26,003,780	12,290,892

725. Great Britain and the United States combined produced 61 per cent of the total quantity of pig iron, and 65 per cent of the total quantity of steel, produced in the world. Great Britain no longer maintains her supremacy as the largest manufacturer of iron and steel, the United States having wonderfully increased their production during the last twelve years. In 1878 Great Britain produced 45 per cent and 36 per cent of the total production of iron and steel respectively, and the United States 16 per cent and 24 per cent respectively, while in 1891 Great Britain produced 25 per cent and 30 per cent respectively, and the United States 35 per cent and 34 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent respectively.

Increase in use of steel. 726. The world's production of pig iron has increased from 14,119,263 tons in 1878 to about 26,003,780 tons in 1891, an increase of 78 per cent, and the production of steel from 3,021,093 to 12,290,892 tons in the same time, an increase of 305 per cent. These figures are very significant, as showing how rapidly the use of steel has grown, in spite of the increased use of manufactured iron.

Copper. 727. Copper constitutes one of the most important of the mineral treasures of the Dominion, and is destined to occupy a very important rank amongst its resources. Its ores are distributed over vast tracts of country in Ontario, in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, and in New Brunswick. There were, until recently, no copper smelting works in operation in Canada, and consequently all the ores were exported for treatment abroad, but smelting works have been established at Sudbury, in Ontario, in which neighbourhood what are perhaps the largest deposits of copper ore in the world have been recently discovered. Four companies are now at work, smelting about 500 tons of ore daily and employing nearly 1,000 men.

Production of copper. 728. The production of copper in 1890 was 6,013,671 lbs., valued at \$902,050; in 1891, it was 9,529,076 lbs., valued at \$1,238,780, and in 1892 it was 7,042,195 lbs., valued at \$821,589.

Exports of copper, 1878-1892. 729. During the years 1860 to 1869, inclusive, copper ore to the value of \$1,593,978 was exported from Quebec, and of \$2,498,008 from Ontario, but since that year, until 1886, there was no export from Ontario. The total value exported from the two provinces since 1860 has been \$8,893,249. The exports from the other provinces have been too small to be worth notice. It is said that the Customs returns of quantity and value have been low, and that the amount actually exported has been considerably larger than the above figures. The following table gives the exports of copper for the fourteen years, 1879-1892:—

#### EXPORTS OF COPPER FROM CANADA, 1879 TO 1892.

YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.	YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	\$		Lbs.	\$
1879. ....	408,860	47,817	1886. ....	2,403,040	249,259
1880. ....	1,434,700	192,171	1887. ....	2,589,660	137,966
1881. ....	1,244,780	125,753	1888. ....		257,260
1882. ....	1,864,170	182,502	1889. ....		168,457
1883. ....	1,400,300	148,709	1890. ....		398,497
1884. ....	2,714,400	273,422	1891. ....		236,027
1885. ....	2,626,000	262,600	1892. ....		185,848

In 1886 copper to the value of \$16,404, and in 1887 of \$3,416 was exported from Ontario. With that exception, the whole quantity during the period has gone from the Province of Quebec.

730. The following table gives the estimated production of copper in the world in 1892 :—

World's  
production  
of copper.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COPPER, 1892.

COUNTRY.	Quantity.
	Long Tons.
United States .....	145,184
Spain and Portugal. ....	56,170
Chili .....	22,565
Germany.....	17,960
Japan .....	18,000
Australia .....	6,500
Cape Colony.....	5,950
Canada.....	3,140
Mexico.....	7,315
Total .....	282,784

The product of copper in Canada is, it will be seen, very small, but there are indications that the output will soon be materially increased ; the copper is there, and considerable capital has lately been attracted to its development.

731. In 1883 the first discovery of a deposit of nickeliferous pyrrhotite was made while the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. was making a cutting through a small hill near Sudbury, in the district of Algoma, Ontario, and since then, though the first discoveries were very much exaggerated, about twenty promising deposits have been discovered in the district, and there is no doubt that this ore is present in large quantities. Operations at present are principally carried on by four companies, viz. :—The Canadian Copper Company, H. H. Vivian & Co., the Dominion Mineral Company and the Drury Nickel Company. The ore, which contains on an average about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  per cent of nickel, is roasted and smelted into a copper nickel matte, the usual composition of which, from average analysis, is about as follows :—Copper, 26·91 ; nickel, 14·14 ; iron, 31·335 ; sulphur, 26·95 ; and cobalt, ·935. The matte is also said to contain some ounces of platinum to the ton. The amount of fine nickel in the matte produced at and shipped from the Sudbury mines in 1891, was 4,626,627 lbs., which at 60 cents per pound was worth \$2,775,976 ; in 1892 the quantity was 6,057,482 lbs., valued at 58 cents per pound or \$3,513,339. The world's annual con-

sumption of nickel has been estimated at about 800 tons, and previous to these discoveries, the supply came almost entirely from the French colony of New Caledonia. The consumption of nickel, however, is likely to be very materially increased by the use of it in alloy with steel, to increase the strength and quality of the latter. Experiments have been made in France and Germany, which have all been successful, and some very important experiments have also been made at Annapolis, U.S., more particularly with reference to the use of nickel steel for cannon and armour plate, which seem to have successfully established the superiority of nickel steel for these purposes. Further tests made at Pittsburg showed that the elasticity and tensile strength of nickel steel were almost double the limits reached in the best grades of boiler plate steel, and the new metal seems likely to be used, not only for armour plate, but for hulls and engines of ships, and indeed for all purposes where a high grade of steel is now used. It is also said to be much freer from both corrosion and fouling, for hulls of ships. As a result of the experiments, the United States Government have decided to make use of nickel steel armour plates, and the contract for their manufacture has been awarded, so that the prospects for this industry round Sudbury are very promising.

**Petroleum** 732. Petroleum has been found in Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and particularly in the North-west Territories, where it seems certain there is an immense unexplored oil region, but it is in the county of Lambton, Ontario, whence most of the oil has been and is obtained, Oil Springs and Petrolea, in the township of Enniskillen, being the largest oil-producing districts, the oil being obtained at a depth from 370 to 500 feet. The first flowing well was struck on the 19th of February, 1862, and before October in the same year there were no less than thirty-five flowing wells. As there was no accommodation for the storage of this enormous flow, there was a frightful amount of waste, and it is calculated by one authority that between the dates mentioned no less than five million barrels of oil floated off upon the water of a neighbouring creek. Means were taken after a time to stop this waste, and, though no exact particulars are available, the annual output for some years has been about 600,000 barrels.

**Number of refineries.** 733. There were 12 refineries in operation in Ontario in 1890, employing about 250 men, and it was estimated that there were 3,500 wells produced.

**Production of petroleum, 1891 and 1892.** 734. Exact figures of the total production of oil cannot be obtained, but, as far as returns are available, it would appear that in 1891 the amount was 755,298 barrels, valued at \$1,004,546, and in 1892, 779,753 barrels, valued at \$982,489.

**Production of oil** 735. The following table contains the only reliable statistics of Canadian production of oil that are available, and these figures do not



give the total production, since the quantity of crude oil, used as such, in Canada, is not included :—

CANADIAN PETROLEUM AND NAPHTHA INSPECTED AND CORRESPONDING QUANTITIES OF CRUDE OIL, 1881-1892.

YEAR.	Refined Oils.	Crude equivalent calculated.
	Imp. galls.	Imp. galls.
1881.....	6,406,783	12,813,566
1882.....	5,910,787	13,134,993
1883.....	6,970,550	15,490,111
1884.....	7,656,011	19,140,027
1885.....	7,661,617	19,154,042
1886.....	8,149,472	21,445,979
1887.....	8,243,962	21,694,637
1888.....	9,545,895	25,120,776
1889.....	9,462,834	24,902,195
1890.....	10,121,210	26,634,763
1891.....	10,045,452	26,435,430
1892.....	10,370,694	27,291,355

736. According to returns from refiners, the production of all kinds by Canadian oil refineries in 1889 and 1890 was as follows. No later figures are available :—

Production of refineries, 1889 and 1890.

PRODUCTION OF OIL REFINERIES IN CANADA, 1889 AND 1890.

ARTICLES.	1889.		1890.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Galls.	\$	Galls.	\$
Illuminating oils.....	9,479,917	1,084,829	11,129,277	1,264,677
Benzine and naphtha.....	409,135	34,861	636,247	37,026
Paraffine oils.....	703,025	87,936	446,888	64,713
Gas oils.....	2,917,346	65,954	4,246,447	84,752
Lubricating oils and tar.....	2,191,881	96,407	2,877,388	130,349
Total gallons.....	15,701,304	1,369,987	19,336,247	1,581,517
Paraffine wax (lbs.).....	561,820	44,197	913,730	56,903
Total value.....		1,414,184		1,638,420

737. The average price of crude oil on the Petrolia Oil Exchange in the years 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890 was  $86\frac{3}{4}$  cents, 78 cents,  $\$1.02\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $95\frac{1}{2}$  cents, and  $\$1.18$  per barrel respectively.

Average price of oil.

Exports of 738. The following table shows the exports of Canadian petroleum since 1881 :—

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PETROLEUM, 1881-1892.

YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.
	Galls.	\$
1881.....	501	99
1882.....	1,119	286
1883.....	1,328	710
1884.....	1,098,090	30,168
1885.....	337,967	10,562
1886.....	241,716	9,855
1887.....	473,559	13,831
1888.....	196,602	74,542
1889.....	235,855	10,777
1890.....	420,492	18,154
1891.....	436,516	18,726
1892.....	440,906	18,217

Consumption of oil in Canada, 1882-1892. 739. The following table gives the figures of domestic inspected and foreign imported oil since 1882, showing the total quantity of oil consumed in Canada during the period, from which it will be seen that there has been a steady increase in the consumption :—

YEAR.	Canadian Oil.	American Oil.	Total.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
1882.....	5,910,787	3,026,186	8,936,973
1883.....	6,970,550	3,088,414	10,058,964
1884.....	7,656,011	3,148,920	10,804,931
1885.....	7,661,617	3,813,379	11,474,996
1886.....	8,149,472	3,803,724	11,953,196
1887.....	8,243,962	4,309,397	12,553,359
1888.....	9,545,895	4,493,924	14,039,819
1889.....	9,462,834	4,723,698	14,186,532
1890.....	10,121,210	5,075,650	15,196,860
1891.....	10,045,452	5,321,524	15,366,976
1892.....	10,370,694	5,793,636	16,134,330

Petroleum in the United States. 740. Petroleum is found in several other countries in the world, but principally in the United States, Russia, Egypt and Burnah. Important deposits of oil are said to have been recently discovered in Peru. It was first discovered in the United States, in Pennsylvania, in 1859, and the total production of crude oil since then to the end of 1891, has amounted to 508,447,362 barrels, valued at an equal number of dollars, the States of Pennsylvania and New York having produced 429,755,990 barrels of that quantity. The total production in the

United States in 1891 was 54,291,980 barrels, and notwithstanding the competition of Russian petroleum, American production has gone on steadily increasing, the exports in 1888 having been 456,427,221 gallons, in 1889, 502,257,455 gallons, in 1890, 523,295,090 gallons, and in 1891, 571,119,805 gallons. In 1892 the exports amounted to 564,896,658 gallons.

741. The earliest records of production of petroleum in Russia commenced in 1821, though the existence of oil was known hundreds of years before. The Baku oil fields at the eastern extremity of the Caucasus Mountains are the most important. The total shipments of petroleum products from Baku, from 1883 to 1891 have been :—

	Galls.
1883.....	145,180,705
1884.....	262,621,710
1885.....	300,149,775
1886.....	377,006,120
1887.....	389,816,630
1888.....	609,428,571
1889.....	806,399,999
1890.....	842,742,074
1891.....	898,915,749

Petroleum  
in Russia.

742. The petroleum industry in Burmah is not, at present, in a flourishing condition. In Burmah.

743. Natural gas has been known to exist in Canada for many years, but no attempt to put it to any practical use was made until July, 1885, when a well was sunk at Port Colborne, Ont., from which gas was utilized in the following August. Since then numerous wells have been sunk, but the two most productive gas fields, so far discovered, are situated in Ontario, one in Essex County and one in Welland; the daily flow of gas in the latter county being 30,895,000 cubic feet. A pipe line connection has been made from these wells with the city of Buffalo. In Essex County, one well has a daily flow of 7,000,000 cubic feet, which gas is utilized in lighting the streets of Kingsville. Gas has also been found in small quantities in Quebec and the Northwest Territories. The estimated available daily flow of natural gas in Ontario in January, 1891, was 50,000,000 cubic feet. Natural gas.

744. Natural gas has been found in considerable quantities in the United States, and has been very largely utilized. It is not easy for many reasons to give any exact figures of its consumption, but measured by the displacement of fuel and the amount actually received from the sale of gas, it appears that in 1891 the value of the natural gas consumed in the United States was \$15,500,000. In 1889 there were 7,150 miles of pipe line used in the distribution of natural gas, and some \$60,000,000 invested in this industry. Natural gas in United States.

745. The salt produced in the Dominion is almost all manufactured in Ontario, the largest number of wells being situated in the county of Huron, while a few are being operated in the counties of Lambton on the south, Bruce on the north, and Perth on the west. A small

quantity of salt is produced annually in New Brunswick, but the output, which is a fine quality of dairy salt, is all sold locally.

Production of  
salt, 1890-  
1892.

746. The total production in 1890 was 43,754 tons, of the value of \$198,897. This was an increase, as compared with 1889, of 10,922 tons in quantity and of \$70,350 in value. In 1891 the production was 45,021 tons, valued at \$161,179, an increase of 1,267 tons but a decrease in value of \$37,718. In 1892 the production was 45,486 tons, valued at \$162,041, being about the same as in the previous year. The production of salt had been steadily decreasing, as shown by the following figures; and the revival in 1890 was due to the formation of a trust by the various manufacturers under the name of the "Canada Salt Association":—

#### PRODUCTION OF SALT IN CANADA, 1886-1892.

YEAR.	Tons.	Value.
		\$
1886 .....	62,359	227,195
1887 .....	60,173	166,394
1888 .....	59,070	185,460
1889 .....	32,832	128,547
1890 .....	43,754	198,897
1891 .....	45,021	161,179
1892 .....	45,486	162,041

Exports of  
salt, 1875-  
1892.

747. The exports of Canadian salt, almost all of which was manufactured in Ontario, have been since 1875 as follow:—

#### EXPORTS OF CANADIAN SALT, 1875-1892.

YEAR.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Other Provinces.	Total.	Value.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	\$
1875.....	541,669	1,089	42	542,800	66,834
1876.....	905,522	3,833	.....	909,355	84,154
1877.....	702,494	2,150	.....	704,644	60,677
1878.....	403,798	3,297	.....	407,095	37,027
1879.....	587,805	2,616	345	590,766	49,367
1880.....	464,661	1,887	1,093	467,641	46,211
1881.....	336,608	6,600	.....	343,208	44,627
1882.....	181,007	751	.....	181,758	18,350
1883.....	199,733	.....	.....	199,733	19,492
1884.....	167,029	.....	.....	167,029	15,291
1885.....	246,584	210	.....	246,794	18,756
1886.....	224,595	.....	348	224,943	16,886
1887.....	153,475	.....	570	154,045	11,526
1888.....	14,968	133	150	15,251	3,987
1889.....	8,350	75	132	8,557	2,390
1890.....	5,830	25	216	6,071	1,522
1891.....	5,540	166	.....	5,706	1,429
1892.....	3,040	210	.....	3,250	763

748. The total output of salt in the United States in 1889 was 8,005,565 barrels, valued at \$4,195,412; in 1890, 8,776,991 barrels, valued at \$4,752,286; and in 1891, 9,987,945, valued at \$4,716,121. Salt in United States.

749. The total production of silver in Canada in 1890 was 400,687 ounces, valued at \$420,722. In 1891 it was \$415,493 ounces, valued at \$407,183, and in 1892 305,026 ounces, valued at \$264,510. The argentiferous provinces are those of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, the silver produce of Quebec being calculated, as usual, from the known percentage of the metal contained in the copper ore exported from the Capelton mines. Silver in Canada.

750. The following table gives the exports of silver ore during the years 1873 to 1892, exclusive of the production of the Capelton mines:— Exports of silver, 1873-1892.

## EXPORTS OF CANADIAN SILVER ORE, 1873 TO 1892.

YEAR.	Value.	YEAR.	Value.
	\$		\$
1873.....	1,243,758	1884.....	13,300
1874.....	493,463	1885.....	29,176
1875.....	472,992	1886.....	25,957
1876.....	354,178	1887.....	206,284
1877.....	42,848	1888.....	219,008
1878.....	665,715	1889.....	212,163
1879.....	154,273	1890.....	204,142
1880.....	68,205	1891.....	238,367
1881.....	15,115	1892.....	193,441
1882.....	6,705		
1883.....	8,620	Total .....	4,867,710

751. The total value of the production of silver in the United States since 1845 has been \$1,072,893,279. In 1891 the estimated value was \$75,416,565. Silver in United States.

752. The world's production of silver in 1890 was \$166,677,233. The present monetary stock of silver in the world is placed at \$3,705,480,000. World's production of silver.

753. Phosphate or apatite, in its purest form, contains 92.26 per cent of phosphate of lime, equivalent to 42.26 per cent of phosphoric acid. The total quantity of this mineral mined in Canada during 1890 was 31,753 tons, valued at \$361,045 which was an increase over 1889 of 765 tons in quantity and of \$44,383 in value. A certain number of tons, which cannot be estimated, should be added to the above quantity, representing the results of desultory operations by farmers on their own lots, particularly in Ontario. The only two places where this mineral is worked at present are in Ottawa county, Quebec, and north of Kingston, Ontario, and the quantity shipped came from the two Phosphate



districts in the following proportions:—Ottawa county mines 27,172 tons; and Ontario mines, 4,581 tons. In 1891 the quantity produced was 23,588 tons, valued at \$161,693, and in 1892 11,932 tons, valued at \$157,424.

Exports of phosphate, 1878-1892. 754. The following table of exports since 1878 shows the progress that this industry has made during the last fifteen years. The quantity exported in 1892 was 17,242 tons, valued at \$380,462, being a decrease as compared with 1891, of 7,014 tons in quantity, and in value of \$41,738. The exports almost all go to Great Britain. It must not be forgotten that the figures of exports from Quebec include a certain amount of material produced in Ontario, but shipped to Montreal for export, and at that port credited to the Province of Quebec.

## EXPORTS OF PHOSPHATE, 1878-1892.

YEAR.	ONTARIO.		QUEBEC.		TOTAL.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
1878.....	824	12,278	9,919	195,831	10,743	203,109
1879.....	1,842	20,565	6,604	101,470	8,446	122,035
1880.....	1,387	14,422	11,673	175,664	13,060	190,086
1881.....	2,471	36,117	9,497	182,339	11,968	218,456
1882.....	568	6,338	16,585	302,019	17,153	308,357
1883.....	50	500	19,666	427,168	19,716	427,668
1884.....	763	8,890	20,946	415,350	21,709	424,240
1885.....	434	5,962	28,535	490,331	28,969	496,293
1886.....	644	5,816	19,796	337,191	20,440	343,007
1887.....	705	8,277	22,447	424,940	23,152	433,217
1888.....	2,643	30,247	16,133	268,362	18,776	298,609
1889.....	3,547	38,833	26,440	355,935	29,987	394,768
1890.....	1,866	21,329	26,591	478,040	28,457	499,369
1891.....	1,825	22,350	22,432	399,850	24,257	422,200
1892.....	1,324	11,857	15,919	368,605	17,243	380,462
Total .....	20,893	243,781	273,183	4,923,095	294,076	5,166,876

Shipments of phosphate into Great Britain. 755. The shipments of phosphates from Montreal during the season of 1892 only amounted to 7,063 tons, of which quantity 5,352 tons went to the United Kingdom and 1,711 tons to Germany. There was a decrease in the quantity exported, as compared with 1891, of 8,072 tons.

Imports of phosphate into Great Britain. 756. There is apparently plenty of room in England for all the phosphate Canada is likely to produce, as is shown by the following table, the figures in which are taken from British returns, except the percentages, which are calculated in this office:—

## IMPORTS OF PHOSPHATE INTO GREAT BRITAIN, 1882-1891.

YEAR.	IMPORTS FROM CANADA.		TOTAL IMPORT.		Percent- age of Imports from Canada.
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	
		\$		\$	
1882.....	9,169	193,942	223,394	2,984,230	4.1
1883.....	18,514	324,674	276,578	3,960,615	6.7
1884.....	17,603	254,867	245,532	3,133,498	7.1
1885.....	24,062	370,847	272,200	3,056,397	8.1
1886.....	20,237	308,985	249,884	2,564,173	8.1
1887.....	21,497	321,073	317,424	2,988,562	6.7
1888.....	13,913	205,817	288,832	2,651,939	4.8
1889.....	25,898	345,713	341,547	3,424,692	7.5
1890.....	23,619	318,377	384,721	4,133,999	6.1
1891.....	15,918	263,944	256,772	3,058,189	6.2

757. The production of phosphate in the United States in 1891, principally in the Carolinas, was 587,988 tons of 2,240 lbs., valued at \$3,651,150. Phosphate in United States.

758. Phosphate is a comparatively scarce mineral, and there is a good demand for it; and in view of the fact that Canada is considered to possess deposits of the richest quality, the future of this industry should be a prosperous one, as means are devised for developing the deposits. Though the fact has not yet been thoroughly established, the results of experiments, so far, go to show that phosphate does not need to be necessarily treated with sulphuric acid in order to make it available as plant food, but that crude phosphate finely pulverized has an excellent effect as a fertilizer. This result would necessarily enhance the value of the mineral, and would also bring its use well within the power of small farmers, who cannot afford to buy the high-priced fertilizers. Increasing value of phosphate.

759. The mineral which is produced in Canada under the head of Asbestos. asbestos is in reality a form of serpentine called chrysotile, and is found in certain portions of the serpentine rocks of the Eastern Townships of Quebec, as well as in some parts of Ottawa County, Quebec. Though its existence was known for a number of years, no attempt to work the mineral was made until 1878, when 50 tons were taken out, since which time the industry has developed rapidly, as shown in the subsequent table. The mining is practically confined to two sections, one at Thetford and the other at Black Lake, the two sections being about four miles apart. The mineral found in these districts is of the very highest quality, while elsewhere there are deposits of a lower grade, which, while not suitable for millboard and steam-packing, answer admirably for cements, paints, &c.

Shipments of asbestos, 1879-1892. 760. The following table, made up from returns furnished by the producers, gives the quantity and value of shipments from 1879 to 1887, after which the amount of production is given. It is believed, however, that, in some of the earlier years, the output was sometimes given instead of the quantity shipped, and, according to returns of shipments made by the Quebec Central Railway, the aggregate quantity is too high:—

SHIPMENT AND PRODUCTION OF ASBESTUS IN CANADA,  
1879 TO 1892.

YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.	YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$		Tons.	\$
1879.....	300	19,500	1886.....	3,458	206,251
1880.....	380	24,700	1887.....	4,619	226,976
1881.....	540	35,100	1888.....	4,404	255,007
1882.....	810	52,650	1889.....	6,113	426,554
1883.....	955	68,750	1890.....	9,860	1,260,240
1884.....	1,141	75,097	1891.....	9,000	1,000,000
1885.....	2,440	142,441	1892.....	6,042	388,462
			Total.....	50,062	4,181,728

Number of producers. 761. In the Thetford, Black Lake, Coleraine and Danville districts, in the Eastern Townships, there were 16 companies at work, employing about 1,000 hands, while two companies were at work in Ottawa County. The exports of asbestos in 1891 amounted to 7,022 tons, valued at \$513,909, and in 1892 to 7,316 tons, valued at \$514,412.

Gypsum. 762. Gypsum, the production of which is steadily increasing, is at present worked only in Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, though deposits of a certain quality have been found in Manitoba and the Territories. From the following table it will be seen that the greater part of the production is exported in a crude state:—

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF CRUDE GYPSUM, 1886-1892.

YEAR.	PRODUCTION.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$
1886.....	162,000	178,742	142,833	155,213
1887.....	154,008	157,277	132,724	146,542
1888.....	175,887	179,393	125,508	121,389
1889.....	213,273	205,108	178,182	194,404
1890.....	226,509	194,033	175,691	192,254
1891.....	203,545	192,096	172,496	184,977
1892.....	226,568	225,260	178,518	194,304

763. The production of building stone in Canada during the past five years has, as far as known, been :—

	Cub. yds.	Value.
1886.....	165,777	\$642,509
1887.....	262,592	552,267
1888.....	411,570	641,712
1889.....	341,337	913,691
1890.....	382,563	964,783
1891.....	187,685	708,702
1892.....	219,097	608,301

The above figures are from actual returns, and are supposed to represent about four-fifths of the total production.

764. There is not space in a work of this kind to take up all the minor mineral productions in detail. The table, at the commencement of the chapter, of mineral production in 1891 and 1892 will be some guide to their annual value.

## CHAPTER X.

## SOCIAL AND OTHER STATISTICS.

## RELIGION.

Distribu-  
tion of  
religions  
in Canada.

765. There is no State church in the Dominion, and no State assistance is given to any denomination; the Roman Catholic church, however, being guaranteed, in the Province of Quebec, the privileges enjoyed before the British possession. Roman Catholicism prevails very extensively in the Province of Quebec, and also has numerous followers in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and Manitoba, while almost every variety of Protestantism is represented in some part of the country in greater or less numbers, the principal denominations being Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist.

Statistics  
of certain  
denomina-  
tions.

766. Exact particulars concerning the number of schools, churches, &c., of the principal religious denominations in Canada, cannot be given, as some of the leading ones, notably the Roman Catholic church and many dioceses of the Church of England failed so completely to supply the information asked for, that all attempts to obtain any particulars from them have been abandoned. The following figures, however, which are in some cases official, are believed to represent the position of the leading religious bodies in this country, with a very fair amount of accuracy:—

The Church of England has 20 bishops and about 1,000 clergy. The first colonial bishop was appointed in 1787 to Nova Scotia; the next was appointed to Quebec in 1793, the diocese comprising Upper and Lower Canada. A coadjutor was appointed in 1836, and the first Bishop of Upper Canada in 1839. A bishop of New Brunswick was appointed in 1845, and the other dioceses have been formed subsequently. The Roman Catholic church has 1 cardinal, 6 archbishops, 23 bishops and about 1,500 clergy. Under the provisions of the "Quebec Act," passed in 1774, the church possesses very valuable privileges in the Province of Quebec, where it also holds a very large amount of property. The Presbyterians have about 1,000 clergy and 165,000 communicants, 2,358 churches and stations, with a seating capacity for 479,025 persons, and 14,825 Sunday-school teachers, with 124,310 pupils. The annual expenditure is over \$2,000,000. The Methodists have about 3,092 churches, 1,700 clergy, 246,283 members, 3,142 Sunday-schools, 29,986 teachers and 239,600 pupils. The total value of church property is nearly \$12,000,000. The Congregationalists have about 100 clergy, 117 churches, with seating capacity for 35,469 persons, 122 Sunday-schools, 1,220 teachers and 8,503 pupils. Their average annual expenditure in salaries, &c., is \$127,800. The Evangelical Association has about 70 clergy, 84 churches (seating



capacity, 33,600), 85 Sunday-schools, 1,003 teachers and 6,300 pupils. The average salary of each minister is \$450 per annum. The Universalists have 9 clergy, 12 churches, 402 communicants, 7 Sunday-schools and 382 pupils. The church property is valued at \$123,000. The United Brethren in Christ have about 25 clergy, 41 churches, 30 Sunday-schools, 427 teachers and 1,768 pupils. The average expenditure in salaries, &c., is \$7,400. Among other denominations, the Baptists have about 500 clergy; Evangelical Lutheran Synod, 53; Reformed Episcopal church, 24; United Brethren, 22; African Methodist Episcopal, 17; and New Jerusalem Church, 8.

767. The religions of the people, as ascertained by the census in 1891, are given in the next table; particulars, as to numbers, being supplied for the twenty-two leading denominations, representing 98 per cent of the population.

## RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, BY PROVINCES, 1891.

[illegible]

Religions in the unorganized territory. 768. The religions of the people in the unorganized territory, as far as could be ascertained, were, Church of England, 1,800; Roman Catholic, 1,336; Methodists, 178; Presbyterians, 51; other denominations, 21, and not specified, 28,782.

Number of Pagans. 769. The number of Pagans, or Indians still adhering to the belief of their fathers, was about 61,127, distributed among the several provinces, &c., as follows:—

Ontario.....	2,372
Quebec.....	25
Nova Scotia.....	3
New Brunswick.....	7
Manitoba.....	4,824
British Columbia.....	16,154
Prince Edward Island.....	24
The Territories.....	8,936
Unorganized Territory.....	28,782
	<hr/> 61,127 <hr/>

Religions of the people, 1881 and 1891.

The exact number cannot be definitely ascertained.

770. The following table is a comparative statement of the numbers of the leading denominations in 1881 and 1891, showing also the proportion each denomination bore to the whole population at each census.

#### RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1881 AND 1891.

RELIGIONS.	1881.		1891.	
	Number.	Proportion to Total Population.	Number.	Proportion to total Population.
Roman Catholics.....	1,791,982	41·43	1,992,017	41·21
Methodists.....	742,981	17·17	847,765	17·54
Presbyterian.....	676,165	15·63	755,326	15·62
Church of England.....	574,818	13·29	646,059	13·37
Baptists.....	296,525	6·85	302,565	6·25
Lutherans.....	46,350	1·07	63,982	1·30
Congregationalists.....	26,900	·62	28,157	·58
Disciples.....	20,193	·47	12,763	·27
Brethren.....	8,831	·21	11,637	·24
Adventists.....	7,211	·16	6,354	·14
Quakers.....	6,553	·15	4,650	·10
Protestants.....	6,519	·15	12,253	·25
Universalists.....	4,517	·10	3,186	·07
Jews.....	2,393	·05	6,414	·13
Unitarians.....	2,126	·04	1,772	·04
Salvation Army.....			13,949	·29
Other denominations.....	19,499	·45	33,755	·70
Not specified.....	86,769	2·06	* 89,355	1·84

\* Pagans included.

The members of the Salvation Army were not specified as such in 1881.

771. If the members of all the various Protestant denominations are added together and classed generally as Protestants, and then contrasted with the members of the other distinctive forms of religion, the result, as shown in the accompanying table, is obtained.

Protestants compared with other religions.

ROMAN CATHOLICS, PROTESTANTS, JEWS AND PAGANS,  
1881 AND 1891.

YEAR.	NUMBER.				PROPORTIONS PER CENT.			
	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.	Jews.	Pagans.	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.	Jews.	Pagans.
1881 .....	1,791,982	2,439,188	2,393	91,247	41·43	56·41	·05	2·11
1891 .....	1,992,017	2,773,681	6,414	61,127	41·21	57·38	·13	1·26

772. The next table gives the number in each province of the five leading denominations, in the years 1871, 1881 and 1891, showing also the numerical and percentage of increase or decrease between 1881 and 1891 :—

The principal religions in the older provinces, 1871, 1881 and 1891.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIVE LEADING RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA, 1871, 1881, 1891.

ONTARIO.

DENOMINATIONS.	NUMBER.			INCREASE OR DECREASE, 1881 AND 1891.	
	1871.	1881.	1891.	Numerical.	Per cent.
Methodists .....	474,238	591,503	654,033	62,530	10·5
Presbyterians .....	356,449	417,749	453,147	35,398	8·4
Church of England .....	331,484	366,539	385,999	19,460	5·3
Roman Catholics .....	274,166	320,839	358,300	37,461	11·6
Baptists .....	90,930	106,680	104,838	- 1,842	- 1·7

QUEBEC.

Roman Catholics .....	1,019,850	1,170,718	1,291,709	120,991	10·3
Church of England .....	62,636	68,797	75,472	6,675	9·7
Presbyterians .....	46,165	50,287	52,673	2,386	4·7
Methodists .....	34,403	39,221	39,544	323	0·8
Baptists .....	8,686	8,853	7,981	- 872	- 9·8

PARTICULARS OF THE FIVE LEADING RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA, 1871, 1881, 1891—*Concluded.*

## NOVA SCOTIA.

DENOMINATIONS.	NUMBER.			INCREASE OR DECREASE, 1881 AND 1891.	
	1871.	1881.	1891.	Numerical.	Per cent.
Roman Catholics.....	102,001	117,487	122,452	4,965	4.2
Presbyterians.....	103,539	112,488	108,952	- 3,536	-3.1
Baptists.....	73,430	83,761	83,108	- 653	-0.7
Church of England.....	55,143	60,255	64,410	4,155	6.8
Methodists.....	42,554	50,811	54,195	3,384	6.6

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

DENOMINATIONS.	NUMBER.			INCREASE OR DECREASE, 1881 AND 1891.	
	1871.	1881.	1891.	Numerical.	Per cent.
Roman Catholics.....	96,016	109,091	115,961	6,870	6.3
Baptists.....	70,597	81,092	79,634	- 1,458	-1.7
Church of England.....	45,481	46,768	43,095	- 3,673	-7.8
Presbyterians.....	38,852	42,888	40,639	- 2,249	-5.2
Methodists.....	31,275	34,514	35,504	990	2.8

The proportion of the number of these five denominations to the population of the four provinces in each census year was respectively 96, 96 and 95 per cent.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

DENOMINATIONS.	NUMBER.			INCREASE OR DECREASE, 1881 AND 1891.	
	1871.	1881.	1891.	Numerical.	Per cent.
Roman Catholics.....	40,442	47,115	47,837	722	1.5
Presbyterians.....	29,579	33,835	33,072	- 763	- 2.2
Methodists.....	11,070	13,485	13,596	111	0.8
Church of England.....	7,220	7,192	6,646	- 546	- 7.6
Baptists.....	4,371	6,236	6,261	25	0.4

The principal religions in Manitoba and the west, 1881-1891.

773. There are no returns for 1871 for the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia or for the Territories, the figures of 1881 are given first, and, for the purposes of better comparison, the census returns of 1885 and 1886 are given for the Territories and Manitoba respectively.

## MANITOBA.

DENOMINATIONS.	NUMBER.			INCREASE, 1886-1891.	
	1881.	1886.	1891.	Numerical.	Per cent.
Presbyterians.....	14,292	28,406	39,001	10,595	37.3
Church of England.....	14,297	23,206	30,852	7,646	33.0
Methodists.....	9,470	18,648	28,437	9,789	52.5
Roman Catholics.....	12,246	14,651	20,571	5,920	40.4
Baptists.....	9,449	12,408	16,107	3,699	29.8

## THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

DENOMINATIONS.	NUMBER.			INCREASE, 1885-1891.	
	1881.	1885.	1891.	Numerical.	Per cent.
Church of England.....	3,166	9,976	14,166	4,190	42.0
Roman Catholics.....	4,443	9,301	13,008	3,707	39.8
Presbyterians.....	581	7,712	12,507	4,795	62.1
Methodists.....	461	6,910	7,980	1,070	15.5
Baptists.....	20	778	1,546	768	98.7

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

DENOMINATIONS.	NUMBER.		INCREASE.	
	1881.	1891.	Numerical.	Per cent.
Church of England.....	7,804	23,619	15,815	202.7
Roman Catholics.....	10,043	20,843	10,800	107.5
Presbyterians.....	4,095	15,284	11,189	273.2
Methodists.....	3,516	14,298	10,782	306.6
Baptists.....	434	3,090	2,656	612.0

## EDUCATION.

774. Under the British North America Act, 1867, the right to legislate on matters respecting education was placed in the hands of the Government, of the several provinces, the rights and privileges of denominational and separate schools, then existing, being specially protected. Educational control vested in Provincial Governments.

775. As a consequence of the above, there is a considerable difference in many details in the public school systems in force in the various Difference in the sev. rail



provincial systems. provinces, though they are all based on the principle of free education, the funds being supplied by local taxation and Government grants. Ontario lays claim to having the most perfect system; but be that as it may, the arrangements in each province are admirable; and it is doubtful if any country, other than Canada, can boast of the same extended educational facilities.

Leading features of the several systems.

776. In Ontario the school system is under the control of the Minister of Education, who is a member of the Provincial Government for the time being. In the other provinces there are superintendents and boards of education, who report to the respective Provincial Secretaries. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, the schools are purely undenominational. In British Columbia, "the highest morality is to be inculcated, but no "religious creed or dogma taught." In the other three provinces religious exercises are permitted, but no children can be compelled to be present against the wishes of their parents. In Manitoba the schools were Protestant and Roman Catholic, but a Bill was passed by the Manitoba House of Assembly during the session of 1890, providing for the abolition of separate schools—all public schools to be non-sectarian, and religious exercises to be at the option of the school trustees of the district, subject to the regulations of the advisory board. In Quebec the schools are Protestant and Roman Catholic, and education is based on religious teaching, the Roman Catholic catechism, and, in Protestant schools, the Bible being text books. In Ontario the schools are undenominational, but Protestants and Roman Catholics are allowed separate schools within certain limitations. Every public and high school is opened and closed with prayer, and the reading of the scriptures, but without comment or explanation. The trustees, however, and clergy of all denominations, are empowered to make special arrangements for religious instructions. By this means the fullest facilities for religious instructions are given, without the assumption by the Government of any responsibility in regard to the instruction imparted.

Public schools in Ontario, 1890.

777. As previously stated, the control of education in Ontario is vested in the Minister of Education, and, subject to the approval of the Provincial Government, all regulations for the public and high schools are made by him. These schools are under the control of local boards of trustees, elected by the ratepayers, and are allowed to have none but certificated teachers. Education of children between the ages of 7 and 13 is compulsory for not less than 100 days in the year, but the law is by no means as strictly enforced as is desirable in the educational interests of the province. The following table gives particulars respecting the public schools of Ontario in 1890, Roman Catholic separate schools being included:—

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1890.

Number of Schools open.	School Population between 5 and 21 years of age.	Total Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.
5,718	617,856	496,565	259,519	237,046	251,307
TEACHERS.		Receipts.	Expenditure	AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL.	
Male.	Female.			On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
		\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
2,730	5,450	5,016,212	4,295,678	8 67	17 09

778. There was a decrease of 4,250 in the number of pupils registered in 1890 as compared with 1889, and a decrease of nearly 1 per cent in the proportion of registered pupils to school population, the figures for 1890 having been 80.37 per cent as against 81.30 per cent in 1889. The average attendance for the whole province was the same as in the preceding year, viz., 51 per cent. In rural districts it was 47 per cent, in towns 59 per cent and in cities 62 per cent. Though the compulsory education of children between the ages of 7 and 13 is provided for by statute, yet the provision has not been enforced with sufficient strictness, as is evident from the fact that 83,609 children between those ages did not, during 1890, attend school for 100 days, the period appointed by the Act. The largest number of offenders was naturally in the rural districts, the proportion to the total number of absentees being 82 per cent. This will doubtless soon be remedied, as by the Ontario Truancy Act of 1891, all children between 8 and 14 must attend school for the full term.

Average  
att-  
n-  
dance.

779. The following table gives particulars concerning the Roman Catholic separate schools in Ontario in 1890 :—

Separate  
schools in  
Ontario.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1890.

Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average At- tendance.	Receipts.	Expen- diture.	AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL.	
							On Total Attend- ance.	On Average Attend- ance.
					\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
259	34,571	17,683	16,888	18,395	313,326	289,703	8 38	15 75

Average attendance, separate schools.

780. The average attendance at the separate schools was better than at the public schools, being 53 per cent of the total number of pupils, while the average cost per pupil, both on total attendance and on average attendance, was less than in the public schools. There were also 9 Protestant separate schools, all of which made returns, showing 10 teachers, 425 pupils, average attendance, 212; receipts, \$4,060, and expenditure, \$3,661.

High schools in Ontario, 1890.

781. The following are particulars concerning the high schools in Ontario in 1889 :—

#### HIGH SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1890.

Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL.	
							On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
120	19,395	9,686	9,709	11,437	\$ 676,895	\$ 627,208	\$ cts. 32 34	\$ cts. 54 84

The average attendance was 59 per cent of the number of pupils.

School houses in Ontario.

782. There were 5,768 school houses in the province, of which 2,706 were of brick or stone, 2,465 frame and 597 log. The log school houses are gradually disappearing.

Number of teachers.

783. The total number of teachers in the public schools was 8,180, being in the proportion of 1 to every 60 pupils; 2,730 were male and 5,450 female teachers. In the Roman Catholic separate schools the number was 569, being in the proportion of 1 to every 60 pupils. In the high schools the number of teachers was 452, or 1 to every 43 pupils.

Public school receipts s.

784. The total receipts for public school purposes in 1890, were as follows :—

Legislative Grant.....	\$ 284,327
Municipal School Grant and assessments.....	3,411,654
Clergy Reserve Fund and other sources .....	1,320,231
Total.....	<u>\$ 5,016,212</u>

785. The expenditure was as follows :—

Teachers' salaries .....	\$ 2,669,377
Maps, prizes, &c. ....	42,816
Sites and building school houses.....	753,039
Rent, repairs, fuel, &c. ....	830,446
Total .....	<u>\$ 4,295,678</u>

Expen-  
diture.

786. For the High, Normal and Model Schools the receipts and expenditure were :—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
High Schools.....	\$ 678,895	\$ 627,208
Normal and Model Schools. ....	16,542	43,810
Teachers' Institutes .....	10,891	5,723
Mechanics' Institute .....	78,328	71,107
Free Libraries .....	94,738	92,215

High  
school,  
etc., re-  
ceipts and  
expen-  
diture.

787. In addition to the public and high schools, there were 58 county model schools, with 1,464 teachers in training; 66 teachers' institutes, with 7,458 members, and 4 provincial normal and model schools, with 1,327 students. There were also 8 art schools in operation, with, as far as can be ascertained, about 600 pupils. In connection with and under the control of the Department of Education were 204 Mechanics' Institutes, with over 302,000 books and about 2,300 members. Their property was valued at \$334,630, with liabilities of \$27,874. Besides these, there were 11 free libraries with upwards of 125,000 volumes and 45,000 readers.

Model  
schools,  
mechanics  
institutes,  
etc.

788. The second Friday in May in each year has been set apart under the name of Arbor Day, for the purpose of planting trees and improving the school grounds. In 1885, on that day, 38,940 trees, in 1886 34,087 trees, in 1887 28,057 trees, in 1888 25,714 trees, in 1889 21,281 trees, and in 1890 22,250 trees were planted.

Arbor  
Day.

789. The total number of pupils attending public, separate and high, normal and model schools in Ontario, not including colleges and private schools, was 517,319, a decrease of 3,508 as compared with 1889.

Total  
number of  
pupils.

790. Educational matters in the Province of Quebec are under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, assisted by a council consisting of 35 members, and divided into committees for the management of Roman Catholic and Protestant schools, respectively. The schools are maintained partly by local taxation and partly by Government grants, and are individually controlled by local boards, or by the local clergy. As previously stated, religion is assumed to be the basis of education, and the various Roman Catholic religious bodies

Educa-  
tional  
statistics,  
Quebec.

and institutions are largely interested in such matters. The following table gives the number of educational establishments of all grades in the province :—

### EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, QUEBEC, 1891-92.

INSTITUTIONS.	SCHOOLS UNDER CONTROL.		INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.		Total.
	Roman Catholic.	Protestant	Roman Catholic.	Protestant	
Elementary schools.....	3,913	927	84	10	4,934
Model. ....	320	40	131	.....	491
Academies. ....	30	23	94	3	150
Normal schools.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Classical colleges.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17
Protestant colleges.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Universities.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Institutions for deaf, dumb and blind.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Schools of art and manufacture.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Total.....	4,263	990	333	23	5,618

There has been an increase of 102 in the number of educational institutions in this province since 1889.

791. The number of pupils in the several educational institutions in 1891-92, were as follow :—

### EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, QUEBEC, 1891-92.

INSTITUTIONS.	ROMAN CATHOLIC.		PROTESTANT.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Elementary and model schools and academies; under control.	103,879	94,655	16,280	15,179	229,993
Elementary and model schools, academies and classical colleges; independent.....	14,805	22,726	520	491	38,542
Normal and model schools....	311	212	214	326	1,063
Protestant colleges.....	.....	.....	182	4	186
Universities.....	233	.....	953	112	1,298
Deaf, dumb and blind.....	143	300	26	19	488
Schools of art and manufacture.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,047
Total.....	119,371	117,893	18,175	16,131	272,617

Educational institutions in Quebec, 1892.



792. The number of Roman Catholic pupils in elementary schools was 157,040, and of Protestants, 26,941, while in model schools and academies Roman Catholics were 72,817 in number and Protestants 6,846.

793. The proportion of Protestant pupils is apparently steadily decreasing. In 1887 it was 15.1 per cent; in 1888, 14.2 per cent; in 1889, 13.3 per cent; and in 1892, 12.5 per cent. No particulars of attendance are available.

794. The total number of teachers was 9,297, but exclusive of universities, special schools and religious orders, the number was 5,734, of whom 4,496 were Roman Catholic and 1,238 Protestant, and the total amount paid to these for salaries was \$804,215, the average salary having been \$140.25. The teachers in religious orders numbered 3,148.

795. Particulars concerning certain of the academies or commercial colleges, as supplied by the Department of Public Instruction, Quebec, are given below:—

\* PARTICULARS CONCERNING CERTAIN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Institutions.	No.	Value of Property.	No. of teachers &c.	No. of students	Government grant.	Revenue from other sources.	Municipal grants.
		\$			\$	\$	\$
Academies or commercial colleges.....	29	1,094,731	298	8,019	5,674	128,506	27,849
Convents.....	186	4,172,968	1,636	37,632	13,404	375,125	56,215
Total.....	215	5,267,699	1,934	45,651	19,078	503,631	84,064

796. Particulars of classical colleges are given in par. 828, under the head of "Higher Educational Institutions."

797. The Council of Public Instruction in Nova Scotia consists of the members of the Executive Council. There is also a Superintendent of Education. The local management of the public schools is in the hands of trustees, chosen by the ratepayers of the section.

798. There was a decrease of 1,873 in the total number of pupils registered, but an increase in the average attendance, the latter having been 59 per cent of the number registered, as compared with 58 per cent in 1890. Attendance at the public schools of children between the ages of 7 and 12 is by law compulsory, but the regulation is not strictly enforced. There was an increase of 21 in the number of sec-

tions without schools, an increase of 12 in the number of teachers, and of 9 in the number of schools in operation, owing principally to the multiplication of departments in the thickly-populated districts. The total number of teachers employed was 2,293.

799. The proportion of the population enrolled in the public schools based on the population of the province, according to the census of 1891, was 1 in 4·3.

800. The total Government expenditure for education during 1891 was \$213,905, an increase of \$471. The county fund amounted to \$118,301, and the sectional assessments to \$341,656, the three amounts making a total expenditure of \$673,862, an increase of \$16,008 as compared with 1890 :—

801. The following table of educational statistics explains itself :—  
NOVA SCOTIA—EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
31ST OCTOBER, 1891.  
PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Term ended.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Proportion of Population at School.	Cost to Government per Pupil.
1891.							\$ cts.
April 30. ....	2,120	81,304	43,528	37,776	47,875	1 in 5·5	1 00
Oct. 31. ....	2,236	85,792	42,655	43,137	50,820	1 in 5·3	0 99

## COUNTY ACADEMIES.

Number of Pupils.	Males.	Females.	Average Age.	Average Attendance.	Number of Teachers and Assistants.
1,663	847	816	15·9	905	37

## SPECIAL ACADEMIES.

ACADEMY.	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.	Income.	Expenditure.
				\$	\$
Institution for deaf and dumb . . . . .	13	73	62	9,612	9,701
School for blind . . . . .	11	39	39	7,819	7,753

802. At the Victoria School of Art, Halifax, there were 106 pupils, School of with an average weekly attendance of 75. The receipts amounted to Art, \$1,658, and the expenditure to \$1,909. Halifax.

803. The Provincial Board of Education of New Brunswick consists Education of the Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Executive Council, in New the President of the University of New Brunswick, and the Chief Brunswick. Superintendent of Education.

804. The total number of pupils enrolled during the year was Average 68,992, being an increase of 469; and there was also an increase in attend- the number of schools, as well as an increase in the number of teachers, ance. owing to more assistants being provided in schools where the attendance was large. The average daily attendance for the year was 53.88 per cent, that for the term ended 31st December, 1889, having been 57.36 per cent, and for that ended 30th June, 1890, 52.40 per cent. The proportion of the population attending the public schools, according to the census, was 1 in 4.7.

805. The Government expenditure for the year on public schools Expen- was \$137,679; the county fund amounted to \$94,505, and the district ditu. e. assessment to \$186,083, making a total of \$418,267, to which should be added the sum of \$1,280 for school house grants, making a grand total of \$419,547. The average cost per pupil, including the pupils of superior and grammar schools, was \$6.08. The total amount expended by the Government in 1891, including grants, salaries and expenses, was \$157,603.

806. An Arbor Day, on the same principle as that in Ontario, was Arbor held on 15th May, 1891, when 5,095 trees and 632 shrubs were Day. planted and 617 flower-beds laid out.

807. The following table gives the educational statistics for the Educa- year :— tional statistics, New Brunswick.

## NEW BRUNSWICK—EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1890-91.

Term ended.	Number of Schools.	Teachers and Assistants	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Proportion of Population at School.
1890.							
Dec. 31.....	1,557	1,641	55,622	27,964	27,658	33,512	1 in 5.78
1891.							
June 30.....	1,536	1,632	59,568	31,196	28,372	34,394	1 in 5.39

NEW BRUNSWICK—EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS—*Concluded.*

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.				NORMAL SCHOOLS.			
Term ended.	Teachers and Assistants	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.	Year ended.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1890.				1891.			
Dec. 31. ....	62	650	465	June 30. ....	36	207	243
1891.							
June 30. ....	64	665	456				

Education  
in Mani-  
toba.

808. The control of educational matters in Manitoba was formerly in the hands of a Board of Education, divided into two sections, one Protestant and one Roman Catholic; but by the Act of 1890, this arrangement, together with the separate school system, was abolished, and a Department of Education established, consisting of the Executive Council and an advisory board composed of seven members, four appointed by the Department of Education, two by the public and high school teachers, and one by the council of the University of Manitoba. The validity of the above Act was called in question and the matter carried through the Courts of the Privy Council, by whose committee the Act was sustained.

School  
lands.

809. Two sections of land, 640 acres each, in every township, are reserved and held in trust by the Dominion Government as school lands for the purpose of aiding and promoting education, and it is estimated that upwards of 1,500,000 acres are available for settlement. These lands were, for many years, purposely kept out of the market, in order to allow their value to increase; but in January, 1888, a number of sections were offered for sale at several points in the province, when 19,986 acres were disposed of for the sum of \$140,189, being an average of about \$7.00 per acre, and again in January, 1892, 53,030 acres were sold by auction, and realized \$421,518, being an average of \$7.95 per acre.

Educa-  
tional  
statistics,  
Manitoba.

810. The progress of education in Manitoba has been very rapid, as the following figures show. The figures previous to 1890 are for Protestant schools only:—

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF MANITOBA, 1871, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890  
AND 1891.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	School Population.	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.
1871 .....	16			816	
1887 .....	464	581	17,600	16,940	9,715
1888 .....	495	675	18,850	18,000	9,856
1889 .....	524	668	21,471	18,358	11,242
1890 .....	627	840	*25,077	23,256	11,627
1891 .....	612	866	28,678	23,871	12,433

\* Incomplete.

811. The school age is 5 to 16 years, inclusive, and from the above table it will be seen that the average attendance was 50 per cent, while the proportion of the population at school was 1 in 6. Figures such as these not only demonstrate the wonderful progress of the province during the last 20 years, but must effectually dissipate any ideas that intending settlers might have about the difficulty there would be in educating their children, and must convince them that life on the prairies does not mean life without the most important benefits of civilization. Collegiate departments for more advanced education are attached to the public schools at Winnipeg, Brandon and Portage la Prairie. There is also a Normal School, at Winnipeg, for the training of teachers, at which the attendance in 1888 was 150, in 1889, 157, in 1890, 81, and in 1891, 189.

Progress  
in educa-  
tional  
facilities.

812. The receipts and expenditures in 1891 were as follow:—

Receipts  
and expen-  
diture.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
Legislative grant.....	\$ 93,654	Teachers' salaries .....	\$ 251,719
Municipal taxes.....	312,396	Buildings, furniture, &c.	198,403
Miscellaneous.....	96,590	Fuel, repairs, &c.....	39,911
Total .....	<u>\$502,640</u>	Total .....	<u>\$ 490,033</u>

The amount of debenture indebtedness was \$449,489, and the value of the school sites, houses and furniture was estimated at \$688,272.

813. The educational system of British Columbia is free, undenominational, and supported entirely by the Government. There is a Superintendent of Education, acting under the Provincial Secretary, and each school is locally controlled by trustees, elected by the ratepayers of each school district. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is empowered to create new school districts as they become necessary, provided that no school district shall contain less than 15 children of school age, viz., between 5 and 16 years of age.

Education  
in British  
Columbia.



General  
increase.

814. There was a general increase in schools, teachers and pupils during the year ended 30th June, 1891, and a steady improvement in discipline and management. The increase in the total number of schools was 11, in that of teachers 24, and in that of pupils 1,218, while the percentage of attendance was 55.45 per cent; a decided increase.

Progress  
since 1873.

815. The educational progress of the province is aptly illustrated by the following figures. In 1873, there were 25 school districts, 1,028 pupils and the expenditure amounted to \$36,764. In 1891, corresponding figures were, school districts, 141; pupils, 9,260 and expenditure, \$136,902.

Educa-  
tional  
statistics,  
British  
Columbia.

816. The following table shows the number of schools, teachers and pupils in each class:—

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1891.  
COMMON SCHOOLS.

Number of Schools.	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Daily Attendance.
105	109	3,135	1,650	1,485	1,614

GRADED SCHOOLS.

19	70	5,869	2,962	2,907	3,366
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HIGH SCHOOLS.

4	6	256	113	143	154
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TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

128	185	9,260	4,725	4,535	5,134
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Expen-  
diture.

817. The expenditure during 1891 was as follows:—

	Expenditure.
Teachers' salaries.....	\$ 119,927
Incidental expenses .....	10,942
Education office.....	6,032
Total Education Proper.....	\$ 136,902
School houses .....	23,555
Furniture, repairs, &c .....	10,854
	34,409
Total.. .....	\$ 171,311

818. The cost of each pupil on enrolment was \$14.78, and on average daily attendance, \$26.66, in both cases being the lowest amount since 1881. The whole of the expenditure is borne by the Government. Cost per pupil.

819. Educational matters in Prince Edward Island are under the control of a Board of Education appointed by the Government, and of a Chief Superintendent, and are supported partly by Government grants and partly by district assessments. The Government expenditure in 1891 was \$111,154, and that of the school boards \$35,629, making a total expenditure of \$146,783, being a decrease of \$4,454, as compared with 1890. Education in Prince Edward Island.

820. The school age is between the ages of 5 and 16, and it was estimated that there were upwards of 24,000 children between those ages in 1891, of whom 22,330 attended school during some portion of the year. These figures show a decrease of 200 in the number of pupils enrolled, but the daily average attendance increased from 12,490 to 12,745, and the average percentage of attendance from 55.43 per cent to 57.75 per cent. There were no districts without schools in 1891, while in 1876 there were no less than 74. An Arbor Day was established in 1885, but the results have not yet been very extensive. Average attendance.

821. The following table is a summary of the educational statistics of the province in 1891:— Educational statistics, Prince-Edward Island.

#### EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1891.

SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Pupils.	Average Attendance.
<i>Queen's.</i>						
Primary schools.....	151	151	3,530	2,970	6,500	3,558
Advanced graded schools...	16	32	700	607	1,307	788
First class schools .....	6	12	273	236	509	327
Charlottetown public schools	3	29	832	563	1,395	1,077
Total .....	176	224	5,335	4,376	9,711	5,750
<i>Prince.</i>						
Primary schools.....	128	128	3,030	2,620	5,650	3,142
Advanced graded schools...	7	14	327	199	526	316
First class schools .....	5	13	269	247	516	338
Summerside public schools..	3	11	333	226	559	415
Total .....	143	166	3,959	3,292	7,251	4,211

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,  
1891—*Concluded.*

SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Pupils.	Average Attend- ance.
<i>King's.</i>						
Primary schools . . . . .	104	104	2,181	1,906	4,087	2,192
Advanced graded schools....	6	12	247	213	460	283
First class schools . . . . .	3	11	299	218	517	309
Total . . . . .	113	127	2,727	2,337	5,064	2,784
<i>Totals.</i>						
Primary schools . . . . .	383	383	8,741	7,496	16,237	8,892
Advanced graded schools....	29	58	1,274	1,019	2,293	1,387
First class schools . . . . .	14	36	841	701	1,542	974
Charlottetown and Summer- side public schools . . . . .	6	40	1,165	789	1,954	1,492
Grand total . . . . .	432	517	12,021	10,005	22,026	12,745

Education  
in N.W.T.

822. The educational system of the North-west Territories is under the control of a Board of Education, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and composed of eight members, five Protestants and three Roman Catholics, of which the Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary is at present the chairman.

School  
districts.

823. No school district shall comprise an area of more than 25 square miles, nor shall it contain less than four resident heads of families, or a smaller school population than 10, *i.e.*, children between the ages of 5 and 20.

Religious  
instruction

824. No religious instruction is allowed in any public school before 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time such instruction as is permitted by the trustees may be given, parents having the privilege of withdrawing their children at that hour, if desired.

Increase  
in number  
of schools,  
etc.

825. The following comparative figures show what progress has been made of late years :—

	Schools in operation.	Teachers.	Pupils.
1887, June 30. . . . .	111	125	3,144
1892, Sept. 30. . . . .	249	295	6,170

There were 53 new school districts established during the year.

High  
Schools,  
N.W.T.

826. Union or high schools have been opened at Regina, Moosomin, Moose Jaw, Lacombe (B.C.), Prince Albert and Calgary. At the examinations in June, 1891, 115 pupils attended, of whom 79 passed. The school expenditure was, in 1891, \$129,042, inclusive of the

expenses of the Board of Education and school inspectors. The amount appropriated for school purposes was \$132,675. The schools are at present supported entirely by Government. It has not been possible to obtain any later particulars.

827. The following is a concise summary of the preceding tables. Owing to the fact that the various provinces issue their reports at different periods, it is not possible to give the figures for the whole Dominion at a given date; but as, year by year, returns are made for, as nearly as possible, the same periods as those given below, the figures are almost as valuable for comparison as if they all represented the same year.

Summary of educational statistics.

# EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF THE PUBLIC, HIGH, NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS OF CANADA.

PROVINCES.	Year ended	SCHOOLS.		PUPILS IN		ATTENDANCE, PUBLIC SCHOOLS.	
		Public.	Other	Public Schools.	Other Schools.	Average.	Percentage.
Ontario . . . . .	Dec. 31, '90	5,718	248	496,565	20,754	251,307	51.0
Quebec . . . . .	June 30, '92	4,934	684	181,844	87,745	+	+
Nova Scotia . . . . .	Oct. 31, '91	2,236	20	85,792	1,775	47,875	59.0
New Brunswick . . . . .	Dec. 31, '91	1,536	14	59,568	908	34,394	53.8
Manitoba . . . . .	do 31, '91	612	21	23,871	1,112	12,433	50.0
British Columbia . . . . .	June 30, '91	24	4	9,004	256	4,680	55.4
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	do 30, '91	420	14	20,788	1,542	12,034	57.7
The Territories . . . . .	do 30, '91	213	6	5,834	115	3,539	60.6
Canada . . . . .	.....	15,793	1,011	883,266	114,207	366,262	55.4

PROVINCES.	TEACHERS.		REVENUE.		Total Expenditure.
	Public Schools.	Other Schools.	Government.	Other Sources.	
			\$	\$	\$
Ontario . . . . .	8,180	452	*1,604,558	3,411,654	4,295,678
Quebec . . . . .	5,734	3,563	+	+	+
Nova Scotia . . . . .	2,293	61	213,905	477,388	691,316
New Brunswick . . . . .	1,632	64	137,679	281,868	419,547
Manitoba . . . . .	¶ 866	.....	93,654	408,986	490,033
British Columbia . . . . .	179	6	171,311		171,311
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	495	36	111,154	35,629	146,883
The Territories . . . . .	¶ 248	.....	132,675		129,042
Canada . . . . .	19,627	4,182	2,464,932	4,615,525	6,343,610

\* Including Clergy Reserve Fund. ¶ Includes all teachers.

|| Schools are supported entirely by Government.

± No returns.

The higher educational institutions.

828. In the Year Book, 1889, a concise history was given of all the principal higher educational institutions in the country, which it is not considered necessary, at present, to repeat, but the following summary table will show that the value of their buildings, endowments, &c., was upwards of \$12,000,000, and that some 9,000 students were attending them. If the students attending these institutions, as well as those receiving tuition at a large number of private establishments, particulars of which cannot be obtained, are added to the pupils of the public, high and normal schools it will be seen that the whole number of those undergoing instruction of some kind is considerably over one million, so that more than one-fifth of the population of Canada is at the present time receiving direct education.

### THE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF CANADA.

NAME.	Date of Founda- tion.	Endow- ment.	Value of Property Owned.	Income.	Number of Stu- dents. (About)
<i>Universities.</i>					
University of King's College, Wind- sor, N.S. ....	1789	\$ 155,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 9,000	18
University of New Brunswick, Freder- icton, N.B. ....	1800	*8,844	.....	10,000	60
McGill University, Montreal, Que. .	1813	842,418	400,960	90,000	650
Dalhousie College and University, Halifax, N.S. ....	1821	.....	.....	.....	169
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	1827	1,042,000	1,800,000	85,000	800
Victoria University, Cobourg, Ont. .	1836	150,000	75,000	.....	666
University of Acadia College, Wolf- ville, N.S. ....	1838	100,000	100,000	.....	120
University of Queen's College, Kings- ton, Ont. ....	1841	400,000	125,000	40,000	425
University of Bishop's College, Len- noxville, Que. ....	1843	37,400	162,600	.....	32
University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont. .	1848	.....	.....	46,000	398
University of Trinity College, Toronto	1852	750,000	.....	30,000	399
Laval University, Quebec. ....	1852	.....	1,000,000	.....	235
University of Mount Allison College, N.B. ....	1862	120,000	110,000	.....	275
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. .	1877	80,000	.....	.....	102
<i>Colleges.</i>					
St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont. .	1852	.....	.....	.....	120
Knox College, Toronto, Ont. ....	1845	200,000	470,000	16,500	116
Assumption College, Sandwich, Ont. .	1856	.....	110,000	17,000	135
Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que.	1868	160,000	225,000	12,600	84
do do Winnipeg, Man. ....	1870	15,000	50,000	15,000	87
do do Halifax, N.S. ....	.....	120,000	.....	.....	30
Wesleyan College, Montreal. ....	1873	52,000	50,000	6,000	41
Methodist College, Winnipeg, Man. .	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John's College do .....	.....	.....	60,000	.....	.....
St. Boniface College do .....	1820	.....	50,000	12,000	105
Woodstock College, Woodstock, Ont.	.....	160,000	200,000	25,000	100
Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont. ....	.....	63,290	65,000	10,000	40



THE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF CANADA—*Concluded.*

NAME.	Date of Founda- tion.	Endow- ment.	Value of Property Owned.	Income.	Number of Stu- dents. (About)
<i>Classical Colleges—Quebec‡.</i>					
		\$	\$	\$	
Chicoutimi .....	1873	.....	85,000	5,135	126
Joliette .....	1846	.....	75,494	11,205	303
L'Assomption .....	1832	.....	90,000	12,360	315
Lévis .....	1853	.....	179,817	11,358	331
Nicolet .....	1803	.....	255,000	10,724	267
Rigaud (Vaudreuil) .....	1850	.....	70,000	15,000	272
Rimouski .....	1854	.....	52,600	5,435	128
Sherbrooke .....	1875	.....	100,000	4,287	237
Ste. Anne (Kamouraska) .....	1827	.....	175,000	10,837	228
St. Hyacinthe .....	1816	.....	200,000	21,500	335
St. Laurent (Jacques-Cartier) .....	1847	.....	129,000	24,800	466
Ste. Marie de Monnoir (Rouville) ..	1853	.....	62,000	7,794	190
Ste. Marie (Montreal) .....	1848	.....	303,000	35,000	501
Ste. Thérèse (Terrebonne) .....	1827	.....	130,000	15,961	257
Three Rivers .....	1860	.....	97,500	10,300	235
College of Montreal   .....	1767	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seminary of Quebec   .....	1663	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Ladies' Colleges.</i>					
Wesleyan Ladies' Col., Hamilton, Ont.	1860	.....	80,000	17,000	144
Hellmuth do London "	1869	.....	80,000	30,000	100
Brantford do Brantford "	1874	.....	60,000	20,000	70 to 140
Ontario do Whitby "	1874	.....	80,000	23,500	175
Demill do Oshawa "	1876	.....	55,000	14,000	138
Alma do St. Thomas "	1878	.....	110,000	24,000	225
<i>Agricultural Colleges, &amp;c.</i>					
Ontario Agricultural Col., Guelph, Ont	1874	.....	340,900	†18,564	135
Provincial School of Agric. Truro, N.S.	1884	.....	.....	†1,967	25
School of Practical Science, Tor., Ont.	1877	*8,800	.....	.....	71
School of Agriculture, L'Assomption, Q	.....	.....	.....	4,500	24
do Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Q	1859	.....	.....	4,000	21

\* Government grant.

† Government expenditure.

‡ The classical colleges in Quebec are a combination of school and college, attended by both boys and young men. They confer certain degrees, and are mostly affiliated with Laval University. It not being possible to separate them, the pupils in these colleges are counted twice over, viz., in this table and in the one in the preceding paragraph.

|| No returns.



*Province of New Brunswick.*

Attorney-General . . . . . Hon. A. G. Blair.

## SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice . . . . . Hon. Sir Jno. C. Allen, Kt.

Judges . . . . . Hon. D. L. Harrington, George E. King,  
Jno. J. Fraser, Wm. H. Tuck.*Province of Manitoba.*

Attorney-General . . . . . Hon. Clifford Sifton.

## QUEEN'S BENCH.

Chief Justice . . . . . Hon. T. W. Taylor.

Judges . . . . . Hon. J. Dubuc, A. C. Killam, Jno. F. Bain.

*Province of British Columbia.*

Attorney-General . . . . . Hon. Theodore Davie.

Chief Justice . . . . . Hon. Sir Matthew B. Begbie, Kt.

Judges . . . . . Hon. H. P. P. Crease, M. W. Tyrwhitt Drake,  
Jno. F. McCreight, Geo. A. Walkem.*Province of Prince Edward Island.*

Attorney-General . . . . . Hon. Fred. Peters.

## SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice . . . . . Hon. W. W. Sullivan.

Judges . . . . . Hon. E. J. Hodgson, Jos. Hensley.

*North-west Territories.*

## SUPREME COURT.

Judges . . . . . Hon. H. Richardson, J. F. Macleod, C. B.  
Rouleau, E. L. Wetmore, T. H. McGuire.

829. By the British North America Act it is provided that the Governor-General shall appoint the judges of the superior, district and county courts, except those of the courts of probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and that their salaries, allowances and pensions shall be fixed and provided by the Dominion Parliament. It is also provided that the judges of the courts of Quebec shall be selected from the bar of that province, and there is a similar provision for the selection of the judges in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, until the laws relative to property and civil rights and the procedure of the courts in those provinces are made uniform.

830. The highest court in the country is known as the Supreme Court, and was constituted in 1875. It is presided over by a chief justice and five puisne judges, all of whom must reside within, or within five miles of, the city of Ottawa, where the court holds its sittings three times a year, viz., in February, May and October. This court has an appellate, civil and criminal jurisdiction in and throughout Canada. An appeal lies from this court to the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council.

Appoint-  
ment of  
judges in  
Canada.

The  
Supreme  
Court.

The Exchequer and Admiralty Court.

831. The Exchequer Court, presided over by a separate judge, who must reside in, or within five miles of Ottawa, possesses exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases in which demand is made, or relief sought, in respect of any suit or action of the Court of Exchequer on its revenue side, against the Crown or any of its officers. This court also possesses concurrent original jurisdiction in all cases in which it is sought to enforce any law relating to the revenue. The court may sit at any time and at any place in Canada. This court is also a colonial court of Admiralty (The Admiralty Act, 1891, 54-55 Vic., c. 29), having such jurisdiction throughout Canada and its waters, whether tidal or non-tidal, naturally or artificially navigable, and such rights and remedies in all matters connected with navigation, shipping, trade and commerce, as may be had or enforced in any colonial court of admiralty, under the Imperial "Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890." Admiralty districts, presided over by local judges in admiralty of the exchequer courts, have been established under the above Act, (Admiralty Act, 1891) for the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and the "Toronto Admiralty District," the limits of which last are fixed from time to time by the Governor in Council.

The superior courts.

832. The superior courts of the several provinces are constituted as follow: Ontario—The Supreme Court of Judicature, composed of the Chief Justice of Ontario and three Justices of Appeal, and the High Court of Justice, divided into three divisions, having concurrent jurisdiction, viz.: The Queen's Bench and Common Pleas divisions, each presided over by a Chief Justice and two judges, and the Chancery division, presided over by a Chancellor and three judges. Quebec—The Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and five puisne judges, and the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and twenty-nine puisne judges, whose residences are fixed in various parts of the province. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Judge in Equity, and five and four puisne judges respectively. Manitoba—The Chief Justice and three puisne judges. British Columbia—The Chief Justice and four puisne judges. Prince Edward Island—The Chief Justice and two assistant judges. In the North-west Territories there are five puisne judges of the Supreme Court.

County courts. Magistrates.

833. There are also county courts, with variously limited jurisdiction, in all the provinces, but not in the North-west Territories. Police magistrates and justices of the peace, of whom there is an ample supply in each province, are appointed by the provincial governments.

Penitentiaries and inmates.

834. There are five penitentiaries in the Dominion, situated at Kingston, Ont., St. Vincent de Paul, Montreal, Que., Dorchester, N.B., Stony Mountain, Man., and New Westminister, B.C., and the total convict population of Canada (that is the total number confined in the above penitentiaries) on 30th June, 1891, was 1,249, as compared with

1,251 on the same date in 1890, being a decrease of 2. The proportion of convicts to population during the last seven years has been as follows :—

1885 .....	One in 4,080 persons.
1886 .....	“ 3,822 “
1887 .....	“ 3,999 “
1888 .....	“ 4,282 “
1889 .....	“ 3,963 “
1890 .....	“ 3,828 “
1891 .....	“ 3,878 “
Average.....	“ 3,979 “
1892 (1,228 convicts)..	“ 3,989 “

Though the proportion in the last two years has been slightly below the average of seven years, still it will be seen that, taken as a whole, the figures have not varied very much, and though there has not been any marked increase in crime, yet the proportion of convicts has increased just about *pro rata* with the population. The number of convicts received during the year was 414, being 17 less than in 1890. The convicts comprised 1,225 males and 24 females, all of the latter being confined at Kingston. For the first time in the history of that province, Manitoba supplied a female convict.

835. The convicts were divided among the several penitentiaries as follow :—

	Number.	Daily average.
Kingston.....	586	577
St. Vincent de Paul .....	350	343½
Dorchester .....	169	175
Manitoba .....	71	72
British Columbia .....	73	72
	<u>1,249</u>	<u>1,239½</u>

Number of convicts, 1891.

836. The value of the buildings and stock, &c., on hand on 30th June, 1891, of the several penitentiaries, together with the revenue and expenditure of each during the year then closed, are given below. The revenue is derived from prison labour and miscellaneous resources.

#### VALUE, REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF PENITENTIARIES, 1891.

PENITENTIARIES.	Value of Buildings, Stock, &c.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£
Kingston.....	1,126,605	1,732	144,816
St. Vincent de Paul.....	830,024	1,037	87,436
Dorchester .....	421,180	5,792	47,117
Manitoba .....	346,193	4,019	54,862
British Columbia .....	347,821	489	37,840
	<u>3,071,823</u>	<u>13,069</u>	<u>372,071</u>



Cost of  
prisoners

837. After deducting the revenue, the net expenditure is found to have been \$359,002, an increase of \$16,003 over the preceding year. Assuming that the number 1,236 represents the average number of prisoners during the year, the total cost *per capita* will have been \$290.46, as compared with \$276.17 in 1890, an increase of \$14.29 per head. If, however, the value of the work performed by the convicts in and about the buildings is taken into account, the cost *per capita* would appear to be reduced to \$159, as compared with \$174 in 1890.

Punish-  
ments  
awarded.

838. The following punishments were awarded in the several prisons during the year:—

PUNISHMENTS FOR OFFENCES COMMITTED WITHIN PENITENTIARIES, 1891.

PENITENTIARY.	Deprived of Tobacco.	Dark Cells.	Solitary Cells.	Flogged.	Lost Remission	Other Punish- ments.
Kingston .....		201	2		194	76
St. Vincent de Paul....	10	274		3	125	2,102
Dorchester.....	23	52				187
Manitoba.....			1		82	230
British Columbia. ....	2				15	25
Total, .....	35	527	3	3	416	2,620

“Other punishments” include irons, bread and water, hard bed, loss of supper, light, school, letters and books, and reprimands and admonitions. There was an increase apparently of 1,137 in the number of punishments, which is probably to be largely accounted for by better returns, as the discipline, in all cases, is stated to have been good.

Offences of  
prisoners,  
1890 and  
1891.

839. The following table gives the offences for which persons were committed to the penitentiaries in the years 1890 and 1891, and the sex of the offenders, and it will be seen that there was a decrease in number of all the most serious offences:—

OFFENCES.	1890.			1891.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Murder and attempt at.....	4	1	5	3		3
Manslaughter.....	12	1	13	11		11
Rape and other sexual offences.....	26		26	24		24
Bigamy.....	4		4	3		3
Shooting at, or wounding with intent to do bodily harm.....	15		15	14		14

OFFENCES.	1890.			1891.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Assault.....	14	.....	14	9	1	10
Burglary and robbery with violence.....	131	.....	131	92	.....	92
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.....	19	.....	19	24	.....	24
Other offences against property.....	163	10	173	163	19	182
Forgery and offences against currency.....	15	.....	15	13	1	14
Arson.....	5	.....	5	11	1	12
Other felonies and misdemeanours.....	14	1	15	24	1	25
Total.....	422	13	435	391	23	414

840. Particulars of all persons committed to the penitentiaries during the years 1890 and 1891 are given in the next table:—

Particulars of convicts, 1890 and 1891.

PARTICULARS OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARIES DURING THE YEARS 1890 AND 1891.

DESCRIPTION.	1890.			1891.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White.....	411	13	424	383	23	406
Coloured.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian.....	*5	.....	5	3	.....	3
Chinese.....	6	.....	6	5	.....	5
Married.....	114	6	120	96	12	108
Single.....	284	7	291	260	11	271
Widowed.....	5	.....	5	2	.....	2
Not given.....	19	.....	19	33	.....	33
Under 20 years.....	58	2	60	57	3	60
From 20 to 30 years.....	197	2	199	149	10	159
“ 30 to 40 “.....	61	3	64	68	6	74
“ 40 to 50 “.....	34	3	37	29	2	31
“ 50 to 60 “.....	11	2	13	16	1	17
Over 60 years.....	9	.....	9	12	.....	12
Not given.....	53	.....	53	60	1	61
Baptists.....	16	.....	16	17	2	19
Roman Catholics.....	204	10	214	197	11	208
Church of England.....	84	2	86	72	4	76
Methodists.....	54	.....	54	30	1	31
Presbyterians.....	26	.....	26	35	1	36
Protestants.....	22	1	23	22	1	23
Other denominations and not given.....	16	.....	16	19	2	21

\* Including 2 half-breeds.

PARTICULARS OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARIES  
DURING THE YEARS 1890 AND 1891.

DESCRIPTION.	1890.			1891.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Cannot read . . . . .	52	5	57	58	3	61
Read only . . . . .	9		9	21	1	22
Read and write . . . . .	238	6	244	206	16	222
Not given . . . . .	123	2	125	106	3	109
England . . . . .	55		55	39	6	45
Scotland . . . . .	8		8	8		8
Ireland . . . . .	28	1	29	25	5	30
United States . . . . .	37		37	38	3	41
Canada . . . . .	257	12	269	250	9	259
Germany . . . . .	7		7	3		3
France . . . . .	7		7	8		8
Italy . . . . .	4		4	6		6
Newfoundland . . . . .	5		5			
China . . . . .	5		5	5		5
Japan . . . . .	1		1			
Spain . . . . .				2		2
Other countries . . . . .	8		8	7		7
Commercial . . . . .	51		51	30		30
Agricultural . . . . .	20		20	31		31
Industrial . . . . .	108		108	91		91
Professional . . . . .	16		16	3	1	4
Domestic . . . . .	24	1	25	16		16
Labourers . . . . .	124		124	138		138
Not given . . . . .	79	12	91	82	22	104

Female  
convicts.

Convicts  
under 20  
years of  
age.

Canadian  
convicts.

Number of  
deaths and  
escapes.

841. The proportion of women to the total number of persons admitted in 1887 was 1·24 per cent, in 1888 4·66 per cent, in 1889 2·08 per cent, in 1890 2·99 per cent, and in 1891 5·55 per cent. The proportion of criminals under 20 years of age was slightly higher than during the preceding year, having been 14·49 per cent, as compared with 13·79 per cent. The proportions in 1889 and 1888 were 15·47 per cent and 15·04 per cent respectively. The number of Canadians only varies slightly, but the tendency is apparently to decrease, the figures for the last four years having been 64·34 per cent, 62·12 per cent, 61·84 per cent and 62·56 per cent, a slight increase being apparent in 1891 over 1890, but as the number of criminals is keeping pace with the increase of population, it would seem as if the criminal classes receive more recruits from strangers coming into the country than from native-born Canadians.

842. The number of deaths during the year was 16, which, considering the physical condition of many of the prisoners, is decidedly a low average. There were only 3 escapes from the various penitentiaries during the year.

843. A prison of isolation is being built at Kingston, as an adjunct to the penitentiary, and will probably be ready for occupation in the autumn of 1893. Prison of isolation.

844. The foregoing figures relate only to those persons who received sentences of imprisonment for two years or over, and were therefore sent to the penitentiaries, while the following tables, which include the above, are compiled from the criminal statistics collected by the Dominion Government, which embrace all classes of offences. The Act authorizing their collection came into operation in 1876, and the results at first were meagre. The returns, however, are now much more accurate and complete, though still some considerable distance from perfection. Extreme accuracy is most desirable, for statistics of crime, when they can be depended on, are not only valuable indications of the social condition of a country, but are also of much importance both in the making of laws, civil and criminal, and in illustrating the working of them. Comparisons also between provinces, which would be interesting, are deprived of value, owing to the uncertainty of the completeness of the returns, and it may be that the provinces supplying the fullest particulars will appear to have the largest proportion of crime. The returns of indictable offences are supposed to be complete from all the provinces, but, except from Ontario, and perhaps Quebec, it is certain that those of minor offences are deficient. The criminal statistics.

845. The various indictable offences, which comprise the more serious crimes, are divided into six classes, as follow :— Classification of offences.

- Class I. Offences against the person.  
 II. Offences against property, with violence.  
 III. Offences against property, without violence.  
 IV. Malicious offences against property.  
 V. Forgery and offences against the currency.  
 VI. Other offences not included in the foregoing classes.

And the following list gives the principal crimes and offences that are included in each class :—

#### CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Murder and attempt to murder.  
 Manslaughter.  
 Shooting, stabbing, wounding, &c.  
 Rape and other offences against females.  
 Unnatural offences.  
 Bigamy.  
 Abduction.  
 Assault, aggravated and common.  
 Other offences against the person.

#### CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, WITH VIOLENCE.

Robbery, with violence.  
 Burglary, house and shop-breaking.  
 Other offences against property with violence.

## CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, WITHOUT VIOLENCE.

Horse, cattle and sheep-stealing.

Larceny.

Embezzlement.

Felonious receiving.

Fraud.

## CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Malicious injury to horses, cattle and other property.

Arson, burning, &amp;c.

## CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Forgery.

Offences against the currency.

## CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.

Carrying unlawful weapons.

Offences against gambling, municipal, liquor and other Acts.

Keeping disorderly houses and houses of ill-fame.

Perjury.

Smuggling, and offences against the revenue.

Other offences not included in the above classes.

Convictions in  
Canada,  
1887-1891.

846. The following table gives the total number of convictions of all kinds in Canada, according to the above returns, during the years ended 30th September, 1887 to 1891:—

## TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS IN CANADA, 1887 TO 1891.

OFFENCES.	Convictions for the Year ended 30th September.				
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
I. Offences against the person.....	4,902	4,790	5,284	5,093	4,787
II. do property, with violence.. .. .	208	225	283	276	283
III. do property, without violence.. .. .	2,784	3,437	3,774	3,614	3,614
IV. Malicious offences against property	176	332	236	247	253
V. Forgery and offences against the currency .. . . .	43	45	41	46	36
VI. Other offences, not included in the above classes. ....	26,340	28,820	28,813	29,264	28,442
Total .....	34,453	37,649	38,431	38,540	37,415

Decrease  
in number.

847. The number of convictions was less by 1,125 than in 1890, it being the first time for several years that there was any decrease in the number, and as the returns are collected with so much greater accuracy than formerly, it would seem as if there was some ground for assuming that the reduction in number represented an actual decrease



in the amount of crime. The decrease was principally in the number of offences against the person, and in Class VI., which includes minor offences.

848. It must be borne in mind that the number of convictions does not represent a similar number of individual criminals, because any person convicted more than once during the year, whether for the same or a different offence, is counted as a separate person for each conviction, and it is well known that for drunkenness, vagrancy and similar offences a number of persons are convicted several times every year. Of those convicted of indictable offences, 235 were convicted twice and 207 more than twice. Similar particulars for summary convictions are not available. In the city of Montreal, however, in 1890, out of 3,531 persons committed, 324 were committed twice, 89 three times, 37 four times, 12 five times, 6 six times, 1 seven times and 1 ten times, thus reducing the actual number of criminals to 2,927.

849. Out of the total number of convictions 3,964 were for indictable offences, being 30 more than in 1890, the principal increase having been in the province of Quebec. In proportion to population, the number of convictions was one in every 1,222 persons, and of offences charged one in every 809 persons. The number of persons charged with indictable offences was 5,988, so that 66·2 per cent were convicted; the proportion in 1890 was 67·6 per cent. The number of summary convictions was 33,451, as compared with 34,606 in 1890, a decrease of 1,155, and in proportion to population was one in 145 persons. The following were the number of persons charged, and the number and proportions of convictions to charges, according to the several classes of offences:—

OFFENCES.	Number of Persons Charged.	Number of Convictions.	Proportion of Convictions to Charges.
I. Offences against the person.....	1,448	907	62·6
II. do property with violence.	441	283	64·2
III. do do without violence	3,644	2,498	68·6
IV. Malicious offences against property.....	112	50	44·6
V. Forgery and offences against the currency	63	36	57·1
VI. Other offences not included in the above classes.....	280	190	67·8
Total.....	5,988	3,964	66·2

850. There was an increase in the number of persons charged as compared with 1890, of 169, and in the number of convictions of 30, while the proportion of convictions to charges was 1 per cent lower than in 1890. The number of convictions was 244 less than in 1889.

Number of individual criminals. 851. The number of individuals convicted was 3,522 as compared with 3,531 in 1890, being a decrease of 9. In the following tables the number of convictions only are given, the convictions being treated as individuals.

Sex and residence of criminals, 1891. 852. The following table gives the sex and residence of persons convicted for indictable offences in the year 1891:—

SEX AND RESIDENCE OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES 1891.

OFFENCES.	SEX.		RESIDENCE.		
	Males.	Females	Cities and Towns.	Rural Districts.	Not given.
Class I.....	862	45	678	212	17
" II.....	279	4	220	63	.....
" III.....	2,315	183	1,992	452	54
" IV.....	45	5	28	21	1
" V.....	34	2	17	19	.....
" VI.....	147	43	146	40	4
Total.. ..	3,682	282	3,081	807	76

Convictions of females. 853. The proportions of convictions of females to the total number of convictions was, in 1886, 8·6 per cent; in 1887, 8·3 per cent; in 1888, 11·2 per cent; in 1889, 7·8 per cent; in 1890, 8·1 per cent, and in 1891, 7·1 per cent, and the proportion per 100 convictions of males in the same years was 10·5 per cent, 9·0 per cent, 12·7 per cent, 8·5 per cent, 8·8 per cent, and 7·6 per cent, respectively.

Proportion of criminals, urban and rural. 854. It is invariably found in these days that cities and town have an increasing tendency to attract population, and the proportion of convictions among the urban population is consequently on the increase, as shown by the following figures for the years 1886 to 1891, inclusive, respectively; in cities and towns, 76·7 per cent, 79·3 per cent, 82·3 per cent, 81·8 per cent, 80·7 per cent, and 77·7 per cent; in rural districts, 22·5 per cent, 19·5 per cent, 15·7 per cent, 17·7 per cent, 18·2 per cent and 20·3 per cent of the total number of convictions, so that there was a small gradual increase in the number of convictions in rural districts in the last three years.

Convictions in certain countries. 855. The following table shows the number of convictions for indictable offences per 1,000 of the population in certain countries. The figures are the average of five years:—\*

Western Australia.....	15·0	New Zealand.....	4·7
New South Wales.....	8·8	South Australia.....	3·7
Canada.....	8·1	Tasmania.....	3·7
Queensland.....	7·4	England and Wales.....	3·6
Victoria.....	5·2	United Kingdom.....	3·6
Scotland.....	4·7	Ireland.....	2·8

\* Taken, with the exception of Canada, from Tasmanian Official Record, 1892.

856. The next table gives the number of convictions for indictable offences in each province in 1891, together with the ages and educational status of the convicted. Age and education of criminals.

AGES AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, &c., 1891.

PROVINCES.	Con- vic- tions.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS.				AGES.									
		Su- per- ior.	Ele- men- tary.	Un- able either to read or write.	Not gi- ven.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not gi- ven.	
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ontario.....	2,046	43	1,588	350	65	372	10	422	26	764	75	280	28	65	4
Quebec.....	1,356	16	811	484	45	174	15	158	14	751	48	129	14	48	5
Nova Scotia...	124	3	100	19	2	15	1	24	2	46	4	13	5	14	..
N. Brunswick..	96	1	53	14	28	16	..	15	3	26	7	17	8	4	..
Manitoba.....	93	6	71	9	7	7	..	16	..	52	3	8	1	6	..
B. Columbia...	145	1	80	34	30	1	..	5	1	74	3	27	..	33	1
P. E. Island...	29	4	25	..	..	2	..	4	..	12	2	6	2	1	..
Territories....	75	3	24	9	39	2	..	9	..	21	..	7	..	36	..
Total.....	3,964	77	2,752	919	216	589	26	653	46	1,746	142	487	58	207	10

857. The steady decrease which was apparent during the years 1884, 1885 and 1886 in the number convicted who could neither read nor write has ceased, for while in 1886 the proportion of these to the total number was 9·60 per cent; in 1887 it rose to 15·24 per cent, in 1888 to 14·81 per cent, in 1889 to 14·92 per cent, in 1890 to 15·93 per cent, and in 1891 to 23·18 per cent. More complete returns have probably something to do with this increase, but they can hardly be held to account for the whole of it, and it may be that the spread of education is having a tendency to confine crime more to the ignorant classes. Number unable to read or write.

858. The educational status of criminals in proportion to the total number convicted during the last five years, is shown below :— Educa-  
tional  
status of  
criminals,  
1887-1891.

EDUCATION.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Superior.....	1·44	0·98	0·80	0·63	1·94
Elementary.....	78·08	76·97	75·85	76·97	69·42
Unable to read or write....	15·24	14·81	14·92	15·93	23·18
Not given.....	5·24	7·24	8·43	6·47	5·46

The proportion of those of whom particulars are not given, is always much larger than it ought to be.

Ages of  
criminals,  
1886-1891.

859. As regards ages, the proportions of those convicted were as follow :—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Under 16 years.....	11·00	12·84	16·06	16·32	15·10	15·51
16 years and under 21..	16·64	16·78	18·55	18·42	18·53	17·63
21 years and under 40..	50·66	48·93	46·22	48·19	47·13	47·63
40 years and over.....	17·92	18·26	13·69	11·83	13·22	13·75

Increase  
in juvenile  
offenders.

860. The above figures would seem to indicate an increase in youthful depravity which is not encouraging, more especially as the increase is corroborated by the figures of 1884 and 1885, which were 10·13 per cent and 10·24 per cent respectively. This increase is probably due to the rapid growth of population in our larger cities, where force of example and association have more powerful influence for evil than in rural districts. Out of 615 young criminals under 16 years of age, 26 of whom were girls, convicted of indictable offences, 514, or 83 per cent, were charged with larceny. Of the latter number 23 were girls.

Religions  
of criminals,  
1891.

861. The next table gives the religions of those convicted of indictable offences in 1891 :—

RELIGIONS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1891.

OFFENCES.	Baptists	Roman Catholics.	Church of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants.	Other Denominations.	Not given.
Class I.....	12	501	109	73	58	78	46	30
“ II.....	11	130	47	30	19	28	8	10
“ III.....	54	1,211	459	277	162	166	80	89
“ IV.....		20	7	4	3	5	6	5
“ V.....	1	13	6	9	5	1	1	.....
“ VI.....	9	77	23	24	22	14	6	15
Total.....	87	1,952	651	417	269	292	147	149

Proportions  
of principal  
religions.

862. The following were the proportions of those convicted belonging to the four leading religious denominations in 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 :—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Roman Catholic . . . .	47·00	48·22	49·00	48·20	49·24
Church of England . . .	16·05	17·00	16·63	16·22	16·42
Methodist.....	12·20	10·06	10·31	10·65	10·52
Presbyterian.....	7·13	7·76	6·65	6·86	6·79

863. The birthplaces of those convicted are given in the following table:—

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1891.

Birth-places of criminals, 1891.

OFFENCES.	BIRTHPLACES.							
	British Isles.			Canada.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Not given.
	Eng-land and Wales	Ire-land.	Scot-land.					
Class I. ....	74	81	18	628	32	46	2	26
" II. ....	20	18	7	202	19	7	1	9
" III. ....	224	133	42	1,822	125	67	7	78
" IV. ....	3	3	1	34	3	2	.....	4
" V. ....	4	2	1	24	3	1	1	.....
" VI. ....	10	12	4	127	20	3	.....	14
Total .....	335	249	73	2,837	202	126	11	131

It will be seen from the following percentages that almost all the offenders were born in Canada, the United Kingdom or the United States:—

	1887. Per cent.	1888. Per cent.	1889. Per cent.	1890. Per cent.	1891. Per cent.
Canada .....	69·50	68·14	70·55	68·15	71·57
United Kingdom...	18·48	19·85	16·80	18·56	16·57
United States.....	5·60	5·63	5·70	5·85	5·10
	93·58	93·62	93·05	92·56	93·24

The proportions have not varied much during the five years, except that there has been on the whole a decrease of offenders born in the United Kingdom.

864. The occupations of those convicted are given below.

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1891.

Occupations of criminals, 1891.

OFFENCES.	OCCUPATIONS.						
	Agricul-tural.	Com-mercial.	Domes-tic.	Indus-trial.	Profes-sional.	Labour-ers.	Not given.
Class I. ....	79	111	22	193	18	383	101
" II. ....	5	16	4	57	1	140	60
" III. ....	86	251	123	349	22	965	702
" IV. ....	11	5	1	4	.....	16	13
" V. ....	9	5	3	5	2	12	.....
" VI. ....	12	24	7	26	9	42	70
Total .....	202	412	160	634	52	1,558	946



The labourers and the industrial and commercial classes furnish the largest number of criminals, and the following have been the proportions of these classes to the total number during the last five years:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Labourers..	44 per cent.	38 per cent.	38 per cent.	38 per cent.	39 per cent.
Industrial..	15 “	12 “	13 “	15 “	16 “
Commercial	8 “	9 “	10 “	9 “	10 “

In the five years above named no less than 24 per cent of the total number convicted were returned with the occupations not given, showing the very unnecessary carelessness of those making the returns.

Sentences passed, 1891. 865. The various sentences passed on the persons convicted in 1891 were as follows:—

Death .....	7
Penitentiary, two years and under five .....	299
“ five years and over .....	119
“ life.....	2
Jail, with option of a fine..	571
“ under one year.....	1,916
“ one year and over.....	184
Sent to reformatories .....	201
Sentences deferred.....	624
Various sentences.....	41

Total convictions .....	3,964
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Persons charged with murder, 1891. 866. There were 17 persons charged with murder during 1891, of whom 9 were acquitted. One was confined in a lunatic asylum and seven sentenced to death. Of the seven condemned to die, five came from rural and two from urban districts; three were married, and three single, particulars of one not given; four were born in Canada, two in the United States and one in Ireland; five were Roman Catholics and one a Presbyterian.

Persons executed 1867-1891. 867. Between the 1st July, 1867, and the 30th June, 1888, there were 78 persons executed in Canada, and all available particulars concerning them have been given in previous issues. The persons executed between the 30th June, 1888, and the 31st December, 1891, numbered 15; particulars, however, are not available concerning them.

Persons executed, 1892. 868. Two persons were executed during 1892, both for murder, one being an Irish labourer, aged 24, of no religion and unmarried, and the other a Norwegian shoemaker and sailor, but naturalized in the United States, aged 30, and a Roman Catholic. There have, therefore, been 95 persons executed since Confederation.

869. In 1891 there were 33,451 summary convictions, of which 29,475 were commitments to jail with the option of a fine, and 2,171 without that option. The proportion of convictions per 1,000 of population remains low, and compares very favourably with other countries, as for the years 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 it was 6·33, 6·40, 6·82, 6·74, 7·16 and 6·91 per cent respectively.

870. Assuming, in the absence of information to the contrary, that all those charged with indictable offences were committed for trial, the following figures will show the proportion per 1,000 of population of those committed and of those convicted during the last five years:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Commitments . . . . .	0·97	1·18	1·24	1·20	1·23
Convictions . . . . .	0·66	0·75	0·83	0·81	0·82

871. In England and Wales in 1891 the commitments per 1,000 were 0·40, and convictions 0·31; and in the United Kingdom in the same year they were respectively 0·43 and 0·32 per 1,000.

872. The following table gives the number of convictions for indictable offences and the number of summary convictions in each province in 1891, according to the returns:—

#### CONVICTIONS BY PROVINCES, 1891—INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

OFFENCES.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	P. E. Island.	The Territories.	Canada.
Murder, attempts at, and manslaughter . . . . .	7	4	2	.....	.....	5	.....	1	19
Rape and other offences against females . . . . .	39	47	6	2	1	4	6	2	107
Other offences against the person . . . . .	352	328	16	20	21	35	4	5	781
Robbery with violence, burglary, house and shop-breaking . . . . .	154	79	14	3	6	16	4	7	283
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing . . . . .	29	9	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	5	47
Other offences against property . . . . .	1,367	824	78	50	59	67	11	49	2,505
Other felonies and misdemeanours . . . . .	37	12	2	2	2	4	.....	4	63
Other minor offences . . . . .	61	53	6	19	.....	14	4	2	159
Total . . . . .	2,046	1,356	124	96	93	145	29	75	3,964

## SUMMARY CONVICTIONS, 32-33 VIC., CHAPTERS 31, 32, 33, 34, 1891.

OFFENCES.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick.	Manitoba.	British Columbia	P. E. Island	The Territories.	Canada.
Various offences against the person.....	2,217	938	216	265	73	73	44	54	3,880
Various offences against property.	994	251	31	41	10	14	3	17	1,361
Breach of municipal by-laws and other minor offences.....	9,159	3,999	472	510	303	477	168	125	15,213
Drunkenness.....	4,973	4,199	635	1,628	518	651	311	82	12,997
Total.....	17,343	9,387	1,354	2,444	904	1,215	526	278	33,451
Grand total....	19,389	10,743	1,478	2,540	997	1,360	555	353	37,415

Convictions for indictable offences by provinces.

873. The proportion of convictions for indictable offences per 1,000 persons in each province, in the years 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891, was as follow:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Ontario.....	0·89	1·04	1·11	1·01	0·96
Quebec.....	0·71	0·83	0·93	0·83	0·91
Nova Scotia.....	0·38	0·18	0·29	0·28	0·27
New Brunswick.....	0·17	0·22	0·25	0·25	0·29
Manitoba.....	0·59	0·53	0·68	0·62	0·59
British Columbia.....	1·31	1·56	1·76	2·07	1·54
Prince Edward Island.....	0·17	0·12	0·20	0·18	0·26
The Territories.....	0·17	0·55	0·61	0·95	0·74

Total convictions, 1882-1892.

874. According to the statistics published by the Department of Agriculture, there have been, during the ten years 1882-1891, 348,462 convictions for offences of all kinds. These offences may be briefly divided into four classes, viz.:—Offences against the person and against property, drunkenness and other offences; and the consequent convictions for them will be found distributed among the provinces in the following proportions:—

## TOTAL CONVICTIONS, 1882-1891.

PROVINCES.	OFFENCES AGAINST		Drunken- ness.	Other Offences.	Total.
	Person.	Property.			
Ontario.....	29,344	19,249	59,067	89,891	197,551
Quebec.....	11,281	9,345	27,589	34,694	82,909
Nova Scotia.....	2,546	1,482	6,086	4,089	14,203
New Brunswick.....	3,279	927	13,596	5,038	22,840
Manitoba.....	965	856	8,793	5,222	15,936
British Columbia.....	725	761	3,696	3,012	8,194
Prince Edward Island.....	546	187	2,913	1,826	5,472
The Territories.....	252	427	216	462	1,357
Total.....	48,938	33,234	121,956	144,332	348,462

875. In proportion to the number of inhabitants the offences in each year have been as follow :—

No. of inhabitants		No. of inhabitants	
1882 one in.....	140	1887 one in.....	134
1883 “.....	133	1888 “.....	124
1884 “.....	152	1889 “.....	123
1885 “.....	134	1890 “.....	122
1886 “.....	135	1891 “.....	129

Convictions to inhabitants, 1882-1891.

876. There has been apparently an increase of crime as between 1882 and 1891, but it is doubtful if these two years are strictly comparable, owing to the great improvements that have taken place, subsequent to the former year, in the completeness of the returns, and the probability is that the average of the four years 1888-1891, viz., one offence in every 124 inhabitants, very fairly represents the actual average for the decade, indications generally leading to the conclusion that while crime is not diminishing, it is not actually increasing, but keeping very much, year by year, the same ratio to population. The statistics for the decade now commencing are likely to be of much greater value both for comparative and instructive purposes than those of the one just concluded.

Apparent increase in crime.

877. The total number of convictions for drunkenness during the years 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 were 11,156, 11,694, 12,807, 13,841, 14,045 and 12,997 respectively, the numerical increase being apparently large, though the proportion per 1,000 persons has not varied very much, the figures for each year being 2·33, 2·40, 2·57,

Convictions for drunkenness.

2.72, 2.90 and 2.68, showing for the most part a steady, though small increase, for some portion of which improved returns are, no doubt, responsible.

878. The convictions for drunkenness made in the several provinces in 1889, 1890 and 1891 were, in proportion to the population, as given below. The province showing the largest proportion of convictions is placed first in each case, the others following in due order.

#### CONVICTIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS, BY PROVINCES.

Provinces.	Number of persons to each conviction.	Provinces.	Number of persons to each conviction.	Provinces.	Number of persons to each conviction.
	1889.		1890.		1891.
British Columbia	225	British Columbia	188	British Columbia	145
Manitoba . . . .	231	New Brunswick.	206	New Brunswick.	197
New Brunswick.	232	Ontario . . . . .	320	Manitoba . . . .	304
Ontario . . . . .	294	Manitoba . . . .	323	P.E. Island . . .	351
P.E. Island . . . .	330	Quebec . . . . .	369	Quebec . . . . .	355
Quebec . . . . .	429	P.E. Island . . . .	380	Ontario . . . . .	426
Nova Scotia . . .	683	Nova Scotia . . .	702	Nova Scotia . . .	710

Change in position of the provinces.

879. The above proportions have been calculated on the ascertained population of 1891, and must not, therefore, be compared with any figures given in previous Year Books. A considerable difference will be noticed in each year, in the interior arrangement of the table, though the proportions in each province remain much about the same, New Brunswick, however, showing a decided tendency towards increased intemperance, while Ontario appears to be more temperately inclined. British Columbia and Nova Scotia, however, both retain their positions, the one as having the most, and the other the fewest, convictions for drunkenness among the provinces.

Canada Temperance Act.

880. By the Canada Temperance Act, 1878 (commonly known as the "Scott Act," from the name of the member who introduced it), it is provided that any county or city may petition the Governor-General in Council praying that the Act shall be put in force in such county or city. Such petition must be signed by at least one-fourth of all the electors in the district applying. A proclamation is then to be issued, naming a day on which the votes of the electors are to be taken for or against the adoption of the petition, at which election, only persons qualified to vote at the election of a member of the House of Commons are entitled to vote. If the adoption of the petition is carried, an



Order in Council may be issued, bringing into force that part of the Act which provides "that no person shall, within such county or city, "by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, expose or keep for sale, or "directly or indirectly, on any pretense or upon any device, sell or "barter, or in consideration of the purchase of any other property, "give to any other person any intoxicating liquor." Certain provisions are made for the sale of wine and intoxicating liquor for sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes, and for the disposal of the manufactures of brewers and distillers. Such Order in Council cannot be revoked until after the expiration of three years, and then only on a similar petition and election, and if the result of the first election is against the adoption of the petition, no similar petition shall be put to the vote of the electors for a like period of three years. It is also provided that every person who, by himself or another, violates the above provision against the sale of intoxicating liquor, shall, on conviction, be liable, for the first offence, to a fine of \$50; for the second offence, \$100; and for the third and every subsequent offence, imprisonment not exceeding two months.

881. Much diversity of opinion exists as to the result of the working of the Act, and no reliable statistics are available showing the number of convictions for drunkenness in districts for periods when the Act was and was not in force, and only by such means can the results be, even approximately, arrived at. The following particulars, however, of the results of the various elections that have been held under the Act, since it came into force, will doubtless be interesting to some, as showing the movement of popular opinion regarding the Act :—

Places in which the Act has been submitted.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE  
"CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON SINCE  
1878, AND THE RESULT OF THE VOTING IN EACH CASE.

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED.		MAJORITY.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1878.				
Fredericton (City), N.B.....	403	203	200	.....
York, N.B.....	1,229	214	1,015	.....
Prince, P.E.I.....	1,762	271	1,491	.....
1879.				
Charlotte, N.B.....	867	149	718	.....
Carleton, N.B.....	1,215	69	1,146	.....
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	837	253	584	.....
Albert, N.B.....	718	114	604	.....
King's, P.E.I.....	1,076	59	1,017	.....
321½				

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE  
 "CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON—*Continued.*

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED.		MAJORITY.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1879.				
Lambton, Ont. ....	2,567	2,352	215	.....
King's, N.B. ....	798	245	553	.....
Queen's, N.B. ....	315	181	134	.....
Westmoreland, N.B. ....	1,082	299	783	.....
Megantic, Que. ....	372	844	.....	472
1880.				
Northumberland, N.B. ....	875	673	202	.....
Stanstead, Que. ....	760	941	.....	181
Queen's P.E.I. ....	1,317	99	1,218	.....
Marquette, Man. ....	612	195	417	.....
Digby, N.S. ....	944	42	902	.....
1881.				
Queen's, N.S. ....	763	82	681	.....
Sunbury, N.B. ....	176	41	135	.....
Shelburne, N.S. ....	807	154	653	.....
Lisgar, Man. ....	247	120	127	.....
Hamilton (City), Ont. ....	1,661	2,811	.....	1,150
King's, N.S. ....	1,478	108	1,370	.....
Halton, Ont. ....	1,483	1,402	81	.....
Annapolis, N.S. ....	1,111	114	990	.....
Wentworth, Ont. ....	1,611	2,209	.....	598
Colchester, N.S. ....	1,418	184	1,234	.....
Cape Breton, N.S. ....	739	216	523	.....
Hants, N.S. ....	1,082	92	990	.....
Welland, Ont. ....	1,610	2,378	.....	768
Lambton, Ont. ....	2,857	2,962	.....	106
1882.				
Inverness, N.S. ....	960	106	854	.....
Pictou, N.S. ....	1,555	453	1,102	.....
St. John, N.B. ....	1,074	1,076	.....	2
Fredericton, N.B. ....	293	252	41	.....
1883.				
Cumberland, N.S. ....	1,560	262	1,298	.....
1884.				
Prince County, P.E.I. ....	2,939	1,065	1,874	.....
Yarmouth, N.S. ....	1,287	96	1,191	.....
Oxford, Ont. ....	4,073	3,298	775	.....
Arthabaska, Que. ....	1,487	235	1,252	.....
Westmoreland, N.B. ....	1,774	1,701	73	.....
Halton, Ont. ....	1,947	1,767	180	.....

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE  
 "CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON—*Continued.*

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED.		MAJORITY.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1884.				
Simcoe, Ont. ....	5,712	4,529	1,183	.....
Stanstead, Que. ....	1,300	975	325	.....
Charlottetown, P.E.I. ....	755	715	40	.....
Stormont and Dundas, Ont. ....	4,590	2,884	1,706	.....
Peel, Ont. ....	1,805	1,999	.....	194
Bruce, Ont. ....	4,501	3,189	1,312	.....
Huron, Ont. ....	5,957	4,304	1,653	.....
Dufferin, Ont. ....	1,904	1,109	795	.....
Prince Edward, Ont. ....	1,528	1,653	.....	125
York, N.B. ....	1,178	655	523	.....
Renfrew, Ont. ....	1,748	1,018	730	.....
Norfolk, Ont. ....	2,781	1,694	1,087	.....
Compton, Que. ....	1,132	1,620	.....	488
Brant, Ont. ....	1,690	1,088	602	.....
Brantford (City), Ont. ....	646	812	.....	166
Leeds and Grenville, Ont. ....	5,058	4,384	674	.....
1885.				
Kent, Ont. ....	4,368	1,975	2,393	.....
Lanark, Ont. ....	2,433	2,027	406	.....
Lennox and Addington, Ont. ....	2,047	2,011	36	.....
Brome, Que. ....	1,224	739	485	.....
Guelph (City), Ont. ....	694	526	168	.....
Carleton, Ont. ....	2,440	1,747	693	.....
Northumberland and Durham, Ont. ....	6,050	3,863	2,187	.....
Drummond, Que. ....	1,190	170	1,020	.....
Elgin, Ont. ....	3,335	1,479	1,856	.....
Lambton, Ont. ....	4,465	1,546	2,919	.....
St. Thomas, Ont. ....	754	743	11	.....
Missisquoi, Que. ....	1,142	1,167	.....	25
Wellington, Ont. ....	4,516	3,086	1,430	.....
Chicoutimi, Que. ....	1,157	529	628	.....
Kingston (City), Ont. ....	785	842	.....	57
Frontenac, Ont. ....	1,334	693	641	.....
Lincoln, Ont. ....	2,060	1,490	570	.....
Perth, Ont. ....	3,368	3,536	.....	168
Middlesex, Ont. ....	5,745	2,370	3,375	.....
Guysboro', N.S. ....	463	31	432	.....
Hastings, Ont. ....	2,369	2,376	.....	7
Haldimand, Ont. ....	1,755	2,063	.....	308
Ontario " ....	3,412	2,061	1,351	.....
Victoria " ....	2,467	1,502	965	.....
Peterborough " ....	1,915	1,597	408	.....
Fredericton, N.B. ....	298	285	13	.....
Argenteuil, Que. ....	526	601	.....	75
Prescott and Russell, Ont. ....	1,535	3,131	.....	1,596

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE  
 "CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON—*Continued.*

PLACE.	VOTERS POLLED.		MAJORITY.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1886.				
Pontiac, Que . . . . .	533	935		402
St. John (City), N.B. . . . .	1,610	1,687		77
St. John (County), N.B. . . . .	467	424	43	
Portland, N.B. . . . .	667	520	147	
1887.				
Charlottetown, P.E.I. . . . .	689	669	20	
1888.				
Arthabaska, Que . . . . .	230	455		225
Bruce, Ont . . . . .	3,693	5,085		1,392
Dufferin, Ont. . . . .	1,451	1,664		213
Halton " . . . . .	1,853	2,050		197
Huron " . . . . .	4,695	6,005		1,310
Norfolk " . . . . .	2,082	2,804		722
Renfrew " . . . . .	1,670	2,580		910
Richmond, Que. . . . .	1,231	721	510	
Stanstead " . . . . .	1,187	1,329		142
Simcoe, Ont . . . . .	3,894	6,996		3,102
Stormont and Dundas, Ont . . . . .	3,155	5,298		2,143
Westmoreland, N.B. . . . .	2,464	1,698	766	
1889.				
Brant, Ont. . . . .	1,289	1,441		152
Carleton, Ont . . . . .	1,682	2,407		725
Elgin " . . . . .	547	1,770		1,223
Frontenac " . . . . .	1,177	1,690		513
Guelph " (City) . . . . .	480	929		449
Kent " . . . . .	2,835	4,455		1,620
Lambton " . . . . .	2,044	3,374		1,330
Middlesex " . . . . .	2,992	5,530		2,538
Victoria " . . . . .	1,560	2,552		992
Oxford " . . . . .	1,538	3,460		1,922
Drummond, Que. . . . .	739	600	139	
Ontario, Ont . . . . .	2,866	3,787		921
Lincoln " . . . . .	1,493	2,090		597
Leeds and Grenville, Ont . . . . .	3,660	4,938		1,278
Peterborough, Ont. . . . .	1,564	1,926		362
Northumberland and Durham, Ont. . . . .	4,305	4,932		627
Lanark, Ont. . . . .	1,538	2,309		771
Lennox and Addington, Ont. . . . .	1,462	2,066		604
Colchester, N.S. . . . .	43	1,107		1,064
Wellington, Ont. . . . .	2,084	3,944		1,860
St. Thomas " . . . . .	429	1,001		572
Fredericton, N.B. . . . .	370	302	68	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE  
"CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON—*Concluded.*

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED.		MAJORITY.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1890.				
Portland, N.B. ....	124	558	.....	434
1891.				
Charlottetown, P.E.I. ....	686	700	.....	14
Charlotte, N.B. ....	1,785	855	930	.....
1892.				
Drummond, Que. ....	505	1,010	.....	505
Northumberland, N.B. ....	1,780	1,561	219	.....

882. Since the passing of the Act it will be seen that it has been submitted to public opinion in 82 places, viz., in 7 cities and 75 counties. It is now in force in only 31 of the counties and in one city. Summary of voting on the Scott Act.

The following is a summary of the result of the voting :—

	Places.
Carried 3 times and still in force .....	1
“ 2 “ “ “ .....	6
“ 1 “ “ “ .....	25
At present in force in .....	32
Defeated and not submitted again in .....	16
Carried the 1st time, defeated the 2nd time in .....	28
“ twice, defeated twice, in .....	1
“ once “ “ .....	1
“ twice “ once, in .....	2
“ 3 times “ “ .....	1
Defeated twice in .....	1
	50
Total in which submitted .....	82

883. The following statement shows the aggregate number of convictions for drunkenness in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, in the years named :— Convictions for drunkenness by provinces, 1884-1891.

	Convictions.
1884 .....	8,537
1885 .....	10,427
1886 .....	10,136
1887 .....	10,895
1888 .....	11,922
1889 .....	12,841
1890 .....	13,528
1891 .....	11,746



884. The following table gives the total number of convictions of all kinds in the several provinces in the years 1887 to 1891, together with the kind of sentence imposed:—

PROVINCES.	Year ended 30th Sept.	Total Convictions.	SENTENCES.				
			Committed to			Death	Various Sentences
			Penitentiary.	Gaol or Fined.	Reformatories.		
Ontario.....	1887	20,630	148	20,005	91	1	385
	1888	23,017	158	22,148	128	2	581
	1889	22,527	186	21,447	122	2	770
	1890	21,301	173	20,171	89	5	863
	1891	19,389	172	18,351	79	3	784
Quebec.....	1887	8,527	101	7,909	69	.....	448
	1888	9,190	110	8,415	83	.....	582
	1889	9,521	140	8,583	129	1	668
	1890	10,301	110	9,158	107	2	924
	1891	10,743	132	9,031	115	2	1,463
Nova Scotia.....	1887	1,266	34	1,138	7	1	86
	1888	1,203	22	1,151	5	1	24
	1889	1,373	40	1,299	20	1	83
	1890	1,479	41	1,360	8	.....	70
	1891	1,478	38	1,353	6	.....	81
New Brunswick.....	1887	1,860	23	1,817	.....	.....	20
	1888	2,072	25	2,006	.....	.....	41
	1889	2,246	21	2,168	.....	.....	57
	1890	2,597	22	2,528	.....	.....	47
	1891	2,540	5	2,502	.....	.....	33
Manitoba.....	1887	891	11	845	.....	.....	35
	1888	748	6	683	.....	1	58
	1889	1,115	12	1,015	.....	1	87
	1890	993	18	928	.....	.....	47
	1891	997	15	889	1	.....	92
British Columbia.....	1887	732	18	697	.....	2	15
	1888	799	25	760	.....	2	12
	1889	882	34	835	.....	3	10
	1890	1,081	29	1,031	.....	1	29
	1891	1,360	32	1,320	.....	2	6
Prince Edward Island.....	1887	510	4	506	.....	.....	1
	1888	469	.....	467	.....	1	3
	1889	535	4	528	.....	.....	7
	1890	477	6	464	.....	.....	2
	1891	555	7	546	.....	.....	2
The Territories.....	1887	37	4	31	.....	.....	2
	1888	151	7	133	.....	2	9
	1889	232	6	210	.....	.....	16
	1890	311	20	260	.....	.....	31
	1891	353	19	325	.....	.....	9

Number of persons in jail.

885. The following table will give a fair idea of the number of persons confined in the common jails and prisons of the Dominion, in 1892. The provinces differ as to the date to which these returns are made, so that one date common to all cannot be given:—

## PERSONS CONFINED IN PROVINCIAL PRISONS IN CANADA, 1892.

PROVINCES.	Number of Jails.	Date.	NUMBER CONFINED.		Total.
			Males.	Females.	
Ontario .....	*57	Sept. 30, 1892	696	224	920
Quebec .....	24	Dec. 31, 1891	368	199	567
Nova Scotia .....	21	June 30, 1892	160	25	185
New Brunswick .....	9	" 30, 1892	19	5	24
Manitoba .....	3	" 30, 1891	.....	.....	†244
British Columbia .....	4	Oct. 31, 1892	.....	.....	144
Prince Edward Island .....	3	June 30, 1892	20	4	24

\* Including 13 Lock-ups, Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory, Toronto.

† Total number confined during the year.

886. The Provincial Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick do not publish any returns of persons in their prisons, consequently application was made to the sheriffs of the several counties, almost all of whom responded, and thanks are due to them for their attention. Five counties only in Nova Scotia and five in New Brunswick made no returns.

887. There are 18 asylums for the insane in Canada, all of which are supported entirely by Government, aided in some cases by municipalities, and the following table gives particulars of the number of patients, &c. :—

## ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE IN CANADA, 1891—INMATES AND DEATHS.

PROVINCES.	Number of Asylums.	Year ended.	NUMBER TREATED DURING THE YEAR.			Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
			Males.	Females.	Total.		
		1891.					
Ontario .....	5	Sept. 30	2,516	2,456	4,972	223	4.49
Quebec .....	5	†Dec. 31	1,457	1,516	2,973	335	11.26
Nova Scotia .....	3	do 31	263	236	*620	33	5.32
New Brunswick .....	1	do 31	345	257	602	54	8.97
Manitoba .....	2	do 31	101	60	161	8	4.97
British Columbia .....	1	do 31	145	26	171	20	11.69
P. E. Island .....	1	do 31	85	87	172	7	4.07
Total .....	18	.....	4,912	4,638	9,671	680	7.03

\* Including 121, sex not given. † 1890.

The total number of insane in Canada by the census of 1891 was 13,355. The returns from the several asylums show that they had 9,671 inmates, leaving 3,684 outside the asylums. Thus over 72 per cent of the total number in the country find shelter and care in the asylums.

In addition to the particulars given above, there were a number of persons of unsound mind in the Halifax city asylum and poor-house.

Number of  
insane in  
Ontario.

888. In Ontario, on 30th September, 1891, there were 3,888 persons in the provincial asylums, and 19 in the Homewood Retreat Guelph; 26 insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary and 66 insane persons in the common jails, making a total of 3,999 persons of unsound mind under public accommodation, while there were 120 applications for admission on hand, making a total of 4,119 persons of unsound mind known to the Provincial Government. The census of 1891 gives the number as 5,855. The number of insane in this province is increasing faster than population.

Public  
charitable  
institu-  
tions.

889. The following table gives such particulars as are available concerning the principal public charitable institutions in Canada in 1891. Ontario is the only province that publishes complete details of its various institutions; and no particulars are available of the General Hospital in Montreal, or of the charitable institutions in the Province of Quebec, other than those given below.

PUBLIC CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN CANADA, 1891.

INSTITUTIONS BY PROVINCES.	Number of Insti- tutions.	Males.	Females	Number of Inmates	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number treated.
Ontario—						
General hospitals .....	27	5,788	4,735	10,523	687	6.53
Deaf and dumb institu- tion, Belleville.....	1	166	130	296	2	0.67
Blind institution, Brant- ford .....	1	91	67	158	2	1.26
Houses of refuge.....	31	1,365	1,721	3,086	200	6.48
Magdalen asylums.....	3	.....	377	377	8	2.12
Orphan asylums.....	26	1,884	2,023	3,907	111	2.84
†Quebec—						
Deaf and dumb institu- tions .....	4	.....	.....	416	.....	.....
Blind institution, Mon- treal.....	2	.....	.....	138	.....	.....
Industrial and reforma- tory schools.....	9	710	511	1,221	14	1.14
Nova Scotia—						
General hospital .....	1	695	276	* 1,079	46	4.26
Deaf and dumb institution	1	.....	.....	73	.....	.....
Blind institution .....	1	28	11	30	1	2.56
Poor-houses .....	11	.....	.....	579	32	5.53
New Brunswick—						
General hospital.....	1	367	305	672	43	6.40
Deaf and dumb institution	1	14	13	27	.....	.....
Manitoba—						
General hospital.....	1	747	386	1,133	64	5.65
Home for incurables.....	1	23	14	37	9	24.32
Deaf and dumb institution	1	23	16	39	.....	.....
Reformatory for boys.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....

\* Including 108, sex not given. †1890.

890. The next table gives the receipts and expenditures of the several institutions in 1891, distinguishing between Government aid and other receipts. The funds derived from other sources are generally made up of patients' fees, subscriptions and donations, and, in some cases, municipal aid. The amount derived from patients is, in most cases, very small.

Receipts and expenditure of public charitable institutions.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL PUBLIC CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN CANADA, 1891.

INSTITUTIONS BY PROVINCES.	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.
	Government.	Other Sources.	
	\$	\$	\$
Ontario—			
General hospitals . . . . .	77,310	208,153	240,199
Deaf and dumb institution, Belleville . . . . .	43,960		43,928
Blind institution, Brantford . . . . .	35,992		36,151
Houses of refuge . . . . .	45,850	145,617	150,957
Orphan asylums . . . . .	15,245	103,917	116,347
Asylums for the insane . . . . .	548,630	58,507	498,098
Magdalen asylums . . . . .	1,318	24,259	25,455
* Quebec—			
Deaf and dumb institution . . . . .	13,200	+	13,200
Blind institution, Montreal . . . . .	1,990	+	1,990
Industrial and reformatory schools . . . . .			+ 81,594
Asylums for the insane . . . . .			+ 252,223
Nova Scotia—			
General hospital . . . . .	35,680	8,589	42,747
Deaf and dumb institution . . . . .	6,290	3,362	9,267
Blind institution . . . . .	5,430	2,117	7,753
Asylum for the insane . . . . .	13,000	37,900	76,121
Poor-houses . . . . .	4,275	+	4,275
New Brunswick—			
Deaf and dumb institution . . . . .	1,500	3,131	4,646
Asylum for the insane . . . . .	45,446		45,446
General hospital, St. John . . . . .	3,000	12,997	17,444
Manitoba—			
General hospital . . . . .	17,090	16,193	24,078
Asylums for the insane . . . . .		1,080	+ 37,290
Home for incurables . . . . .		181	+ 14,001
Deaf and dumb institution . . . . .			+ 11,180
Reformatory for boys . . . . .			+ 1,997
British Columbia—			
Asylum for the insane . . . . .	25,160	761	23,584
Prince Edward Island—			
Asylum for the insane . . . . .	15,040	1,162	16,958
Total . . . . .	955,406	627,926	1,796,929

\* 1890. + Government expenditure. ‡ No details.

891. The above figures show a Government expenditure of \$1,353,691, to which may be added the sum of \$47,729, given as Government

Government expenditure

aid in the province of Quebec to charities generally, making a total Government expenditure of \$1,401,420. It is probable that the Government aid actually amounted to a larger sum, but it is difficult to get the exact figures from the various provincial accounts.

# PATENTS AND COPYRIGHTS.

The  
Patent  
Office.

892. There has been a decrease in the business transacted by the Patent Office during the last two years, the receipts for fees in 1892 showing a decrease of \$248 during the year, and of \$7,314 as compared with 1890. There was, however, an increase of \$75,661 over 1868.

Business of  
the Patent  
Office,  
1868-1892.

893. The following table shows the different transactions of the Patent Office in each year since 1st July, 1867:—

## BUSINESS OF THE PATENT OFFICE OF CANADA, 1868-1892.

YEAR END 30TH JUNE.	Applica- tions for Patents.	Patents.	Certifi- cates.	Totals.	Caveats.	Assign- ments of Patents.	Fees received, including Designs and Trade Marks.
							\$
1868.....	570	546	.....	546	.....	337	11,052
1869.....	781	588	.....	588	*60	470	14,214
1870.....	626	556	.....	556	132	431	14,540
1871.....	579	509	.....	509	151	445	14,097
1872.....	752	671	.....	671	184	327	19,579
1873.....	1,124	1,016	10	1,026	171	547	29,830
1874.....	1,376	1,218	27	1,245	200	711	34,302
1875.....	1,418	1,266	57	1,323	194	791	34,556
1876.....	1,548	1,337	46	1,383	185	761	36,188
1877.....	1,445	1,277	75	1,352	168	841	35,388
1878.....	1,428	1,172	96	1,268	172	832	33,664
1879.....	1,358	1,137	101	1,238	203	728	33,304
1880.....	1,601	1,252	156	1,408	227	855	42,141
1881.....	1,955	1,510	222	1,732	226	907	52,857
1882.....	2,266	1,846	291	2,137	198	955	60,811
1883.....	2,641	2,178	291	2,469	242	1,052	73,023
1884.....	2,681	2,456	167	2,623	238	1,172	69,531
1885.....	2,549	2,233	214	2,447	222	1,075	69,075
1886.....	2,776	2,610	250	2,860	197	1,322	73,949
1887.....	2,874	2,596	254	2,850	219	1,335	76,133
1888.....	2,747	2,257	282	2,539	240	1,159	74,598
1889.....	3,279	2,725	356	3,081	221	1,437	87,159
1890.....	3,560	2,428	369	2,797	248	1,307	94,027
1891.....	3,233	2,343	393	2,736	215	1,231	86,961
1892.....	3,176	3,417	415	3,832	242	1,500	86,713
Total.....	48,343	41,144	4,072	45,216	4,755	22,528	1,257,602

\* There were no caveats until 1869.

Duration  
of patents.

894. The limit of duration of a patent was formerly fifteen years, but by the Act 55-56 Vic., c. 24 (1892), this was extended to eighteen years, which period can be reduced by the applicant to six or twelve years on payment of a proportionate fee. In 1887 there were 2,596



patents granted, of which 79 were for fifteen years, 7 for ten years, and the remainder, 2,510, for five years; and of this last number, 2,129 were allowed to lapse at the expiration of the term, showing that the large majority of Canadian patents are not kept in force more than five years.

895. The patentees in 1892 resided in the following countries, viz.: Residence of patentees.  
United States, 2,227; Canada, 671; England, 298; Germany, 106; France, 26; and other countries, 89.

896. The model museum, which is designed to be a school of instruction in every department of science and mechanical invention, attracted upwards of 20,000 visitors, and as it is now situated in the new departmental block, Wellington street, whereby a much larger space is available, it is hoped that arrangements will be made by which the great variety of models may be properly classified and exhibited to advantage.

897. The business in the copyrights and trade-marks branch showed a slight increase, the receipts being \$259 more than those of 1891, and the following table shows the large increase in the business of this branch since Confederation:—

COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND TIMBER MARKS REGISTERED IN CANADA, 1868-92.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Copy- rights Regis- tered.	Trade Marks Regis- tered.	Indus- trial De- signs Regis- tered.	Timber Marks Regis- tered.	Total Number of Registra- tions.	Total Number of Certifi- cates.	Assign- ments Regis- tered.	Fees Received.
								\$
1868....	34	32	6	.....	72	72	.....	183
1869....	62	50	12	.....	124	124	.....	418
1870....	66	72	23	190	351	351	.....	877
1871....	115	106	22	105	348	348	.....	1,092
1872....	87	103	17	64	271	267	11	927
1873....	122	95	30	69	316	232	20	940
1874....	134	163	30	41	368	289	19	1,340
1875....	131	149	31	21	332	251	15	1,175
1876....	178	238	47	17	480	359	33	1,758
1877....	138	227	50	18	433	332	31	1,733
1878....	193	223	40	10	466	334	14	1,671
1879....	184	154	41	13	392	277	24	2,435
1880....	185	113	40	19	357	265	28	3,806
1881....	225	156	38	30	449	318	22	4,773
1882....	224	160	45	21	450	313	64	4,956
1883....	253	160	66	24	503	350	33	5,398
1884....	281	196	68	14	559	407	49	6,273
1885....	555	209	48	16	828	398	54	6,899
1886....	574	203	54	17	848	375	58	6,795
1887....	554	245	105	16	920	533	56	8,193
1888....	566	288	71	29	954	555	71	9,263
1889....	616	280	88	26	1,010	572	49	9,112
1890....	688	293	68	21	1,070	604	104	9,876
1891....	541	307	129	11	988	621	51	9,237
1892....	536	294	30	27	887	510	66	9,496

## ARCHIVES.

Archives  
branch.

898. The importance of the archives branch of the Department of Agriculture has steadily grown since its establishment, and references to it from various parts of the world, for information respecting questions which have to be settled by documentary evidence, are daily increasing, while there is scarcely a work recently published on the history of Canada or the United States which has not been much indebted to this branch for information, and which does not contain acknowledgments of obligations for assistance rendered.

Date of  
establish-  
ment.

899. The branch was established in June, 1872, since which time the collection and classification of State papers and records, parliamentary documents of all kinds, copies of parish registers, old documents and family papers, original accounts of many of the early settlements, and miscellaneous documents of general and local interest, have been perseveringly proceeded with, and the value of the present collection, incomplete as it is, can hardly be estimated.

Copying of  
State  
papers.

900. Good progress has been made with the copying of the State papers in London, and work has been continued on the copying of the archives in Paris, which are of great importance to the early history of the present Province of Quebec.

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## CHAPTER XI.

## BANKS AND SAVINGS BANKS.

901. The denominations of money in the currency of Canada were Canadian currency. declared by the Act 34 Vic., chap. 4, to be dollars, cents and mills, there being 100 cents in a dollar and 10 mills in a cent. By the same Act the British sovereign, as then coined, was declared to be legal tender for \$4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$ .

902. Silver coins struck by order of Her Majesty for circulation in Silver and Canada were declared to be legal tender to the amount of ten dollars, gold coins. and copper coins, similarly struck, to the amount of twenty-five cents. The gold eagle of the United States was also declared to be legal tender for ten dollars, and multiples and halves of the same for proportionate sums.

903. The coins in circulation in Canada are silver fifty, twenty-five, Coins in twenty, ten and five-cent pieces, and bronze one-cent pieces, all of circulation which are struck in England. No twenty-cent pieces have been coined for a considerable time, and they are gradually disappearing from circulation. Canada has no gold coinage of its own; but, as stated above, British and American gold pieces pass current. The issue of specie is controlled by the Dominion Government.

904. The notes issued exclusively by the Government are of the Dominion denominations \$4, \$2, \$1, and twenty-five cents fractional paper currency, no bank in the Dominion being allowed to issue notes for a less sum than five dollars, or for any sum not being a multiple of five dollars. Dominion notes may be issued under the authority of the Governor in Council to an extent not exceeding \$20,000,000. In December, 1892, the circulation of Government notes reached the highest point in its history, viz., \$18,808,607\*, and under the authority noted above, an order was passed to issue notes up to the limit of \$20,000,000. Whether this limit should be extended is a question likely soon to occupy the attention of the Government. About \$10,000,000 of this circulation are in notes of \$500 and \$1,000, and are principally used as security deposits by companies; the increase has been in the notes of smaller denomination. In order to secure the redemption of Dominion notes, the Minister of Finance is required to hold, in gold and securities guaranteed by the Imperial Government, a sum equal to twenty-five per cent of the amount issued, fifteen per

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\* This amount has since been exceeded.

cent in gold and ten per cent in guaranteed securities, the remaining seventy-five per cent to be covered by Dominion debentures issued by authority of Parliament. On 31st December, 1892, there were held :

Specie .....	\$ 6,563,191
Guaranteed debentures.....	1,946,667
	\$ 8,509,858
Unguaranteed debentures .....	15,000,000
	\$23,509,858

being an excess of the amount required to be held of \$3,807,706 in specie and guaranteed debentures and of \$893,545 in unguaranteed debentures. If Dominion notes should at any time be issued in excess of the amount authorized, gold for the redemption of the notes is to be held to the full amount of such excess. Officers to superintend the distribution of specie and Dominion notes to the several banks are, under the title of Assistant Receiver-General, appointed in each of the cities of Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, N.B., Victoria, B.C., and Charlottetown.

The Bank Act.

905. The chartered and incorporated banks of the Dominion are regulated by The Bank Act, 53 Vic., chap 31, of which the following are among the principal provisions :—

Capital stock.

1. The capital stock of any bank hereafter incorporated shall be not less than five hundred thousand dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each.

Amount to be subscribed and paid up.

2. Five hundred thousand dollars must be subscribed, and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars paid to the Minister of Finance, who is also Receiver-General, and a certificate of permission obtained from the Treasury Board\* before business can be commenced.

Stock to be held by directors.

3. Bank directors must hold capital stock as follows :—on a paid-up capital stock of \$1,000,000 or less, stock on which \$3,000 has been paid up ; on a paid-up capital stock of over one and not over three million dollars, stock on which \$4,000 has been paid up ; and on a paid-up capital of over \$3,000,000, stock on which \$5,000 has been paid. A majority of the directors must be British subjects.

Change in capital stock.

4. The capital stock may be increased or reduced by the shareholders, subject to the approval of the Treasury Board.

Limit to dividends.

5. No dividends or bonus exceeding eight per cent per annum shall be paid by any bank, unless, after deducting all bad and doubtful debts, it has a reserve fund equal to at least thirty per cent of its paid-up capital.

Proportion of cash in Dominion notes.

6. Every bank shall, subject to a penalty of \$500 for each violation, hold not less than forty per cent of its cash reserve in Dominion notes.

\*The Treasury Board consists of the Minister of Finance and any five Ministers, appointed from time to time by the Governor General in Council, with the Deputy Minister of Finance as secretary.

7. The amount of notes of any bank in circulation at any time shall not exceed the amount of its unimpaired capital, subject to penalties varying with the amount of such excess. Notes in circulation

8. The payment of notes issued by any bank for circulation shall be the first charge on its assets in case of insolvency, any amount due to the Dominion Government shall be the second charge, and any amount due to any Provincial Government shall be the third charge. Notes to be a first charge.

9. Every bank shall pay to the Minister of Finance a sum equal to five per cent of the average amount of its notes in circulation, such sum to be annually adjusted according to the average amount of circulation during the preceding twelve months. Such amounts are to form a fund called "The Bank Circulation Redemption Fund," to be used when necessary, on the suspension of any bank, for the payment of the notes issued and in circulation, and interest. All notes in circulation shall bear interest at six per cent per annum from the day of suspension until redeemed. Payments from the fund are to be without regard to the amount contributed. Bank circulation redemption fund.

10. All notes issued for circulation shall be payable at par through out Canada.† Notes payable at par.

11. Any bank, when making payment, is compelled, if requested, to pay the same, or part thereof, not exceeding one hundred dollars, in Dominion notes for \$1, \$2 or \$4 each. Part payment to be in Dominion notes.

12. Penalties are provided for placing anything in the shape of an advertisement on a note, and for issuing advertisements in the form of notes. Advertisements on notes, illegal.

13. No bank may lend money on its own shares or on those of any other bank, or upon mortgage of real estate, or on the security of any goods, wares or merchandise, except as collateral security. When a bank may not lend.

14. Except as required for its own use, no bank shall hold any real estate for a longer period than seven years. Real estate.

15. Any rate of interest may be charged and allowed, but not more than seven per cent can be recoverable. Rate of interest.

16. Monthly returns signed by the chief accountant, the acting president and the manager, shall be made to the Minister of Finance within the first fifteen days of each month, subject to a penalty of \$50 for each day's delay, such returns to be made in the form provided in the Act. Special returns may be required by the Government at any time. All Government cheques are payable at par. Returns to Government.

17. No person may use the title of "bank," "banking company," "banking house," "banking association" or "banking institution," unless authorized by this or some other Act of Parliament. Private banks.

906. There were 39 incorporated banks that made returns to the Government on 30th June, 1892, distributed as follows: 10 in On- Number of incorporated banks.

† Previous to this provision, a discount was charged in Ontario and Quebec on Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island notes, and in British Columbia on notes of eastern banks.



Renewal  
of bank  
charters.

tario, 14 in Quebec, 8 in Nova Scotia, 3 in New Brunswick 2 in Prince Edward Island, and 1 each in Manitoba and British Columbia. The banks are assigned to the provinces according to the situation of their head offices, but many of them have branches all over the Dominion. The charters of 36 only of the above banks were continued by the new Bank Act, the Bank of British North America and the Bank of British Columbia being incorporated by Royal Charter in England. All provisions, however, relating to reserves, issue, &c., of notes, making loans and making returns to Government, apply to those two banks. The Provincial charter of the Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island having expired, that Bank is now operating under the "Bank Act."

Bank  
state-  
ments,  
1891 and  
1892.

907. The following is a comparative statement of the assets, and liabilities of the various banks in Canada on the 30th June, 1891 and 1892.

BANK STATEMENT, 30TH JUNE, 1891 AND 1892.

LIABILITIES.	1891.	1892.
	\$	\$
Capital paid up . . . . .	60,742,366	61,512,630
Circulation . . . . .	31,379,886	32,614,699
Deposits—		
Payable on demand. . . . .	64,527,893	70,681,986
Payable after notice or on a fixed day . . . . .	84,903,680	97,331,100
Made by other banks. . . . .	2,489,453	3,143,967
Balances due other banks or agencies. . . . .	4,774,209	5,103,355
Other liabilities. . . . .	262,383	486,904
Total liabilities. . . . .	188,337,504	209,362,011
ASSETS.		
Specie and Dominion notes. . . . .	17,408,495	17,926,410
Deposits with Government for security of note cir- culation. . . . .		998,897
Notes of and cheques on other banks. . . . .	7,270,398	8,661,927
Due from agencies and other banks . . . . .	20,951,986	21,031,350
Dominion debentures or stocks . . . . .	2,482,766	3,053,549
Other Government, municipal and public securities. . . . .	6,605,086	15,492,428
Loans to Dominion and Provincial Governments. . . . .	2,672,988	2,967,295
Call loans on bonds, stocks, &c . . . . .	16,309,409	15,550,797
Loans to or deposits made in other banks. . . . .	777,192	4,006,102
Current loans. . . . .	183,452,000	192,498,571
Debts overdue. . . . .	2,841,073	2,185,009
Mortgages on real estate, and real estate held by the banks. . . . .	1,817,247	1,916,278
Bank premises. . . . .	4,303,362	4,549,757
Other assets . . . . .	2,509,151	1,215,647
Total assets. . . . .	269,491,153	292,054,017

908. The form of the above table has been slightly altered, to suit the changes made, after the passing of the new Bank Act, in the returns to Government. An item appears for the first time of "Deposits with Government" for security of note circulation, being the bank circulation redemption fund provided for by the Bank Act. There was a marked increase in the amount of money on deposit, and also in the amount out on current loans, while there was a decrease in the amount of overdue debts. Change in form of return.

909. A comparative statement showing the proportions of the principal items of assets and liabilities to the total amounts in the years 1868, 1880 and 1892 is given below. The figures for 1891 are included, for comparison with 1892 :— Proportions of assets and liabilities.

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

ITEMS.	1868.	1880.	1891.	1892.
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Liabilities—				
Notes in circulation.....	18·99	18·28	16·66	15·60
Deposits .....	75·03	76·97	79·34	81·75
Assets—				
Specie and Dominion notes..	11·40	9·78	6·46	6·13
Debts due to the banks .....	78·84	63·78	80·54	74·32
Notes of and cheques on other banks..	2·94	1·85	2·70	2·96
Balances due from other banks.....	4·66	18·70	7·77	7·20
Public securities (other than Dominion) .....			2·45	5·32

910. The next table gives the paid-up capital, assets, liabilities, and other particulars, of the various banks in operation in each year since Confederation, according to the returns made to the Government, as required by the Bank Act :— Particulars of banks in Canada, 1868-1892.

## PARTICULARS OF BANKS IN CANADA, 1868-1892.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Capital Paid up.	Notes in Circulation.	Total on Deposit.	Total Discounts.	Liabilities.	Assets.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868..	30,289,048	8,307,079	32,808,103	50,500,316	43,722,647	77,872,257
1869..	30,981,074	8,063,198	38,823,332	53,573,307	48,380,967	83,565,027
1870..	32,050,597	14,167,948	50,767,099	62,252,569	66,530,393	102,147,293
1871..	36,415,210	18,339,893	55,763,066	83,989,756	77,486,706	121,014,395
1872..	45,134,709	25,040,077	64,720,490	107,354,115	94,224,644	151,772,876
1873..	55,102,959	29,516,046	68,677,137	117,646,219	98,296,677	168,519,745
1874..	60,443,445	26,583,130	78,790,368	133,731,260	117,656,218	188,417,005
1875..	63,367,687	20,902,991	75,033,811	123,786,038	101,371,845	184,441,108

PARTICULARS OF BANKS IN CANADA, 1868-1892—*Concluded.*

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Capital Paid up.	Notes in Circula- tion.	Total on Deposit.	Total Discounts.	Liabilities.	Assets.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1876..	67,199,051	20,288,158	74,594,057	128,645,238	101,686,717	184,421,514
1877..	63,923,156	18,265,356	71,284,797	126,169,577	95,004,254	174,375,603
1878..	63,387,034	19,351,109	71,900,195	124,888,552	95,641,008	175,473,086
1879..	64,159,427	18,090,814	71,368,502	122,502,537	93,375,749	170,446,074
1880..	60,584,789	20,186,176	84,818,804	118,916,970	108,833,271	181,741,074
1881..	59,384,987	26,102,368	94,155,621	144,139,875	125,063,546	198,967,278
1882..	58,739,980	32,229,937	113,820,495	177,521,800	153,001,994	229,271,064
1883..	61,404,554	32,211,945	107,148,664	177,222,569	145,296,836	226,803,491
1884..	61,443,397	29,654,511	106,594,253	160,459,183	140,973,233	223,855,601
1885..	61,821,158	29,692,803	104,656,566	158,209,174	138,510,300	217,264,655
1886..	61,841,395	29,200,627	112,991,764	165,044,608	147,547,682	228,422,353
1887..	60,815,356	30,438,152	114,483,190	169,357,325	149,413,632	229,241,464
1888..	60,168,010	30,444,643	128,725,529	173,185,812	166,344,852	244,975,223
1889..	60,236,451	31,209,972	136,293,978	191,721,124	175,062,257	255,765,631
1890..	59,569,765	32,059,178	136,187,515	195,987,400	174,501,422	254,628,694
1891..	60,742,366	31,379,886	149,431,573	202,692,481	188,337,504	269,491,153
1892..	61,512,630	32,614,699	171,157,053	217,207,774	209,362,011	292,054,017

**Increase in number.** 911. The number of banks that made returns to the Government on the 30th June, 1892, was 39, being 1 more than in 1891, and 12 more than on the 30th June, 1868.

**Increase in deposits.** 912. There has been, it will be seen, a large and steady increase in deposits in chartered banks during the past two years, the increase in 1891 over 1890 having been \$13,244,058, and in 1892 over 1891, \$21,725,480, being a total increase in the two years of \$34,969,538. A certain portion of this, no doubt, consists of money attracted to the chartered banks, when the rate of interest allowed in Government savings banks was reduced, but the larger part must represent a proportionate increase in the accumulations of the people. Just where the money came from and how it was accumulated, is another question and one into which it is not proposed to go, but it is certain that a large amount of money has come into the country of late years, and as there are always to be found a number of persons who prefer to leave their money at interest in the banks to investing it elsewhere, and as also there has been no undue expansion or contraction of business during the period named, it is probable that a large part of the increase is due to the accumulations of this class of persons. Whatever the cause, it has been very general, as the increase is distributed amongst all the banks.

**Total amount on deposit.** 913. The total amount of money on deposit in June, 1892, in the chartered banks, post office and Government savings banks, Montreal

and Quebec savings banks, and in the hands of loan companies was upwards of \$241,498,900, as compared with \$217,800,740 in 1891, being an increase of \$23,698,160.

914. The amount of notes of chartered banks in circulation was on the same date, the highest in the history of the country, though the greatest amount of notes in circulation on any one day since Confederation was on a day in the month of November, 1892, when the amount totalled \$39,318,218. The amount in circulation in each month during 1891 and 1892 is given below :—

#### NOTES OF CHARTERED BANKS IN CIRCULATION.

	1891.	1892.
January .....	\$ 31,662,099	\$ 32,705,400
February.....	31,925,749	32,711,015
March.....	33,020,661	32,483,965
April.....	30,904,096	31,496,369
May.....	30,917,215	31,383,218
June.....	31,379,886	32,614,699
July.....	30,579,968	32,488,718
August.....	32,012,196	32,646,187
September.....	34,083,051	34,927,615
October.....	37,182,768	38,688,429
November.....	37,430,690	37,124,505
December.....	35,634,129	36,194,023
	<u>\$ 396,732,508</u>	<u>\$ 405,464,143</u>
Annual average.....	33,061,042	33,788,678

915. The following table shows the proportion of liabilities to assets in each year since 1868. It will be seen that from 1884 the proportion of liabilities has been steadily increasing, and that in 1892 it was higher than in any other year.

#### PERCENTAGE OF LIABILITIES TO ASSETS, 1868-1892.

1868.....	56·15	1881.....	62·85
1869.....	57·89	1882.....	66·73
1870.....	65·13	1883.....	64·06
1871.....	64·03	1884.....	62·97
1872.....	62·08	1885.....	63·75
1873.....	58·33	1886.....	64·59
1874.....	62·44	1887.....	65·18
1875.....	54·96	1888.....	67·90
1876.....	55·13	1889.....	68·44
1877.....	54·48	1890.....	68·53
1878.....	54·50	1891.....	69·88
1879.....	54·78	1892.....	71·68
1880.....	59·88		

916. The proportion of Government deposits, both Dominion and Provincial, to the total deposits on 30th June, in the years 1890, 1891 and 1892, was 5·54 per cent, 4·48 per cent and 4·13 per cent respectively.

Specie and Dominion notes. 1917. The proportion of specie and Dominion notes, on the same dates, to the assets, was, in 1889, 6·40 per cent, in 1890, 6·24 per cent, in 1891, 6·46 per cent, and in 1892, 6·13 per cent; and to the liabilities, 9·35 per cent, 9·11 per cent, 9·24 per cent, and 8·56 per cent respectively; while the proportion of the same to the notes in circulation was, in 1889, 52·42 per cent, in 1890, 49·37 per cent, in 1891, 55·54 per cent, and in 1892, 54·96 per cent.

Reserve. 1918. The total amount of reserve held by the banks on the 30th June, 1892, was \$24,662,336. No returns of this fund were made previous to 1883, when an amendment to the Bank Act, requiring them, was passed, and since then the amount held in June in each year has been:

1883 .....	\$ 17,492,718	1888 .....	\$ 18,686,215
1884 .....	18,379,129	1889 .....	19,966,999
1885 .....	17,784,433	1890 .....	21,094,034
1886 .....	17,690,141	1891 .....	23,007,679
1887 .....	17,600,297	1892 .....	24,662,336

Rate of interest. 1919. The rate of interest allowed on deposits by the banks is, at present, in most cases, 4 per cent.

Rates of discount. 1920. The average rate of discount on local bills was the same as in 1891, the tendency, if any, being towards lower figures than those quoted.

#### RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS.

YEAR.	Average rate of Discount.
1878 .....	7½ per cent.
1885 .....	7 “
1890 .....	6½ “
1891 .....	6 to 7 “

The above figures are for the city of Montreal, in which place, as well as in Toronto and other commercial centres, discount rates are, as a rule, from one to two per cent lower than they are in country towns; and, moreover, in cities, rates are more frequently graded according to the standing of customers. As far as has been learned, the custom does not prevail in Canada to the same extent as in many other countries, of regulating the rate according to the date of the bill, and though sometimes an additional one per cent may be charged on bills over six months, as often as not no distinction is made.

Sterling exchange. 1921. The rates of sterling exchange fluctuate, as is well known, very considerably, and it is difficult to lay down any figures represent-



ing an exactly correct average, but the figures in the following table may be taken as fairly accurate for the years named. The rates were kept unusually high during 1892, owing to the disturbance of rates in New York, caused by uncertainty respecting silver legislation in the United States ; rates in that city regulating those in Montreal :—

## AVERAGE RATES OF STERLING EXCHANGE.

YEAR.	60 days.	YEAR.	Demand.
1878.....	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1878.....	9 $\frac{5}{8}$
1885.....	9	1885.....	9 $\frac{9}{16}$
1890.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1890.....	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
1891.....	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	1891.....	9 $\frac{7}{16}$
1892.....	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ –9 $\frac{5}{16}$	1892.....	9 $\frac{5}{8}$ –9 $\frac{11}{16}$

922. The above figures, as well as those in the preceding paragraph, were kindly supplied by a leading banking authority in Montreal. Source of information.

923. The following table gives the share value, paid-up capital, last six months' dividend, and highest and lowest quotations at Toronto, in 1892, of the principal banks, loans and insurance companies in Canada. The prices quoted are taken from the statement published by the committee of the Toronto Stock Exchange. Prices, etc., of principal stocks.

## PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL STOCKS, 1892.

STOCKS.	Share.	Capital paid up.	Dividend last six months.	PRICES DURING YEAR.	
				Highest	Lowest.
<i>Banks.</i>	\$	\$	Per cent.		
Montreal.....	200	12,000,000	5	237 $\frac{1}{4}$	218 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ontario.....	100	1,500,000	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	125	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
Toronto.....	100	2,000,000	5	257 $\frac{1}{2}$	228
Merchants'.....	100	5,799,200	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	162 $\frac{3}{4}$	149
Commerce.....	50	6,000,000	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	147	133 $\frac{1}{2}$
Imperial.....	100	1,940,607	4	194 $\frac{1}{2}$	180 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dominion.....	50	1,500,000	5	272 $\frac{1}{4}$	258
Standard.....	50	1,000,000	4	173	161
Hamilton.....	100	1,250,000	4	179	160
<i>Loan and Saving Companies.</i>					
British Canadian Loan and Investment Company.....	100	322,412	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	117	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ xd
Building and Loan Association..	25	750,000.	3	112	109 $\frac{1}{4}$
Canada Landed and National Investment Company.....	100	663,990	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	137	132

PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL STOCKS, 1892—*Concluded.*

STOCKS.	Share.	Capital paid up.	Dividend last six months.	PRICES DURING YEAR.	
				Highest	Lowest.
<i>Loan and Saving Companies—</i> <i>Concluded.</i>	8	8	Per cent.		
Canada Permanent Loan and Saving Company.....	50	2,600,000	6	205	199
Canadian Savings and Loan Co..	50	681,079	7	122	122
Central Canada Loan and Sav. Co.	100	800,000	3	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dominion Savings and Investment Society.....	50	918,250	3	100	91
Farmers' Loan and Savings Co..	50	611,430	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	130	123 $\frac{1}{2}$
Freehold Loan and Savings Co..	100	1,317,100	5	145	138 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hamilton Provident and Loan Society.....	100	1,100,000	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	137	128
Huron and Erie Loan and Sav. Co.	50	1,300,000	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	163	160
Imperial Loan and Investment Company.....	100	625,900	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	131	123
London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company.....	50	700,000	4	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	126
London Loan Company.....	50	622,650	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	109
London and Ontario Investment.	100	490,540	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	120	115
Manitoba and North-west Loan Company.....	100	312,500	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	116	107
Ontario Industrial Loan and Investment Company.....	100	313,461	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	117	108
Ontario Loan and Debenture Co..	50	1,200,000	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	132	126 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peoples' Loan and Debenture Co.	50	589,392	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	120	113 $\frac{1}{2}$
Real Estate, Loan and Deben. Co.	50	477,209	3	75	58
Union Loan and Savings Co. ....	50	627,000	4	138	134
Western Canada Loan and Saving Company.....	50	1,400,000	5	177	170
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
British America.....	50	500,000	7	119	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western Assurance.....	40	200,000	10	163 $\frac{1}{2}$	133
Canada Life.....	400	125,000	15	750	621
Confederation Life Association...	100	50,000	12	300	290
Consumers' Gas.....	50	1,200,000	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{4}$	177 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dominion Telegraph.....	50	1,000,000	3	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Montreal Telegraph.....	40	2,000,000	4	154	133
Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Co.				80	56
Canada North-west Land Co.....	24	7,300,000		92 $\frac{3}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$
C.P.R. Land Grant Bonds.....			3 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108
Canada Pacific Railway Stock...			5	95	85 $\frac{1}{4}$

State of  
business,  
1892.

924. The year 1892 witnessed a strong upward tendency for Canadian bank stocks while conspicuous advances were shown in telegraph, assurance, gas, and other stocks, indicating that for safe investment the securities dealt in on the Canadian Stock Exchange have, during

the past year, steadily continued to grow in public favour.\* Loan company stocks also showed a marked improvement. There was also a large increase in the volume of business transacted. In Toronto, the number of shares that changed hands was 175,059 as against 139,561 in 1891.

925. At the commencement of 1889, a clearing house was established in Montreal, and proved very successful, the clearings for the year having amounted to \$454,560,667, which placed Montreal eleventh in the list of North American cities having clearing houses. This amount was exceeded in 1890, when the transactions reached a total of \$473,985,131, which, however, only placed the city twelfth on the list. This amount again was exceeded in 1891, the total clearings having been \$514,607,000, which placed the city once more eleventh on the list. The business of 1892, however, far exceeded that of any previous year, the transactions having reached a total of \$590,043,000. This shows an increase of 14·6 per cent over 1891, and compares most favourably with the increases in the transactions of the clearing houses in the principal cities of the United States, in which country 1892 was, according to Bradstreet, "a year unparalleled in several respects "in the history of bank clearings. Taking the country as a whole, "1892 witnessed the heaviest volume of transactions ever reported in "any year." The clearings in Chicago increased 15 per cent; Philadelphia, 15 per cent; Boston, 9 per cent; New York, 8 per cent; and St. Louis, 8 per cent, against which Montreal's increase of 14½ per cent contrasts satisfactorily. The city now stands tenth among the cities of North America, having gained one place during 1892. The transactions in the first eleven cities during 1891 and 1892 were as follow. Chicago took second place in 1892, while New Orleans fell back to twelfth place.

Clearing  
house,  
Montreal.

## BANK CLEARINGS IN ELEVEN CITIES OF NORTH AMERICA.

1891.		1892.	
Cities.	Amount.	Cities.	Amount.
	\$		\$
New York.....	33,749,322,211	New York.....	36,662,469,201
Boston.....	4,753,840,087	Chicago.....	5,135,771,186
Chicago.....	4,456,885,230	Boston.....	5,105,389,710
Philadelphia.....	3,296,852,835	Philadelphia.....	3,810,293,293
St. Louis.....	1,139,599,575	St. Louis.....	1,231,641,451
San Francisco.....	892,426,712	San Francisco.....	815,368,724
Baltimore.....	735,714,347	Baltimore.....	771,850,964
Pittsburgh.....	679,062,255	Pittsburgh.....	759,533,034
Cincinnati.....	668,216,750	Cincinnati.....	750,789,400
New Orleans.....	514,807,407	Montreal.....	590,043,000
Montreal.....	514,607,000	Kansas City.....	511,624,497

\* Toronto *Globe*, January 2, 1893.

Clearing  
house,  
Toronto.

926. A clearing house was opened in Toronto in July, 1891, in which the transactions for the balance of the year amounted to \$145,897,939. The total clearings for 1892 reached the sum of \$326,564,323. This places Toronto seventeenth in the list of cities in 1892, and between those of Milwaukee and Cleveland. The Bank of Toronto does not avail itself of the clearing house, otherwise the total would be larger than it is.

Clearing  
house,  
Halifax.

927. A clearing house was established in Halifax in 1887, but no returns were available before 1890, since which the clearings have been, 1890, \$62,281,748; 1891, \$64,601,856, and 1892, \$59,136,983.

Hamilton.

A clearing house was opened in Hamilton some time in 1891, but no particulars of the transactions for that year can be obtained. In 1892 the clearings amounted to \$38,303,289.

Clearing  
houses in  
Canada,  
1892.

928. The transactions of clearing houses in Canada in 1892 therefore were :—

Montreal .....	\$ 590,043,000
Toronto.....	326,564,323
Halifax .....	59,136,983
Hamilton....	38,303,289
	<hr/>
	\$1,014,047,595
	<hr/>

No comparisons can yet be made with other years.

Clearing  
houses,  
London  
and Man-  
chester.

929. The decline in the operations of the London Bankers' clearing-house, which began after the financial crisis in 1890, continued through 1892, but not to so marked an extent as in the preceding year, the transactions having reached a total of \$31,543,601,000, being a decrease of \$1,780,928,000, as compared with a decrease of \$4,640,571,000 in 1891. The operations of the Manchester clearing house also showed a decrease, having been \$768,310,000 against \$784,331,000 in the year before.

Failures in  
Canada,  
1891 and  
1892.

930. As there is no machinery at present in Canada for the collection of particulars concerning business failures, recourse has to be had to the reports of the two great mercantile agencies in the United States, viz. : Bradstreet's, and Dun, Wiman & Co., and the following table is a statement of their returns for the two years, 1891 and 1892 :—

## BUSINESS FAILURES IN CANADA, 1891 AND 1892.

PROVINCES.	BRADSTREET'S.				DUN, WIMAN & Co.			
	1891.		1892.		1891.		1892.	
	No.	Liabilities	No.	Liabilities	No.	Liabilities	No.	Liabilities
		\$		\$		\$		\$
Ontario.....	843	5,371,000	716	3,652,959	809	5,801,730	698	4,405,858
Quebec.....	680	7,538,000	565	5,273,547	681	8,386,709	511	6,021,244
Nova Scotia.....	122	594,000	153	956,320	141	905,200	177	1,135,120
New Brunswick....	93	599,000	85	549,002	132	966,552	96	722,540
Manitoba.....	51	340,000	62	517,400	69	470,555	90	597,494
British Columbia....	23	81,000	71	452,461	22	134,243	98	660,878
P. E. Island.....	10	106,000	8	113,000	7	58,950	10	160,410
N.W. Territories....	17	159,000	16	51,521	....	*	....	*
Total.....	1839	14,788,000	1676	11,566,210	1861	16,723,939	1680	13,703,544

\* Included in Manitoba.

931. There was a marked decrease according to both sets of returns in the number of failures and amount of liabilities, viz., 163 and \$3,221,790 in Bradstreet's return and 181 and \$3,020,395 in Dun, Wiman's returns. It will be seen that though the figures are different, the result for the year is very much the same in both cases. A difference between the returns always exists, which cannot be altogether explained but, it is probably attributable to variations in the manner both of collecting particulars and of deciding liabilities. According to Bradstreet, the liabilities per failure were \$6,901, and to Dun, Wiman, & Co., \$8,157, as compared with \$8,041 and \$8,986 respectively in 1891. Decrease.

932. The following figures give the number of failures and extent of liabilities during the past eight years, according to the two sets of returns. Though it is found that, comparing the figures of any one year, there is generally considerable divergence between the results of the two systems, yet it will be seen from the above table that, on an average of eight years, the difference is not so extreme. Failures in Canada, 1885-1892.



YEAR.	BRADSTREET'S.		DUN, WIMAN & Co.	
	Number.	Liabilities.	Number.	Liabilities.
		\$		\$
1885 .....	1,280	9,210,334	1,256	8,861,609
1886 .....	1,186	11,240,025	1,252	10,386,884
1887 .....	1,315	17,054,000	1,366	16,070,595
1888 .....	1,730	15,498,242	1,668	13,974,787
1889 .....	1,613	13,052,000	1,747	14,528,884
1890 .....	1,620	12,340,000	1,828	17,858,017
1891 .....	1,839	14,788,000	1,861	16,723,939
1892 .....	1,676	11,566,210	1,680	13,703,544
Average....	1,532	13,093,601	1,582	14,026,032

Causes of  
failures,  
1891 and  
1892.

933. The following classification of the causes of failures in Canada and Newfoundland, together with the particulars of assets and liabilities are taken from Bradstreet. The figures, the compilation of which involves a great deal of work, are based on the reports received from their numerous agents, and are believed to indicate very closely the true conditions. As the results have all been obtained by the same method, the figures are strictly comparable.

#### FAILURES IN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND, 1891 AND 1892.

CLASSIFIED AS TO CAUSES.

CAUSES.	NUMBER.		ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
			\$	\$	\$	\$
Incompetence .....	203	164	634,950	543,410	1,354,150	1,249,493
Inexperience .....	44	28	50,810	51,579	100,618	163,095
Lack of capital .....	1,230	1,096	4,026,175	2,796,038	9,693,393	6,675,592
Unwise credits .....	32	13	101,410	52,410	493,570	128,900
Speculation (outside)..	18	21	138,400	150,260	570,350	350,120
Neglect of business...	26	37	111,911	88,464	228,373	198,031
Extravagance.....	5	7	40,700	37,250	89,150	74,200
Fraudulent disposition	74	89	123,355	141,645	363,109	528,391
Total .....	1,632	1,455	5,227,711	3,861,056	12,892,713	9,367,822
*Disaster .....	142	190	493,630	845,994	1,232,023	1,806,546
Failures of others .....	57	20	268,984	115,285	710,102	377,621
Undue competition...	15	17	23,675	25,760	49,162	51,221
Total .....	214	227	786,289	987,039	1,991,287	2,235,388

\* Flood, fire, crop failure, commercial crisis.

934. There was a decrease in the number of failures brought about by faults of the traders themselves, and a proportionate decrease in the amount of assets and liabilities; lack of capital and incompetence, in both years accounted for much the largest proportion, though the actual numbers in 1892 were below those of 1891, and the next largest cause of failure was fraudulent disposition, the actual number showing in 1892 an increase of 15. There was an increase in the number of failures due to causes more or less outside the traders control; commercial crises and other misfortunes having brought disaster to 48 more persons than in 1891.

935. The next table, taken from the same source, and keeping the same classification, shows the percentage of failures in Canada and the United States due to each cause, in the three years 1890, 1891 and 1892. A larger percentage of failures, according to the figures, is due in Canada to the faults of the traders themselves, than is the case in the United States, there being more lack of capital on this side of the line. Fraudulent disposition would appear to be on the increase in both countries.

CAUSES AND PROPORTIONS TO TOTAL NUMBER OF FAILURES IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

Failures due to	CANADA.			UNITED STATES.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Incompetence.....	19·0	10·9	9·7	18·8	16·3	18·6
Inexperience.....	4·1	2·3	1·6	5·7	4·7	5·2
Lack of capital.....	55·8	66·6	65·1	37·9	39·2	32·5
Unwise credits.....	3·1	1·7	0·8	4·7	4·1	4·0
Speculation (outside).....	2·7	0·9	1·2	5·6	2·7	1·9
Neglect of business.....	2·7	1·4	2·1	3·6	3·0	3·0
Extravagance.....	0·5	0·2	0·4	2·1	2·0	1·4
Fraudulent disposition.....	1·8	4·0	5·2	3·9	7·0	10·3
	89·7	88·0	86·1	82·3	79·0	76·9
*Disasters.....	5·9	7·6	11·3	12·7	16·5	19·2
Failures of others.....	2·3	3·0	1·1	2·4	2·2	1·9
Undue competition.....	1·8	0·8	1·0	2·3	1·6	1·7
	10·0	11·4	13·4	17·4	20·3	22·8

\* Flood, fire, crop failure, commercial crises.

936. The total number of failures in the United States in 1892 was 10,270, with liabilities \$108,595,248, as compared with 12,394 in 1891, with liabilities \$193,178,000.

Proportion of assets to liabilities. 937. The percentage of actual assets to general liabilities was 42 per cent in Canada and 50 per cent in the United States.

Failures in Canada since 1878. 938. The following table gives the number of failures and amount of liabilities in each province, annually, since 1878. The figures are those of Dun, Wiman & Co., and were kindly supplied by their agent in Montreal.

YEAR.	ONTARIO.		QUEBEC.		NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW BRUNSWICK.	
	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
1878....	785	9,743,045	502	9,265,074	168	2,077,663	138	1,517,372
1879....	815	9,526,353	656	4,717,503	187	2,164,536	171	2,234,462
1880....	496	3,944,827	231	2,413,758	68	322,317	65	527,012
1881....	404	2,603,733	110	1,250,430	71	1,249,850	35	274,200
1882....	375	3,299,000	292	2,987,000	43	890,000	39	742,000
1883....	567	4,700,000	438	6,400,000	89	1,068,000	47	747,000
1884....	608	9,602,392	401	4,766,180	140	2,063,860	73	1,670,337
1885....	600	4,088,217	407	2,710,605	64	615,375	108	544,665
1886....	594	4,858,892	428	4,044,465	96	675,400	67	322,152
1887....	693	5,357,375	390	4,085,926	120	716,860	88	5,350,115
1888....	915	6,704,343	482	4,466,824	126	1,305,503	65	741,691
1889....	868	6,334,990	651	6,856,105	78	469,234	65	388,958
1890....	901	6,801,338	617	8,721,817	122	685,824	84	998,847
1891....	809	5,801,730	681	8,386,709	141	905,200	132	966,552
1892....	698	4,405,858	511	6,021,244	177	1,135,120	96	722,540

YEAR.	P. E. ISLAND.		MANITOBA.		BRITISH COLUMBIA.	
	No.	LIABILITIES.	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.
		\$		\$		\$
1878....	52	920,998	5	28,110	.....	.....
1879....	69	635,433	4	69,470	.....	.....
1880....	22	108,500	20	130,647	.....	.....
1881....	9	278,094	2	19,500	.....	.....
1882....	4	79,000	16	590,000	.....	.....
1883....	5	40,000	232	2,869,000	.....	.....
1884....	7	146,000	79	786,001	.....	.....
1885....	2	11,700	66	722,487	.....	.....
1886....	6	53,700	42	216,775	.....	.....
1887....	3	162,600	37	261,769	25	135,950
1888....	8	148,678	53	478,945	19	128,803
1889....	9	55,681	39	251,912	37	173,004
1890....	8	51,103	46	399,453	50	199,635
1891....	7	58,950	69	470,555	22	134,243
1892....	10	160,410	90	597,494	98	660,878

939. The failures in Newfoundland during the last two years have been, according to the returns of the two agencies, as follow :—

Failures in  
New-  
foundland.

#### FAILURES IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

	BRADSTREET.		DUN, WIMAN & CO.	
	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.
1891 .....	7	\$96,000	28	\$376,710
1892 .....	3	37,000	8	62,647

The variation between the two sets of returns in 1891 was very great.

940. The Post Office Act, which provided for the establishment of Post Office savings banks in Canada, was passed on the 20th December, 1867, and was limited in operation, as regards the savings banks, to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Under its provisions, a deposit must not be less than \$1, and must not exceed \$300 in any one year ; neither must the total amount on deposit exceed \$1,000. On the 1st September, 1885, the system was extended to the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the offices are now distributed in the several provinces as follow : Ontario, 404 ; Quebec, 114 ; Nova Scotia, 43 ; New Brunswick, 28 ; Manitoba, 19 ; British Columbia, 12 ; Prince Edward Island, 7 ; and The Territories, 15.

Post Office  
savings  
banks.

941. Government savings banks, under the management of the Finance Department, have been established in the Maritime Provinces and in Manitoba and British Columbia, in which banks deposits are allowed to the extent of \$1,000. The number of offices under this system is 39, viz., 24 in Nova Scotia, 10 in New Brunswick, 2 in Prince Edward Island, 1 in Ontario, 1 in Manitoba and 1 in British Columbia. Arrangements are made for the transfer of the Government savings banks in each province to the Post Office Department, as the position of superintendent at each place becomes vacant, no transfers were made during 1892.

Government  
savings  
banks.

942. The rate of interest paid in both classes of savings banks was formerly 4 per cent, but is now  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, the reduced rate having come into operation on 1st October, 1889.

Rate of  
interest.

943. The Post Office system went into operation on the 1st April, 1868, when 81 offices were opened ; at the close of the three months ended 30th June, 1868, there were 2,102 depositors, 3,247 deposits had been made, and the amount on deposit was \$204,589. On the 30th June, 1892, there were 642 offices open, 110,805 depositors, 145,423 deposits had been made during the year, and the total amount on deposit was \$22,298,401. Almost the whole of this increase has taken place during the last thirteen years, the amount on deposit on 30th June, 1879, having been only \$3,105,190. The average amount of each deposit received increased by \$4.50, having been \$48.52 in 1892, as compared with \$44.02 in 1891. The average amount to the credit of each account was \$201.24.

Progress of  
Post Office  
savings  
banks.

Deposits  
and depo-  
sitors, by  
provinces.

944. The following tables show the number of depositors in each province, the amount on deposit, and the proportion of that amount per head of population on 30th June, 1892. The first table relates to Post Office savings banks only, the second to the Government savings banks.

#### POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS, 1892.

PROVINCES.	Number of Offices.	Number of Depositors	Amount on Deposit.	Average Amount to each Depositor.	Average Amount per Head of Population.
			\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario.....	404	83,950	16,114,336	192 00	7 53
Quebec.....	114	16,354	3,808,438	232 87	2 52
Nova Scotia.....	43	4,860	1,117,135	229 86	2 46
New Brunswick.....	28	3,038	817,771	269 18	2 54
Manitoba.....	19	462	44,744	96 85	0 26
British Columbia.....	12	1,708	343,127	200 89	3 41
P. E. Island.....	7	48	5,764	120 08	0 05
The Territories.....	15	385	47,086	122 32	0 65
Total.....	642	110,805	22,298,401	201 24	4 50

#### GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS, 1892.

Ontario.....	1	1,759	532,238	302 60	0 25
Nova Scotia.....	24	23,059	7,108,567	308 27	15 73
New Brunswick.....	10	16,953	6,002,694	354 07	18 68
Manitoba.....	1	3,828	729,671	190 61	4 32
British Columbia.....	1	2,842	723,280	254 50	7 20
P. E. Island.....	2	6,355	2,134,696	335 90	19 56
Total.....	39	54,796	17,231,146	314 46	5 23
Grand total, Post Office and Gov- ernment Savings Banks combined.	681	165,601	39,529,547	238 70	8 12

Increase in  
deposits.

945. There was an increase in the amount on deposit in the post office savings banks on 30th June, 1892, of \$559,753, as compared with 30th June, 1891, and a decrease of \$430,231 in the Government savings banks between the same dates. It would appear, therefore, as if the run of withdrawals from the post office savings banks, which commenced shortly after the reduction of the rate of interest, had ceased, while it is quite possible that that cause is still responsible for the decrease in the deposits in the Government savings banks, one reason for this being that there are practically no Government savings banks now in any places where there are no chartered banks, thus the transfer can be made and the additional half per cent gained with little trouble. A very



large number, on the other hand, of the post office savings banks are in places far removed from all banking facilities, and where the inhabitants are only too glad to avail themselves of this means of deposit. It will be seen that the average amount to the credit of each depositor is much larger in the Government than in the post office savings banks, there being a considerable difference in the class of depositors, the deposits in the post office savings banks representing to a much greater extent the accumulations of the working classes than those in the Government banks.

946. The balance of deposits is not now required, as formerly, to be invested in Canadian Government securities, but forms part of the unfunded debt of the Dominion, and the amount of this floating capital, which is at the disposal of the Government, is necessarily curtailed by the decrease above mentioned.

Disposal of  
balance of  
deposits.

947. In the United Kingdom, in 1891, the amount on deposit in post office savings banks amounted to \$348,492,276, and averaged \$9.14 per head of population. The number of depositors was 5,118,395, and the average amount of each account \$68.09, which, it will be seen, was a much smaller sum than in Canada. In savings banks under trustees there were \$208,661,083 on deposit, the number of depositors was 1,510,282, and the average amount of each account was \$138.16. The amount of each account, therefore, in both classes of savings banks averaged \$84.05, and the amount on deposit per head of population, \$14.62.

Deposits  
in the  
United  
Kingdom.

948. The following are particulars of savings banks in the Australasian Colonies in 1890\*, the figures for Canada, in the same year, having been added for comparison:—

Deposits  
in Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

SAVINGS BANKS IN CANADA AND AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES  
IN 1890.

COLONIES.	Number of Depositors.	Amount on Deposit.	AVERAGE AMOUNT.	
			Per Depositor.	Per head of Population.
		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
New South Wales.....	143,826	23,021,616	160 06	20 51
Victoria.....	288,240	26,307,467	91 29	23 27
Queensland.....	45,885	8,112,019	176 78	20 63
South Australia.....	70,873	10,115,737	142 73	31 20
Western Australia.....	3,014	168,465	55 88	3 46
Tasmania.....	25,324	2,536,750	100 16	17 54
New Zealand.....	97,208	11,883,805	122 24	18 98
Australasia.....	674,370	82,145,860	121 80	21 67
Canada (1890).....	169,584	41,012,465	241 <sup>8</sup> 84	8 56

\* The figures are taken in the first place from the "Tasmanian Official Record," 1892, p. 309, and conversions made in this office.

Rates of interest in other colonies. 949. The number of depositors in Australasia is very much larger than in Canada, and the amount on deposit is just as much again, but the rates of interest allowed are generally higher; only one colony, Tasmania, paying as low as  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, while in four colonies, as much as 5 per cent is paid on some deposits.

Transactions of savings banks, 1890-1892. 950. The next table gives particulars of the transactions of the post office and Government savings banks in Canada for the three years ended 30th June, 1890, 1891 and 1892:—

TRANSACTIONS OF THE POST OFFICE AND GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS  
IN CANADA, DURING THE YEARS 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

BANKS.	Year.	Balances, 1st July.	BUSINESS DONE.		Balances, 30th June.	Increase or decrease.
			Deposits.	Withdrawals.		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Post Office Savings Banks..	1890	23,011,422	7,554,273	8,575,042	21,990,653	— 1,020,769
	1891	21,990,653	7,623,972	7,875,978	21,738,648	— 252,005
	1892	21,738,648	7,790,593	7,230,839	22,298,401	+ 559,753
Government Savings Banks—						
Nova Scotia . . . . .	1890	8,411,511	1,470,514	1,893,076	7,988,949	— 442,562
	1891	7,988,949	1,327,078	1,921,677	7,394,349	— 594,600
	1892	7,394,349	1,459,099	1,744,880	7,108,567	— 285,782
New Brunswick . . . . .	1890	6,045,346	1,009,825	1,042,425	6,012,746	— 32,600
	1891	6,012,746	999,928	1,070,782	5,941,892	— 70,854
	1892	5,941,892	1,086,804	1,026,001	6,002,294	+ 60,402
Toronto . . . . .	1890	752,705	170,435	263,788	659,352	— 93,353
	1891	659,352	138,127	230,701	566,776	— 92,576
	1892	566,776	143,265	177,803	582,238	+ 15,462
Winnipeg . . . . .	1890	892,037	262,326	339,489	814,874	— 77,163
	1891	814,874	260,817	321,692	753,999	— 60,875
	1892	753,999	274,851	299,180	729,671	— 24,328
British Columbia . . . . .	1890	1,598,946	456,389	657,101	1,398,275	— 200,671
	1891	1,398,275	315,701	829,744	884,232	— *514,043
	1892	884,232	278,891	439,844	723,280	— 160,952
Prince Edward Island.	1890	2,244,390	405,823	502,597	2,147,616	— 96,774
	1891	2,147,616	430,978	458,446	2,120,129	— 27,487
	1892	2,120,129	498,423	483,857	2,134,696	+ 14,567
Grand Total, Post Office and Government Sav- ings Banks combined.	1890	42,956,357	11,329,625	13,273,518	41,012,465	— 1,943,892
	1891	41,012,465	11,096,601	12,709,040	39,400,026	— 1,612,439
	1892	39,400,026	11,531,926	11,402,404	39,529,548	+ 129,522

\* 227,574 transferred to P. O. Savings Bank.

Loan companies, 1874-1891. 951. A comparative statement of the liabilities and assets of loan companies and building societies in each year since 1874, and a detailed statement for 1891, are given below. Thirty-three companies made returns in 1874 and 71 in 1891, 61 of which were in Ontario, 8 in Quebec, and 2 in Nova Scotia. In the period between 1874 and 1891 the com-

panies increased in number by 38, their paid-up capital increased \$26,616,591, their deposits \$13,868,147, and their total loans \$94,612,396.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF LOAN COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1874-1891.

LIABILITIES.

YEAR.	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.	Debentures Payable.	Other Liabilities	Total Liabilities.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1874.....	8,042,158	1,336,462	4,614,812	19,992	2,215,984	16,229,407
1875.....	10,088,998	1,578,909	5,020,706	772,084	2,590,980	20,051,677
1876.....	11,695,772	2,091,258	6,126,377	2,314,419	2,269,181	24,497,007
1877.....	13,858,634	2,452,715	7,102,186	3,922,904	3,116,816	30,453,255
1878.....	17,287,538	2,803,580	8,269,295	5,673,491	3,575,248	37,609,152
1879.....	17,474,636	2,917,874	9,426,148	6,393,859	3,111,878	39,324,415
1880.....	24,495,975	4,617,832	11,713,633	23,212,768	4,477,260	68,517,468
1881.....	25,445,639	5,128,413	13,460,268	23,154,234	4,776,463	71,965,017
1882.....	28,498,742	5,983,702	14,241,782	26,670,360	4,688,923	80,083,510
1883.....	30,899,446	6,417,479	13,954,460	29,620,470	3,625,362	84,517,217
1884.....	30,751,251	6,812,006	13,876,515	32,268,367	4,111,298	87,819,437
1885.....	31,345,620	7,199,456	15,435,084	34,798,038	4,161,136	92,939,334
1886.....	31,874,858	7,738,027	16,226,581	38,905,842	3,629,909	98,375,217
1887.....	32,125,009	7,747,676	18,251,422	38,960,314	4,500,398	101,584,819
1888.....	32,410,358	8,420,735	17,307,033	43,797,456	6,043,394	107,978,976
1889.....	34,052,456	9,173,956	17,757,376	48,544,222	5,468,499	114,996,509
1890.....	34,659,312	9,801,174	17,893,567	53,424,241	5,951,293	121,729,587
1891.....	34,658,749	10,190,670	18,482,959	54,898,094	5,685,232	123,915,704

ASSETS.

YEAR.	Current Loans Secured on Real Estate.	Total Loans.	Cash on Hand and in Banks.	Property Owned, Real Estate.	Total Property Owned.	Total Assets.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1874.....	15,041,858	15,469,823	344,753	124,260	759,634	16,229,407
1875.....	18,360,715	18,890,809	645,605	162,267	1,160,470	20,051,280
1876.....	22,827,324	23,258,680	648,933	338,011	1,238,326	24,497,007
1877.....	28,282,712	28,993,842	538,738	723,505	1,486,828	30,480,671
1878.....	33,998,174	34,703,748	831,780	1,081,451	2,190,160	36,893,908
1879.....	34,781,493	35,675,687	1,748,211	1,685,881	3,708,531	39,384,219
1880.....	56,612,200	58,493,637	4,526,077	4,352,439	11,495,598	69,988,635
1881.....	61,948,053	64,498,542	2,380,977	3,636,295	9,408,095	73,906,638
1882.....	68,025,897	72,021,310	2,055,372	4,722,328	9,642,390	81,663,701
1883.....	69,922,344	74,126,165	2,465,987	4,565,923	10,469,084	84,595,250
1884.....	74,115,136	77,267,357	2,608,224	4,424,198	10,339,923	87,606,680
1885.....	78,775,243	82,084,049	2,561,277	4,331,146	10,094,126	92,178,175
1886.....	84,573,384	88,094,260	2,358,906	3,919,125	9,922,732	98,016,992
1887.....	86,901,363	90,611,278	2,595,437	4,440,040	10,618,031	101,229,310
1888.....	93,468,943	96,878,812	2,616,886	.....	12,551,346	109,430,158
1889.....	98,726,041	102,091,907	2,308,990	.....	14,284,911	116,376,818
1890.....	105,535,649	108,825,811	3,791,006	.....	14,060,705	122,886,516
1891.....	106,404,856	110,082,219	4,044,638	.....	14,958,928	125,041,146

# SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF LOAN LIABIL

PROVINCES.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Total Liabilities to Shareholders.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario.....	78,045,925	31,523,343	9,759,464	43,092,556
Quebec.....	6,958,619	2,478,783	425,906	3,197,314
Nova Scotia.....	200,000	656,623	5,300	664,909
Total.....	85,204,544	34,658,749	10,190,670	46,954,779

ASS

PROVINCES.	Current Loans Secured on Real Estate.	Loans to Shareholders on their Stock.	Total Loans.	PROPERTY Office Furniture and Fixtures.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario.....	96,835,074	649,327	100,251,499	23,629
Quebec.....	8,663,341	94,030	8,900,764	1,191
Nova Scotia.....	906,441	.....	929,956	425
Total.....	106,404,856	743,357	110,082,219	25,245

MISCEL

PROVINCES.	Dividend Declared during the Year.	Amount Loaned during the Year.	Amount Received from Borrowers during the Year.	Amount Received from Depositors during the Year.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario.....	2,297,453	18,264,804	21,382,717	24,227,789
Quebec.....	150,192	1,514,755	1,150,012	423,503
Nova Scotia.....	5,025	238,377	52,083	112,934
Total.....	2,452,670	20,017,936	22,584,812	24,764,226

COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1891.  
ITIES.

Deposits.	Debentures Payable in Canada.	Debentures Payable in Britain or elsewhere.	Total Liabilities to the Public.	Grand Total Liabilities.	
				1891.	1890.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
17,917,990	8,043,631	40,314,355	69,602,987	112,695,542	108,165,109
375,946	386,373	6,033,685	7,044,724	10,242,038	10,661,128
189,022	120,050	.....	313,215	978,124	906,561
18,482,958	8,550,054	46,348,040	76,960,926	123,915,704	121,729,587

ETS.

OWNED.		Total Property Owned.	Total Assets.	
Cash on Hand.	Cash in Banks.		1891.	1890.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
101,718	3,084,567	13,569,486	113,820,984	109,497,581
7,273	850,041	1,341,274	10,242,038	10,760,976
32	977	48,168	978,124	906,561
109,023	3,935,615	14,958,928	125,041,146	122,886,516

LANEOUS.

Amount Repaid to Depositors during the Year.	Amount Invested and Secured by Mortgage.	Total Amount of Interest Paid and Credited during the Year.	Value of Real Estate under Mortgage.	Amount Overdue and in Default of Mortgages.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
23,442,400	94,765,598	3,026,650	203,932,607	1,976,231
443,887	7,685,866	320,739	17,636,267	158,860
100,840	327,629	15,202	1,456,025	3,409
23,987,127	102,779,093	3,362,591	223,024,899	2,138,500

NOTE.—Manitoba, 1890, Assets, \$1,721,398. Liabilities, \$1,996,789.



## CHAPTER XII.

## MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Lieut.-General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces, Alex. G. Montgomery Moore.  
Major General in Command of Militia, Ivor Herbert, C.B.

Defence of Canada before Confederation. 952. Previous to the confederation of the provinces the defence of this country was entirely in the hands of the Imperial Government, who, for that purpose, maintained troops in each province, supported by various local volunteer militia corps. This volunteer militia had, when called upon, rendered most efficient services in times of trouble, an account of which would be beyond the scope of this chapter, being, as it is, part of the history of Canada.

Withdrawal of Imperial troops. 953. After Confederation, the British Government gradually withdrew all the Imperial troops from this country, and at present only maintain a garrison at Halifax, and a naval establishment there and on the Pacific coast. Halifax is said to be one of the most strongly fortified places on the American continent, and an arrangement has now been made for the fortification of Esquimalt, B.C., by which the Imperial Government will construct the works, while Canada purchases the sites and contributes a fixed sum. The works will be garrisoned by Imperial troops.

Command in chief vested in Queen. Dept. of Militia. 954. By the British North America Act the command in chief of all naval and military forces of and in Canada was vested in the Queen, and the control of the same was placed in the hands of the Dominion Parliament. A Department of Militia and Defence was at the same time established, the first Minister being Sir George E. Cartier, and the first Militia Act was passed in 1868, 31 Vic., chap. 40. This Act was subsequently amended in various ways, but it is practically embodied in the present Consolidated Militia Act, 46 Vic., chap. 2, passed 25th May, 1883. By it the militia of Canada is declared to consist of all the male inhabitants of Canada of the age of 18 years or upwards and under 60, not exempted or disqualified by law, this population being divided into four classes, as follow :—

Militia Act. Who constitute the Militia.

The first class comprises those aged 18 or upwards and under 30, being unmarried or widowers without children.

The second class comprises those between the ages of 30 and 45, being unmarried or widowers without children.

The third class comprises those between 18 and 45, being married or widowers with children.

The fourth class comprises those between 45 and 60.

And those liable to serve shall be called upon in the above order.

955. The following persons are exempt from enrolment and actual service at any time: Judges, clergymen and ministers of all religious denominations, professors in colleges and teachers in religious orders, persons engaged in the collection or management of the revenue, the wardens and officials of all penitentiaries and lunatic asylums, persons physically disabled, and any person being the only son of a widow and her only support. Half-pay and retired officers of the Imperial forces, sailors actually employed in their calling, pilots during the season of navigation, and masters of schools are exempt from service, except in case of war. Quakers, Mennonites, &c., may be exempted altogether under regulations prescribed by the Governor in Council.

Persons  
exempt  
from ser-  
vice.

956. The militia is divided into active and reserve, land and marine forces. The land force is composed of corps raised either by voluntary enlistment or ballot; the active marine force shall be raised in the same way, and composed of seamen, sailors and persons whose occupation is on vessels navigating the waters of Canada; and the reserve force, land and marine, consists of the whole of the men not serving in the active militia for the time being.

Composi-  
tion of  
Militia.

957. The period of service is three years.

Period of  
service.

958. The number of men to be trained and drilled annually is limited to forty-five thousand, except as specially authorized, and the period of drill is to be sixteen days, and not less than eight days, in each year.

Number of  
men.  
Period of  
drill.

959. The Dominion is divided into twelve military districts, in each of which a permanent military staff is maintained, under the command of a Deputy Adjutant-General.

Military  
districts.

960. The permanent corps and Schools of Instruction consist of "A" and "B" Troops, Royal Canadian Dragoons, at Quebec and Winnipeg; "A," "B" and "C" Batteries, Royal Canadian Artillery, at Kingston, Quebec and Victoria, B. C.; Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Companies, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, at London, Ont., Toronto, St. John's, Que., and Fredericton, N.B. Some changes in these arrangements may probably soon be made. The total strength of these permanent corps is limited to 1,000 men. The present strength is 1,009 men, including officers.

Perma-  
nent corps.

961. The Royal Military College at Kingston, which is under the control of the Militia Department, was founded in 1875, and has

Royal  
Military  
College.

proved a most successful institution. The total number of cadets who have graduated has been 185, and 85 have been gazetted to commissions in the Imperial army. Four commissions are annually offered by the Imperial Government, and in 1888 six others were offered, proving that the Imperial Government is fully satisfied with those graduates who have already obtained commissions in the service. In 1892 one cadet received a commission in the Royal Engineers, one in the Royal Artillery and two in the Infantry. There are at present 64 cadets at the College.

Establish-  
ments of  
the Militia  
1893-1894.

962. The following is a statement of the regimental establishments of the permanent and active militia for the year ended 30th June, 1894. There was a decrease in the total number as compared with the returns of 1892, of 3,082, in consequence of the reorganization of the several establishments on a permanent basis and on fixed rules.

REGIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE PERMANENT AND  
ACTIVE MILITIA OF CANADA, 1893-94.

*Permanent Militia.*

REGIMENTS OF	Officers.	Staff-Sgts. and Sergeants.	Rank and File.	Total.	Horses.
Royal Canadian Dragoons...	10	18	130	158	90
Royal Canadian Artillery ...	23	40	363	426	67
Royal Canadian Regt. of In- fantry.....	24	44	360	428	4
Total. ....	57	102	853	1,012	161

*Active Militia.*

Cavalry *.....	191	227	1,620	2,038	1,866
Artillery, Field ¶.....	102	121	990	1,213	497
Garrison   .....	154	121	1,824	2,099	.....
Engineers §.....	6	6	78	90	.....
Infantry **.....	2,566	1,869	24,085	28,520	358
Total.....	3,019	2,344	28,597	33,960	2,721
Grand total....	3,076	2,446	29,450	34,972	2,882

\* 9 Regiments; 1 Squadron; 3 Troops.

¶ 1 Brigade; 15 Batteries.

|| 5 Battalions; 9 Companies.

§ 2 Companies.

\*\* 92 Battalions; 6 Companies.

963. The total ordinary expenditure in 1892 amounted to \$1,266,308, the special expenditure, in consequence of the rebellion in 1885, to \$3,956. The following is a summary of the expenditure by the Department of Militia in 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892:—

## MILITIA EXPENDITURE, 1889, 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Salaries, headquarters and district staff.	\$ 20,700	\$ 18,583	\$ 17,223	\$ 17,583
Brigade majors	13,164	15,020	14,209	13,685
Royal Military College	51,237	83,677	69,248	63,949
Ammunition, clothing and military stores	195,589	198,553	192,000	191,403
Public armouries	61,177	60,526	60,928	59,885
Drill pay and camp purposes	286,637	265,331	272,098	251,126
Drill instruction	36,885	36,288	35,996	36,314
Dominion Rifle Association	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Drill sheds and rifle ranges	19,641	26,211	27,663	31,370
Construction and repairs	88,067	70,632	79,291	63,681
Barracks in British Columbia	17,868			
Care of military properties	9,410			
Grant to Dominion Artillery Association	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
A, B and C Batteries				
Cavalry and Infantry	} Permanent corps.	471,720	463,081	459,655
Schools				
Improved rifle ordnance	3,000	379		1,714
Formation 48th Highlanders, Toronto				5,000
Contingencies	36,455	36,732	39,200	39,432
Total ordinary militia service	\$1,323,551	\$1,287,013	\$1,279,514	\$1,266,308
North-west service (rebellion, 1885)	41,228	9,797	8,017	3,956
Total expenditure	\$1,364,780	\$1,296,810	\$1,287,531	\$1,270,264

964. The Militia revenue in 1892 amounted to \$21,862, made up as follows:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Ammunition, sale of	\$ 13,002	\$ 15,225	\$ 14,013	\$ 11,722
Military stores do	1,574			
Clothing do	679	2,154	2,762	3,969
Miscellaneous stores, sale of	3,127	995	618	1,557
Military properties, rent of	4,356	3,720	4,657	4,451
Casual revenues			4,860	163
Total	\$ 22,738	\$ 22,094	\$ 26,916	\$ 21,862

965. The sums paid for Militia pensions amounted to \$31,940 in 1889, to \$30,766 in 1890, to \$28,547 in 1891 and to \$27,012 in 1892, as follow:—

## MILITIA PENSIONS, 1892.

Pensioners.	No.	Amount.
Pensioners for wounds, 1812-1815	32	2,720
do do Fenian raids	20	3,148
do do Rebellion, 1885	104	20,604
Annual grant to surviving veterans of 1812	18	540
Total	174	27,012

Surviving veterans of 1812. 966. On the 30th June, 1892, there were only 18 survivors of the war of 1812, the youngest of whom was 90 years of age. The ages of 11 of these veterans (the ages of the remaining 7 are not given) when added together, made a total of 1,068, being an average age of 97 years each. The age of one is given at 105.

Militia expenditure since 1868. 967. The following table is a summary of the amount expended by the Department upon the Militia and defence of Canada since Confederation.

## SUMMARY OF MILITIA EXPENDITURE IN CANADA SINCE 1868.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amounts 1868 to 1892 inclusive.
	\$
Salaries, headquarters; district staff and brigade-majors.....	1,180,725
Ammunition.....	1,231,825
Military clothing and stores.....	3,206,723
Drill sheds, rifle ranges and armouries.....	361,622
Drill instruction.....	1,004,084
Military schools.....	429,292
Care of arms, public armouries, &c. ....	1,351,319
Annual drill.....	7,036,913
Rifle associations.....	27,750
Frontier service—Fenian raid.....	400,924
Red River expeditionary force, and forces in the North-west. ....	1,461,867
Improved firearms.....	347,304
Royal Military College.....	888,181
Dominion Rifle Association.....	96,000
Artillery, cavalry and infantry schools.....	4,886,439
Militia on active service, North-west Rebellion.....	4,732,941
Militia pensions.....	781,026
Other expenditure.....	2,921,986
Total.....	32,346,921

Men available for service. 968. The number of men available for active service in Canada, between the ages of 18 and 45, is about one million. There is, at present, no active marine militia, the naval defences of the country being under the care of the Imperial Government. There are eleven ships on the North America and West India stations, and eight on the Pacific station.

Marine militia.

## NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

The North West Mounted Police. 969. By an Act 36 Vic., c. 35 (1873), authority was given for the organization of a Mounted Police Force, for the better preservation of law and order in the North-west Territories, the number of men being limited to 300. Accordingly, in the autumn of the same year, a small



force was organized, consisting of 190 men. Subsequent Acts have amended the original provisions in various ways, and the number of men is now limited to 1,000. On the 30th November, 1892, the strength of the force was as follows: 1 commissioner, 1 assistant commissioner, 9 superintendents, 32 inspectors, 6 surgeons, 2 veterinary surgeons, 174 non-commissioned officers, 636 constables, and 53 scouts, &c., making a total of 914. There were also 824 horses, and 20 ponies and mules. The country is divided into 9 divisions, exclusive of the depot, and these divisions are subdivided into a total of 80 stations.

970. The duties of the Force, as defined by Act of Parliament, Duties of  
the Force.  
are:—

1. The preservation of peace and order, the prevention of crime and the apprehension of criminals.

2. To execute warrants of magistrates, &c., and generally discharge the duties of a constable in relation thereto.

3. To escort prisoners and lunatics to and from jails, asylums, &c.

4. To search for, seize and destroy all intoxicating liquors held contrary to law.

For the better performance of the above duties, it is provided that the Force, in addition to special powers, shall have all the powers that any constable has by law.

971. The amount of work that is yearly done by this Force can hardly be realized by any one unfamiliar with the enormous extent of territory that they have to watch. They patrol steadily along the frontier from Emerson to the Rocky Mountains, a distance of 800 miles, keeping down raiding, cattle-stealing and smuggling—especially of intoxicants—and in this way are of the greatest possible use, as well as protecting peaceable settlers along the border. They also see that the Indians do not leave their reserves, and keep a watch on their actions generally. The maintenance of the ordinance against starting fire on the prairie, with the punishment of offenders, is one of their important duties. They are, in short, responsible for the preservation of law and order throughout a district of upwards of 300,000 square miles, and some idea may be formed of the amount of work done when it is considered that upwards of 1,500,000 miles are annually covered by the Force, in the discharge of duty. It is generally admitted that the Force constitutes a remarkably fine body of men, and the regulations for joining are strictly adhered to. Work  
done by  
the Force.

972. The following may be said to be the principal regulations:— Regula-  
tions and  
pay.

Applicants, who must make personal application, must be between the ages of 22 and 40, active, able-bodied men, of thoroughly sound constitution, and must produce certificates of exemplary character. They must be able to read and write either the English or French languages, must understand the care and management of horses,

and be able to ride well. The term of engagement is five years, and rates of pay are as follow :—

Staff-Sergeants.....	\$1 to \$1.50 per day.
Other Non-Commissioned Officers.....	85c. to \$1 “
	Service Good
	Pay. Conduct Pay. Total.
Constables—1st year's service.....	50c. — 50c. per day.
2nd “ .....	50 5c. 55 “
3rd “ .....	50 10 60 “
4th “ .....	50 15 65 “
5th “ .....	50 20 70 “

Extra pay is allowed to a limited number of blacksmiths, carpenters, and other artisans.

The minimum height is 5 feet 8 inches, minimum chest measurement, 35 inches, and maximum weight 175 pounds. No married men are engaged.

Popularity  
of the  
service.

973. The service is becoming more and more popular, and many men re-engage for second and third terms. Out of 217 men whose time expired during 1892, 113 re-engaged without leaving, and 26 who took their discharge, afterwards rejoined.

Average  
height.

974. The average height of present Force is 5 feet 9½ inches, and average chest measurement 38¼ inches.

Savings of  
the men.

975. The deposits by members of the force in the Government Saving Bank amounted to about \$15,000 during the year, and in addition to this, a considerable amount is annually placed in other banks. Some of the men have had from \$600 to \$900 to their credit, when they left the service.

Number of  
cases tried,  
1892.

976. There were 849 criminal and other cases tried during 1892, principally for offences against the liquor laws and the prairie fire ordinance.

## CHAPTER XIII.

## INSURANCE.

## PART I.—FIRE INSURANCE.

977. During the year 1891 the business of fire insurance in Canada was carried on by 38 active companies; of these, 7 were Canadian, 23 British and 8 belonging to the United States. Inland marine insurance was also transacted by 5 of them (3 Canadian, 1 British and 1 United States). Ocean marine was transacted by two companies, both Canadian. One United States company was added to the list and one British company withdrawn, during the year.

978. The cash received for premiums during the year, in Canada, amounted to \$6,168,716, being greater than that received in 1890 by \$332,645; and the amount paid for losses was \$3,905,697, being more than that paid in 1890 by \$639,130. The ratio of losses paid to premiums received is shown in the following table:—

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA, 1891.

COMPANIES.	Paid for Losses.	Received for Premiums.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.	
			1891.	1890.
	\$	\$		
Canadian companies.....	940,734	1,278,736	73·57	58·89
British .....	2,553,162	4,189,171	60·95	54·75
United States .....	411,801	700,809	58·76	58·54
Total.....	3,905,697	6,168,716	63·31	55·97

979. The following table shows the amount received for premiums, and paid for losses, as well as the percentage of losses to premiums, in every year from 1869:—

## PREMIUMS RECEIVED AND LOSSES PAID IN CANADA, 1869-1891.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.
	£	£	
1869.....	1,785,539	1,027,720	57·56
1870.....	1,916,779	1,624,837	84·77
1871.....	2,321,716	1,549,199	66·73
1872.....	2,628,710	1,909,975	72·66
1873.....	2,968,416	1,682,184	56·67
1874.....	3,522,303	1,926,159	54·68
1875.....	3,594,764	2,563,531	71·31
1876.....	3,708,006	2,867,295	77·33
1877.....	3,764,005	8,490,919	225·58
1878.....	3,368,430	1,822,674	54·11
1879.....	3,227,488	2,145,198	66·47
1880.....	3,479,577	1,666,578	47·90
1881.....	3,827,116	3,169,824	82·83
1882.....	4,229,706	2,664,986	63·01
1883.....	4,624,741	2,920,228	63·14
1884.....	4,980,128	3,245,323	65·16
1885.....	4,852,460	2,679,287	55·22
1886.....	4,932,335	3,301,388	66·93
1887.....	5,244,502	3,403,514	64·90
1888.....	5,437,263	3,073,822	56·53
1889.....	5,588,016	2,876,211	51·47
1890.....	5,836,071	3,266,567	55·97
1891.....	6,168,716	3,905,697	63·31
Total ..	92,006,787	63,783,116	69·32

Total amounts received and paid.

980. The total amounts for the whole period were divided among the companies according to their nationalities, as follow :—

COMPANIES.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	Percentage of Losses. to Premiums.
	£	£	
Canadian companies.....	26,088,616	18,689,605	71·64
British .....	58,340,768	40,083,277	68·71
United States companies .....	7,577,403	5,010,234	66·12
Total ..	92,006,787	63,783,116	69·32

If the year of the fire in St. John, N.B., had been excluded, the average percentage of loss would have been 62·66.

Fire insurance business, 1891.

981. The next statement shows the business done by the several companies during the year 1891 :—

## FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN CANADA IN 1891.

COMPANIES.	Gross Amount of Risks taken.	Premi- ums charged thereon.	Rate of Premiums per cent of risks taken.	Net Cash paid for Losses.	Net Cash received for Premi- ums.	Percentage of Losses paid to Pre- miums received.
<i>Canadian Companies.</i>	\$	\$		\$	\$	
British America.....	20,537,121	252,302	1·23	147,957	196,812	75·18
Citizens'.....	21,162,298	270,978	1·28	186,202	276,713	67·29
Eastern.....	12,824,744	167,438	1·31	73,163	119,364	61·29
London Mutual.....	14,614,521	183,897	1·26	86,710	128,367	67·55
Quebec.....	10,408,219	137,559	1·32	75,094	111,642	67·26
Royal Canadian.....	19,833,691	235,378	1·19	155,102	184,118	84·24
Western.....	36,563,080	446,989	1·22	216,507	333,152	64·99
Total.....	135,943,674	1,694,541	1·25	940,735	1,350,168	69·65
<i>British Companies.</i>						
Atlas.....	5,811,074	66,330	1·14	44,945	58,162	77·28
Caledonia.....	9,809,216	108,881	1·11	84,273	100,936	83·49
City of London.....	11,485,602	179,156	1·56	66,237	144,256	45·92
Commercial Union.....	32,914,434	411,797	1·25	207,527	359,153	57·78
Employers' Liability.....	5,535,417	72,144	1·30	42,420	68,353	62·06
Fire Insurance Association..	10,600,699	117,539	1·11	67,426	103,367	65·23
Guardian.....	18,304,039	208,618	1·14	154,623	180,565	85·63
Imperial.....	19,262,641	226,360	1·18	91,773	206,524	44·44
Lancashire.....	23,113,340	289,753	1·25	180,579	254,233	71·03
Liverpool and London and Globe.....	30,252,049	311,155	1·03	166,644	287,909	57·88
London and Lancashire.....	17,119,142	194,046	1·13	71,450	172,204	41·49
London Assurance.....	13,051,228	115,203	0·88	33,279	90,564	36·75
Manchester.....	10,113,39	121,523	1·20	47,525	96,309	49·35
National of Ireland.....	7,095,188	82,330	1·16	60,242	74,116	81·28
North British.....	37,406,076	400,459	1·07	246,459	338,018	72·91
Northern.....	17,647,468	208,285	1·18	101,091	174,564	57·91
Norwich Union..	11,303,629	125,835	1·11	68,605	101,378	67·67
Phoenix of London.....	23,252,709	262,731	1·13	138,527	226,644	61·12
Queen.....	20,402,620	248,281	1·22	117,058	219,742	53·27
Royal.....	52,836,595	576,813	1·09	366,376	536,126	68·34
Scottish Union and National.	15,602,964	155,874	1·00	82,863	134,247	61·72
Union Society.....	6,984,031	89,803	1·29	33,275	77,941	42·69
United Fire.....	11,844,505	120,561	1·02	79,965	183,862	43·49
Total.....	411,748,053	4,693,477	1·14	2,553,162	4,189,172	60·95
<i>United States' Companies.</i>						
Ætna Fire.....	14,752,493	169,777	1·15	74,395	133,832	55·59
Agricultural of Watertown..	8,822,122	88,330	1·00	67,016	77,753	86·19
Connecticut Fire.....	3,600,000	40,818	1·13	13,462	36,638	86·74
Hartford.....	15,557,910	171,064	1·10	108,034	149,422	72·30
Insurance Co. of N.A.....	5,736,092	61,521	1·07	21,104	46,150	45·73
Phoenix of Brooklyn.....	11,008,690	114,332	1·04	46,323	84,310	54·94
Phoenix of Hartford.....	12,437,926	167,074	1·34	73,474	129,904	56·56
Queen of America.....	3,811,462	47,561	1·25	7,994	42,800	18·68
Totals.....	75,726,695	860,477	1·14	411,802	700,809	58·76
Grand Totals..	623,418,422	7,248,495	1·16	3,905,699	6,240,149	62·59



Business done by British Companies 982. The business done by the British fire companies resulted in a balance in their favour of \$470,014, being a decrease of \$242,967, as compared with 1890, as shown by the following statement :—

	1890.	1891.
Paid for losses .....	\$ 2,229,556	\$ 2,553,162
“ general expenses .....	1,129,596	1,165,995
Total .....	\$ 3,359,152	\$ 3,719,157
Received from premiums .....	4,072,133	4,189,171
Balance in favour .....	<u>\$ 712,981</u>	<u>\$ 470,014</u>

The adverse balance, which had been in existence every year since 1877, when occurred the disastrous fire at St. John, N.B., and when the losses paid by British companies amounted to four and one-half millions, was reversed in 1887, when a favourable balance of \$341,393 was shown, which was increased in 1888 to \$1,094,894, further increased in 1889 to \$2,013,022, and now stands at \$ ,196,017.

By United States companies. 983. The following is a comparative statement of the business done by United States companies in 1890 and 1891 :—

	1890.	1891.
Paid for losses .....	\$ 300,917	\$ 411,802
“ general expenses .....	158,996	217,002
Total .....	\$ 459,913	\$ 628,804
Received for premiums .....	514,317	701,183
Balance .....	<u>+ \$ 54,404</u>	<u>+ \$ 72,379</u>

By Canadian companies. 984. A similar comparative statement of the business done by Canadian companies is found below :—

	1890.	1891.
Paid for losses .....	\$ 2,254,867	\$ 2,588,894
“ general expenses .....	1,114,472	1,198,807
“ dividends .....	135,690	145,257
Total .....	\$ 3,505,029	\$ 3,932,958
Received for premiums .....	\$ 3,603,152	\$ 3,586,852
“ from other sources .....	150,161	146,629
Total .....	\$ 3,753,313	\$ 3,733,481
Balance .....	<u>+ \$ 248,284</u>	<u>— \$ 199,477</u>

The Canadian companies received \$1,102,237 in premiums for business done in Canada, and \$1,662,538 for business done in other countries. The percentage of losses paid to premiums received for Canadian business was 70·84, and for business in other countries 70·11.

985. For every \$100 received for premiums the payments by British and United States companies therefor were as follow :—

COMPANIES.	FOR LOSSES.		FOR EXPENSES.		BALANCE FOR COMPANIES.		Proportion of payments to receipts by British and United States companies
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
British.....	54·75	60·95	27·74	27·83	17·51	11·22	
United States.....	58·51	58·73	30·91	30·95	10·58	10·32	

The business, it will be seen, was not so favourable in 1891 for either British or United States companies.

986. For every \$100 received for income by Canadian companies the payments were :—

CANADIAN COMPANIES.	FOR LOSSES.		FOR EXPENSES.		FOR DIVIDENDS.		
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
For every \$100 of income.. . . .	60·08	69·34	29·69	32·11	3·62	3·89	
“ “ premium....	62·58	72·18	30·93	33·42	3·77	4·05	

Their total cash income in 1890 was \$3,753,313, and in 1891, \$3,733,481, and their cash expenditure was, in the same years, \$3,505,029 and \$3,932,958.

987. The inland marine insurance business was, on the whole, more favourable than that of the preceding year, the losses incurred having been 51·08 per cent of the premiums received, as against 60·23 per cent in 1890.

988. The ocean business was very unfavourable, the proportion of losses to premiums having been 136·17, as compared with 94·19 in 1890.

989. The following figures show the total of inland and ocean marine insurance business in 1891 :—

Premiums received.....	\$	596,462	Total insurance, inland and ocean marine.
Losses incurred.....		474,104	
“ paid.....	\$	434,089	
“ “ for previous years.....		56,279	
Total losses paid during the year.....		490,368	
Losses outstanding.....		43,515	

Amount at risk, 1869-1891. 990. The total amount at risk against fire in each year, from 1869, is given in the next table. When it is considered that the very large increase in the amount, upwards of \$571,000,000, represents a proportionate increase in the value of property, it must be admitted that the progress made during the period has been considerable:—

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA—AMOUNT AT RISK, 1869 TO 1891.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	Fire Insurance.	YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	Fire Insurance.
	\$		\$
1869.....	188,359,809	1881.....	462,210,968
1870.....	191,594,586	1882.....	526,856,478
1871.....	228,453,784	1883.....	572,264,041
1872.....	251,722,940	1884.....	605,507,789
1873.....	278,754,835	1885.....	611,794,479
1874.....	306,848,219	1886.....	586,773,022
1875.....	364,421,029	1887.....	634,767,337
1876.....	454,608,180	1888.....	650,735,059
1877.....	420,342,681	1889.....	684,538,378
1878.....	409,899,701	1890.....	720,679,621
1879.....	407,357,985	1891.....	759,602,191
1880.....	411,563,271		

PART II.—LIFE INSURANCE.

Life insurance companies 991. There were 30 companies transacting a life insurance business in Canada in 1891, viz., 11 Canadian, 9 British and 10 United States. No new licenses were issued during the year. The Citizens' Insurance Company has ceased to do business in Canada.

Life insurance, 1890 and 1891. 992. The value of the insurance effected during the year was \$37,866,287, being a decrease of \$2,657,169 as compared with 1890. The business was divided among the several companies in 1890 and 1891 as follows:—

	1890.	1891.
Canadian Companies.....	\$ 23,541,404	\$ 21,904,302
British ".....	3,390,972	2,947,246
United States ".....	13,591,080	13,014,739
	<u>\$ 40,523,456</u>	<u>\$ 37,866,287</u>

The Canadian companies do a larger share of the business than all the other companies combined, their share in 1889 having been 59·34 per cent, in 1890 58·09 per cent, and in 1891 57·85 per cent.

Life insurance effected, 1869-1891. 993. The following table shows the amount of life insurance effected in each year from 1869 to 1891, inclusive:—

AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE EFFECTED IN CANADA IN EACH  
YEAR, 1869-1891.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	COMPANIES.			Total.
	Canadian.	British.	United States.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869 .....	1,156,855	2,627,392	9,069,885	12,854,132
1870 .....	1,584,456	*1,657,439	8,952,747	12,194,696
1871 .....	2,623,944	2,212,107	8,496,575	13,322,626
1872 .....	5,276,859	1,896,655	13,896,587	21,070,101
1873 .....	4,608,913	*1,704,338	14,740,367	21,053,618
1874 .....	5,259,822	2,143,080	*11,705,319	19,108,221
1875 .....	5,077,601	1,689,833	8,306,824	15,074,258
1876 .....	5,465,966	1,683,357	6,740,804	13,890,127
1877 .....	5,724,648	2,142,702	5,667,317	13,534,667
1878 .....	5,508,556	2,789,201	3,871,998	12,169,755
1879 .....	6,112,706	1,877,918	3,363,600	11,354,224
1880 .....	7,547,876	2,302,011	4,057,000	13,906,887
1881 .....	11,158,479	2,536,120	3,923,412	17,618,011
1882 .....	11,855,545	2,833,250	5,423,960	20,112,755
1883 .....	11,883,317	3,278,008	6,411,635	21,572,960
1884 .....	12,926,265	3,167,910	7,323,737	23,417,912
1885 .....	14,881,695	3,950,647	8,332,646	27,164,988
1886 .....	19,289,694	4,054,279	11,827,375	35,171,348
1887 .....	23,505,549	3,067,040	11,435,721	38,008,310
1888 .....	24,876,259	3,985,787	12,364,483	41,226,529
1889 .....	+26,438,358	3,399,313	14,719,266	44,556,937
1890 .....	23,541,404	3,390,972	13,591,080	40,523,456
1891 .....	21,904,302	2,947,246	13,014,739	37,866,287

\*Imperfect.      †Including 20 months' business of Canada Life.

994. The increase in the total amount of insurance in force has been very considerable during the last five years, amounting to the sum of \$69,780,959, as shown by the following figures:—

Increase  
during last  
five years.

LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE IN CANADA—1887-1891.

COMPANIES.	LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE.				
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian. ....	101,796,754	114,034,279	125,125,692	135,218,990	143,368,817
British.....	28,163,329	30,003,210	30,488,618	31,613,730	32,407,937
United States.....	61,734,187	67,724,094	76,349,392	81,591,847	85,698,475
Total.....	191,694,270	211,761,583	231,963,702	248,424,567	261,475,229

Share of Canadian companies 995. The Canadian companies' share of the increase in 1888 was 60.98 per cent, in 1889 54.90 per cent, in 1890 61.32 per cent, and in 1891 54.83 per cent.

Amount at risk, 1869-1891. 996. The following figures indicate the very large increase in the premium-paying power of the country during the last twenty-three years :—

LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA—AMOUNT AT RISK, 1869-1891.

Year ended 31st December.	Life Insurance.
1869.....	\$ 35,680,082
1870.....	42,694,712
1871.....	45,825,935
1872.....	67,234,684
1873.....	77,500,896
1874.....	85,716,325
1875.....	84,560,752
1876.....	84,344,916
1877.....	85,687,903
1878.....	84,751,937
1879.....	86,273,702
1880.....	90,280,293
1881.....	103,290,932
1882.....	115,042,048
1883.....	124,196,875
1884.....	135,453,726
1885.....	149,962,146
1886.....	171,315,696
1887.....	191,694,270
1888.....	211,761,583
1889.....	231,963,702
1890.....	248,424,567
1891.....	261,475,229

Life insurance lapsed, 1875-1891. 997. The following table gives the amount of life insurance allowed to lapse by non-payment of premiums in each year, and the proportions of such amount lapsed in each \$1,000 of risk, and in each \$1,000 effected in each year :—



YEAR.	Total in Force.	Annual Amount Effected.	LAPSED.		
			Total Lapsed.	In each \$1,000 at Risk.	In. each \$1,000 Effected in the Year
	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1875.....	84,288,883	15,074,258			
1876.....	84,250,918	13,890,127			
1877.....	85,687,903	13,534,667	8,700,624	101 53	642 84
1878.....	84,751,937	12,169,755	9,075,186	107 08	745 71
1879.....	86,273,702	11,354,224	8,190,773	94 94	721 39
1880.....	90,280,293	13,906,887	7,198,837	79 74	517 65
1881.....	103,290,932	17,618,011	4,702,589	45 53	266 92
1882.....	115,042,048	20,112,755	5,052,869	43 92	251 23
1883.....	124,196,875	21,572,960	7,627,328	61 41	353 56
1884.....	135,447,726	23,417,912	9,576,113	70 70	408 92
1885.....	140,962,146	27,164,988	9,518,676	67 52	350 40
1886.....	171,315,696	35,171,348	9,205,765	53 74	261 74
1887.....	191,694,270	38,008,310	11,320,384	59 05	297 84
1888.....	211,761,583	41,226,529	15,325,305	72 37	371 73
1889.....	231,963,702	*44,556,937	16,556,619	71 38	371 58
1890.....	248,424,567	40,523,456	17,462,864	70 29	430 93
1891.....	261,475,229	37,866,287	15,805,342	60 45	461 17

998. The following tables will enable the progress of the total Life insurance business to be traced during the past fourteen years, both as regard the amount of insurance effected from year to year and the total amount in force:—

AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE EFFECTED IN CANADA DURING  
THE YEARS 1875 TO 1891.

YEAR.	Canadian Companies.	British Companies.	United States Companies.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1875.....	5,077,601	1,689,833	8,306,823	15,074,258
1876.....	5,465,966	1,683,357	6,740,804	13,890,127
1877.....	5,724,648	2,142,702	5,667,317	13,534,667
1878.....	5,508,556	2,789,201	3,871,998	12,169,755
1879.....	6,112,706	1,877,918	3,363,600	11,354,224
1880.....	7,547,876	2,302,011	4,057,000	13,906,887
1881.....	11,158,479	2,536,120	3,923,412	17,618,011
1882.....	11,855,545	2,833,250	5,423,960	20,112,755
1883.....	11,883,317	3,278,008	6,411,635	21,572,960
1884.....	12,926,265	3,167,910	7,323,737	23,417,912
1885.....	14,881,695	3,950,647	8,332,646	27,164,988
1886.....	19,289,694	4,054,279	11,827,375	35,171,348
1887.....	23,505,549	3,067,040	11,435,721	38,008,310
1888.....	24,876,259	3,985,787	12,364,483	41,226,529
1889.....	*26,438,358	3,399,313	14,719,266	44,556,937
1890.....	23,541,404	3,390,972	13,591,080	40,523,456
1891.....	21,904,302	2,947,246	13,014,739	37,866,287

\* Including 20 months of the Canada Life.

## AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE IN CANADA, 1875 TO 1891.

YEAR.	Canadian Companies.	British Companies.	United States Companies.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1875.....	21,957,296	19,455,607	43,596,361	85,009,264
1876.....	24,649,284	18,873,173	40,728,461	84,250,918
1877.....	26,870,224	19,349,204	39,468,475	85,687,903
1878.....	28,656,556	20,078,533	36,016,848	84,751,937
1879.....	33,246,543	19,410,829	33,616,330	86,273,702
1880.....	37,838,518	19,789,863	33,643,745	91,272,126
1881.....	46,041,591	20,983,092	36,266,249	103,290,932
1882.....	53,855,051	22,329,368	38,857,629	115,042,048
1883.....	59,213,609	23,511,712	41,471,554	124,196,875
1884.....	66,519,958	24,317,172	44,616,596	135,453,726
1885.....	74,591,139	25,930,272	49,440,735	149,962,146
1886.....	88,181,859	27,225,607	55,908,230	171,315,696
1887.....	101,796,754	28,163,329	61,734,187	191,694,270
1888.....	114,034,279	30,003,210	67,724,094	211,761,583
1889.....	123,125,692	30,488,618	76,349,392	231,963,702
1890.....	135,218,990	31,613,730	81,591,847	248,424,567
1891.....	143,368,817	32,407,937	85,698,475	261,475,229

Average amount of policies in force, 1891.

999. The average amount of policies in force in 1891 was \$1,782, being practically the same as in the preceding year.

## AVERAGE AMOUNT OF POLICIES IN FORCE IN CANADA, 1891.

COMPANIES.	POLICIES.		
	Number.	Amount.	Average Amount.
		\$	\$
Canadian.....	84,342	142,176,154	1,686
British.....	15,794	32,407,937	2,052
United States.....	45,161	84,266,843	1,866
Total.....	145,297	258,850,934	1,782

The average amount of the new policies was: for Canadian companies, \$1,624; for British companies, \$1,857; and for United States companies, \$1,970, the corresponding amounts for 1890 having been \$1,629, \$2,109 and \$2,219 respectively.

Death rate, 1888-1891.

1000. The death rate was almost the same as in 1890, the rate in the years 1890 and 1891 having been higher than in the three preceding ones.

## INSURANCE DEATH RATE IN CANADA, 1888-1891.

COMPANIES.	1891.			1890.	1889.	1888.
	Number of Lives Ex- posed to Risks.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000.	Death Rate.	Death Rate.	Death Rate.
Active companies.....	148,268	1,509	10·178	10·148	8·846	8·614
Assessment ".....	20,011	187	9·345	8·475	8·250	9·727
Retired ".....	4,774	96	20·109	21·417	16·840	23·489
Total .....	173,053	1,792	10·335	10·340	9·083	9·495

In the calculation of the death rate, the mean number of policies in force and the number of policies terminated by death during the year have been admitted as approximations to the mean number of lives exposed to risk, and the number of deaths during the year respectively, in the case of those companies which did not report that item, and it is believed that the present figures represent the actual mortality among insured lives in Canada, as accurately as they can possibly be ascertained.

1001. There was an increase of \$608,085 in the amount of insurance terminated naturally, *i.e.*, by death, maturity or expiration, in 1891, as compared with 1890, the amount last year having been \$4,899,065; and a decrease of \$1,070,427 in the amount terminated by surrender and lapse, the total amount so terminated having been \$19,630,168, as compared with \$20,700,595 in 1890. Insurance terminated.

1002. The next table gives the amount of income from premiums received by all companies in each year from 1869 to 1891, inclusive, from which it will be seen that Canadian companies received 50 per cent of the total amount, United States companies 37 per cent, and British companies 12 per cent. Premium income, 1869-1891.

INCOME FROM LIFE INSURANCE PREMIUMS IN CANADA,  
1869 TO 1891.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	COMPANIES.			Total.
	Canadian.	British.	United States.	
	\$	\$	\$	
1869 .....	164,910	515,741	557,708	1,238,359
1870 .....	208,922	531,250	729,175	1,469,347
1871 .....	291,897	570,449	990,628	1,852,974
1872 .....	417,628	596,982	1,250,912	2,265,522
1873 .....	511,235	594,108	1,492,315	2,597,658
1874 .....	638,854	629,808	1,575,748	2,844,410
1875 .....	707,256	623,296	1,551,835	2,882,387
1876 .....	768,543	597,155	1,437,612	2,803,310
1877 .....	770,319	577,364	1,299,724	2,647,407
1878 .....	827,098	586,044	1,197,535	2,610,677
1879 .....	919,345	565,875	1,121,537	2,606,757
1880 .....	1,039,341	579,729	1,102,058	2,721,128
1881 .....	1,291,026	613,595	1,190,068	3,094,689
1882 .....	1,562,085	674,362	1,308,158	3,544,605
1883 .....	1,652,543	707,468	1,414,738	3,774,749
1884 .....	1,869,100	744,227	1,518,991	4,132,318
1885 .....	2,092,986	803,980	1,723,012	4,619,978
1886 .....	2,379,238	827,848	1,988,634	5,195,720
1887 .....	2,825,119	890,332	2,285,954	6,001,405
1888 .....	3,166,883	928,667	2,466,298	6,561,848
1889 .....	*4,459,595	979,847	2,785,403	8,224,845
1890 .....	3,921,137	1,022,362	3,060,652	8,904,151
1891 .....	4,258,926	1,030,479	3,128,297	8,417,702
Total .....	36,743,986	16,190,968	37,176,992	90,111,946

\* Including 20 months' business of the Canada Life.

Payments  
to policy-  
holders,  
1889-1891.

1003. The total amount paid to policy-holders during 1889, 1890 and 1891 was:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Death claims (including bonus additions) ..	\$ 2,483,818	\$ 2,539,210	\$ 2,907,461
Matured endowment ..	436,683	598,571	865,006
Annuity ..	20,856	22,986	25,994
Paid for surrendered policies .....	304,263	317,016	376,516
Dividends to policy-holders .....	696,970	967,884	736,508
	<u>\$ 3,942,590</u>	<u>\$ 4,445,667</u>	<u>\$ 4,911,485</u>

Proportion  
of  
payments  
to policy-  
holders  
and for  
expenses.

1004. The amount received for premiums in 1891 was \$8,417,702; therefore, for every \$100 of premium \$56.66 was paid to policy-holders, and \$43.34 carried to expense, profits and reserve. In the preceding year the proportions were \$54.67 and \$45.33 respectively.

Financial  
position of  
Canadian  
compa-  
nies, 1891.

1005. The following tables give the condition of the Canadian companies in 1891, showing their assets and liabilities, income and expenditure:—

## CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES, 1891.

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

COMPANIES.	Assets.	Liabilities including Reserve but not Capital Stock.	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities excluding Capital.	Capital Stock paid up.	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities and Capital Stock.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada Life .....	12,074,125	10,684,248	1,389,877	125,000	1,264,877
Citizens' (Life Department) ..	67,273	114,576		*	*
Confederation .....	3,675,293	3,263,225	412,068	100,000	312,068
Dominion Safety Fund .....	66,728	25,572	41,156	29,172	11,984
Federal .....	216,635	157,267	59,368	80,197	
London Life .....	296,452	252,102	44,349	33,750	10,599
Manufacturers' Life .....	431,610	297,662	133,948	127,320	6,628
North American .....	1,207,594	969,719	237,875	60,000	177,875
Ontario Mutual .....	1,941,571	1,794,087	147,484	None.	147,484
Sun .....	2,885,571	2,537,952	347,619	62,500	285,119
Temperance and General .....	196,640	148,769	47,871	60,000	
Dominion Life .....	95,128	32,835	62,293	64,400	
Totals .....	23,154,620	20,278,014	2,876,606	742,359	2,134,267

## INCOME.

COMPANIES.	Net Premium Income.	Consideration for Annuities.	Interest and Dividends on Stocks, &c.	Sundry.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada Life .....	1,618,713	None.	556,113	34,519	2,209,345
Citizens' .....	5,877	"	None.	None.	5,879
Confederation .....	662,887	37,568	161,278	10,814	872,548
Dominion Life .....	22,780	None.	4,127	None.	26,907
Dominion Safety Fund .....	39,238	"	1,984	"	41,222
Federal .....	212,331	"	10,906	"	223,237
London Life .....	98,932	"	14,080	"	113,012
Manufacturers' Life .....	184,106	"	13,123	114	197,343
North American .....	330,027	"	57,864	None.	387,892
Ontario Mutual .....	456,707	"	90,914	"	547,620
Sun .....	746,113	4,640	+131,870	3,309	885,932
Temperance and General .....	88,914	None.	6,695	None.	95,609
Totals .....	4,466,625	42,208	1,048,954	48,756	5,606,544

\* The capital in this company is also liable for its other departments, so that these columns cannot be filled up.

† From this item there has been deducted \$1,039 interest on debenture deposit made with the company.



CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES—*Concluded.*

## EXPENDITURE.

COMPANIES.	Payments to Policy- holders.	General Expenses.	Dividends to Stock- holders.	Total Expendi- ture.	Surplus of Income over Ex- penditure.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada Life.....	906,151	286,180	25,000	1,217,331	992,014
Citizens' .....	769	11,494	None.	12,263	—6,386
Confederation.....	313,888	158,342	15,210	487,440	385,108
Dominion Life.....	1,000	11,536	None.	12,536	14,371
Dominion Safety Fund.....	28,000	10,357	"	38,357	2,865
Federal.....	155,552	67,371	"	222,923	314
London Life .....	31,625	36,724	2,355	70,704	42,307
Manufacturers' Life.....	37,869	77,477	None.	115,347	81,996
North American.....	122,801	96,169	5,400	224,370	163,521
Ontario Mutual.....	211,607	99,351	None.	310,958	236,662
Sun .....	207,268	196,009	7,500	410,777	475,155
Temperance and General....	20,180	42,205	None.	62,385	33,224
Totals.....	2,036,710	1,093,215	55,465	3,185,391	2,421,153

Receipts  
and expen-  
diture,  
1888-1891.

1006. The receipts from income in 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 were respectively made up as follow :—

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Premiums and annuity sales.	\$3,260,799	\$4,570,917	\$4,236,746	\$4,508,824
Interest and dividends .....	741,062	1,180,416	953,328	1,048,954
Sundry.....	36,204	53,730	32,587	48,756
Total .....	\$4,038,065	\$5,805,063	\$5,222,621	\$5,606,544

And the expenditure during the same years was :—

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Paid to policy-holders and an- nuityants .....	\$1,416,515	\$2,001,149	\$2,081,236	\$2,036,711
General expenses.....	874,657	1,091,027	1,006,698	1,093,215
Dividends to stockholders....	52,652	65,412	121,005	55,465
Total .....	\$2,343,824	\$3,157,588	\$3,208,939	\$3,185,391

Propor-  
tion of  
payments  
from  
income.

1007. From the above figures, therefore, it appears that out of every \$100 of income received the companies expended :—

OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Paid to policy-holders.....	35 08	34 47	39 85	36 33
General expenses.....	21 66	18 79	19 28	19 50
Dividends to stockholders .....	1 30	1 13	2 32	0 99
Reserve.....	41 96	45 61	38 55	43 18

1008. The following table gives the results of the valuation of the policies of some of the life insurance companies. The valuation was made in the office of the superintendent of insurance and on the basis of the H. M. Mortality Table of the Institute of Actuaries at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent interest, the pure premiums only being valued :—

COMPANIES.	Amount in Force.	Value.
	\$	\$
Canada Life. . . . .	56,104,233	10,614,592
London Assurance Corporation. . . . .	26,636	9,371
National Life . . . . .	173,408	77,129
North British and Mercantile. . . . .	1,516,773	605,480
Reliance Mutual . . . . .	285,659	94,788
Royal. . . . .	744,221	327,143
Sun Life. . . . .	19,425,412	2,480,843
Travellers. . . . .	4,376,398	1,104,299

## ASSESSMENT COMPANIES.

1009. Seven companies did business on the assessment plan in 1891, Assessment insurance. four Canadian and three United States, having at the end of the year \$42,352,903 in force, being an increase of \$6,293,287. The amount of policies taken during the year was \$10,790,125. The amount of insurance terminated by surrender and lapse was \$5,343,176, being \$128.89 for every \$1,000 of current risk. The amount terminated by death was \$378,675, or \$9.13 for every \$1,000 of risk. The total terminations amounted to 53 per cent of the amount of the new business.

1010. Accident insurance business was transacted by 9 companies, Accident insurance. viz., 5 Canadian, 3 British and 1 United States, and guarantee business by 3 companies, 1 Canadian, 1 British and 1 United States. The business done in 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 was :—

ACCIDENT.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Premiums received . . . . .	249,048	278,755	295,553	313,177
Amount insured . . . . .	38,078,066	43,735,729	40,215,565	50,279,155
Paid for claims. . . . .	112,022	127,156	97,339	127,274
GUARANTEE.				
Premiums received . . . . .	62,549	68,549	66,540	68,698
Amount guaranteed . . . . .	10,107,204	10,721,160	10,996,950	11,242,875
Paid for claims. . . . .	22,589	17,835	24,802	12,255

Plate glass insurance. 1011. Plate glass insurance was transacted by 3 companies, 1 Canadian, 1 British and 1 United States. The premiums received during the year were \$38,686, and the losses incurred \$14,050. One company and one firm transact this class of business on the system of replacement, instead of paying the value of the glass broken, and their returns do not show either the insurance effected during the year or the amount in force at the end.

Insurance companies of all kinds. 1012. At the close of 1891 there were 97 companies under the supervision of the Superintendent of Insurance. They were engaged in business as follow :—

Doing life insurance.....	42
“ assessment plan .....	8
“ fire insurance.....	40
“ inland marine insurance.....	6
“ ocean marine “ .....	2
“ accident “ .....	9
“ guarantee “ .....	3
“ steam boiler “ .....	1
“ plate glass “ .....	4

Deposits with the Government. 1013. The deposits held by the Receiver-General, for the protection of policy-holders, amounted on 18th July, 1892, to \$20,732,176, represented by the following securities :—

Canada stock.....	\$ 2,602,872
Canada debentures.....	692,107
Canada provincial debentures .....	2,649,536
United States' bonds.....	1,345,000
Connecticut State bonds.....	150,000
Swedish Government bonds .....	58,400
British Government securities.....	1,903,310
British colonial securities.....	521,707
Bank deposit receipts .. ..	110,000
Montreal harbour bonds .. ..	475,000
Municipal securities.....	9,544,984
Bank stock .. ..	25,420
Loan companies' debentures.....	105,700
C. P. R. and Canada Central bonds.....	1,598,140
	<u>\$20,882,176</u>

Deposits with trustees. 1014. The sum of \$3,260,697, also, was deposited with Canadian trustees, making a total of \$23,992,873 held for the protection of policy-holders, and this amount was distributed among the different classes as follows :—

Fire and Inland Marine.....	\$ 5,725,293
Life .....	17,805,633
Accident, Guarantee, &c .....	461,947
	<u>\$ 23,992,873</u>

1015. The total amount of premiums received for all forms of insurance in 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 was :—

Total  
receipts,  
1888-1891.

YEAR.	COMPANIES.			Total.
	Canadian.	British.	United States.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1888 .....	5,050,337	4,841,614	3,168,206	13,060,157
1889 .....	6,473,344	5,026,353	3,512,144	15,011,841
1890 .....	5,996,336	5,175,863	3,910,636	15,082,835
1891 .....	6,278,200	5,322,535	4,185,313	15,786,048

And this was divided among the different classes in the following sums :—

CLASS OF BUSINESS.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fire.....	5,437,263	5,588,016	5,836,071	6,168,716
Inland marine .....	159,207	146,327	138,699	86,660
Ocean .....	176,251	241,877	235,736	141,420
Life .....	6,561,848	8,224,845	8,004,151	8,417,702
Life (assessment).....	367,740	404,953	450,507	527,307
Accident .....	249,048	278,755	295,553	313,177
Guarantee .....	62,549	68,549	66,540	68,698
Plate glass .....	28,068	27,870	33,709	38,686
Steam boiler .....	18,183	30,649	21,869	23,682
Total.....	13,060,157	15,011,841	15,082,835	15,786,048





# APPENDIX A.

## CUSTOMS TARIFF AND INDEX TO TABLE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS ON PAGES 181 TO 207, INCLUSIVE.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>A</b>		
Absinthe ( <i>see</i> spirits, c).....	22	\$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. I. G.
Acid, acetic and pyroligneous, N.E.S., and vinegar, a specific duty of fifteen cents for each gallon of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof, and for each degree of strength in excess of the strength of proof an additional duty of one cent. The strength of proof shall be held to be equal to six per cent of absolute acid, and in all cases the strength shall be determined in such manner as is established by the Governor in Council. ....	14	15c. p. I. G. & 1c. add.
Acid, acetic and pyroligneous, of any strength, when imported by dyers, calico printers, or manufacturers of acetates or colours, for exclusive use in dyeing or printing, or for the manufacture of such acetates or colours in their own factories, under such regulations as are established by the Governor in Council .....	14	25c. p. I. G. & 20 p. c.
Acid, boracic. ....	14	Free.
“ mixed.....	14	25 p. c.
“ muriatic and nitric .....	14	20 p. c.
“ oxalic. ....	14	Free.
“ phosphate.....	14	3c. p. lb.
“ stearic .....	14	3c. p. lb.
“ sulphuric.....	14	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. c.
“ sulphuric and nitric combined. ....	14	25 p. c.
“ tannic, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only. ....	14	Free.
Aconite. ....	24	“
Adhesive felt, for sheathing vessels.....	19	“
Admiralty charts.....	1	“
Advertising bills ( <i>see</i> advertising pamphlets and labels).....	1	
Advertising pamphlets, pictures and pictorial show cards, illustrated advertising periodicals, illustrated price lists, advertising calendars, advertising almanacs, tailors' and mantle-makers' fashion plates; and all chromos, chromotypes, oleographs, photographs and other cards, pictures or artistic work of similar kinds, produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing, whether for business or advertising purposes or not, printed or stamped on paper, cardboard or other material, N.E.S.....	1	6c. p. lb. & 20 p.c.
Adzes, N.E.S .....	9	35 p. c.
African teak, not further manufactured than rough sawn or split.....	24	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>A</b>		
Agaric.....	26	Free.
Agricultural purposes, seeds for, viz. :—		
Garden, field and other seeds, when in bulk or large parcels.	24	10 p. c.
“                    “                    when put in small papers or parcels.	24	25 p. c.
“                    “                    settlers ( <i>see</i> settlers' effects).....	24	Free.
Alabaster, ornaments of.....	31	35 p. c.
Albumen, blood, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only.....	14	Free.
Alcohol ( <i>see</i> spirits, <i>a</i> ).....	22	\$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. I. G.
“    amyl ( <i>see</i> spirits, <i>b</i> ).....	22	\$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. I. G.
“    ethyl ( <i>see</i> spirits, <i>a</i> ).....	22	\$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. I. G.
“    methyl, or wood ( <i>see</i> spirits, <i>c</i> ).....	22	\$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. I. G.
“    N.O.P. ( <i>see</i> spirits, <i>a</i> )..	22	\$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. I. G.
“    wood ( <i>see</i> spirits, <i>c</i> ).....	22	\$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. I. G.
Ale, beer and porter, when imported in bottles; 6 qt. or 12 pt. bottles to be held to contain 1 Imperial gallon.....	22	24c. p. I. G.
Ale, beer and porter, when imported in casks or otherwise than in bottles.....	22	16c. p. I. G.
Alkanet root, crude, crushed or ground.....	24	Free.
Almanacs, advertising ( <i>see</i> advertising pamphlets).....	1	6c. p. lb. and 20 p. c.
Almonds, shelled.....	21	5c. p. lb.
“    not shelled.....	21	3c. “
Aloes, ground or unground.....	14	Free.
Alpaca, hair of, unmanufactured, N.E.S.....	23	“
“    “    not further prepared than washed, N.E.S.....	23	“
“    “    manufactures of ( <i>see</i> woollen manufactures)....	23	“
Alum, in bulk only, ground or unground.....	14	Free.
Aluminum.....	26	“
“    chloride of, or chloralum of.....	14	“
Amaranth ( <i>see</i> lumber).....	24	“
Amber, gum.....	24	“
Ambergris.....	23	“
Ammonia, spirits of ( <i>see</i> spirits).....	14	\$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. I. G. and 30 p. c.
“    sulphate of.....	14	Free.
Anatomical preparations, and skeletons or parts thereof.....	31	“
Anchors.....	11	“
Anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes measuring not more than 5 inches long, 4 inches wide and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep.....	20	5c. p. whole box.
Anchovies and sardines, in half boxes, measuring not more than 5 inches long, 4 inches wide and 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches deep.....	20	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. half box.
Anchovies and sardines, in quarter boxes, measuring not more than 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep....	20	2c. p. quarter box.
Anchovies and sardines, when imported in any other form....	20	30 p. c.
Angle iron ( <i>see</i> iron and steel angles).....	28	“
Angles for ships ( <i>see</i> iron and steel beams, &c.).....	28	Free.
Angostura ( <i>see</i> spirits, <i>c</i> ).....	22	\$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. I. G.
Aniline, arseniate of.....	14	Free.
“    dyes, not otherwise provided for.....	14	10 p. c.
Aniline dyes, and coal tar dyes, in bulk or packages of not less than 1 lb. weight, including alizarine and artificial alizarine	14	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>A</b>		
Aniline oil, crude.....	14	Free.
“ salts.....	14	“
Animals, living, viz. :—		
Cattle and sheep .....	29	30 p.c.
Live hogs .....	29	2c. p. lb.
Animals, living, of all kinds, N.F.S. ....	29	20 p.c.
Animals, brought into Canada temporarily, and for a period not exceeding three months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or other association ; (but a bond shall be first given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Comptroller of Customs, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in Canada, or if not re-exported within the time specified in such bond) .....	29	Free.
Animals for the improvement of stock, viz. :—Horses, cattle, sheep and swine, under regulations made by the Treasury Board and approved by the Governor in Council. ....	29	“
Animals for the improvement of stock, domestic fowls, pure-bred pheasants and quails.....	29	“
Animals of settlers, live stock ( <i>see</i> settlers' effects) .....	29	“
“ other ( <i>see</i> menageries) .....	29	“
Animal manures.....	23	“
Aniseed ( <i>see</i> seeds, aromatic).....	24	“
Anise-star ( <i>see</i> seeds, aromatic) .....	24	“
Annato, liquid or solid.....	14	“
“ seeds .....	24	“
Anodes, nickel.....	28	10 p.c.
Anodynes ( <i>see</i> proprietary medicines and spirits, <i>d</i> ).....	14	
Antelope skins ( <i>see</i> glove leathers).....	23	10 p.c.
Antimony, not ground, pulverized or otherwise manufactured. ....	14	Free.
Antimony, salts, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only.....	14	“
Antiquities, collections of ( <i>see</i> cabinets of coins).....	32	“
Apparatus for schools, colleges, &c. ( <i>see</i> philosophical instruments).....	6	“
Apparel, wearing ( <i>see</i> clothing, woollen).....	15	10c. p. lb. & 25 p.c.
“ of settlers ( <i>see</i> settlers' effects) .....	31	Free.
“ wearing, and other personal and household effects, not merchandise, of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada .....	32	“
Apple trees of all kinds .....	30	3c. each.
Apples, dried.....	21	2c. p. lb.
“ green (including duty on the barrel).....	21	40c. p. brl.
“ pine .....	21	Free.
Arabic, gum.....	24	“
Arrack ( <i>see</i> spirits, <i>c</i> ).....	22	\$2.12½ p. I. G.
Archil, extract of .....	14	Free.
Argal or argols, not refined.....	14	“
Articles not enumerated in this Act as charged with any duty of Customs, and not declared free of duty by this Act, shall be charged with a duty of 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , when imported into Canada, or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein .....	32	20 p.c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>A</b>		
Arms, fire. . . . .	8	20 p. c.
Army, articles for—the following articles when imported by and for the use of the army and navy : arms, military or naval clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores or munitions of war . . . . .	31	Free.
Arsenic. . . . .	14	"
Arsenate of aniline. . . . .	14	"
Artificial flowers, N.E.S. . . . .	18	25 p. c.
Asbestos in any form other than crude, and all manufactures thereof. . . . .	28	25 p. c.
Ash, white ( <i>see</i> lumber). . . . .	24	Free.
Ashes, pot and pearl, in packages of not less than twenty-five pounds weight. . . . .	24	"
Asphaltum, crude only. . . . .	31	"
Attachments, binding ( <i>see</i> mowing machines) . . . . .	9	35 p. c.
Attar or ottar of roses, and oil of roses. . . . .	14	Free.
Australian gum . . . . .	24	"
Awnings. . . . .	19	25 p. c.
Axes of all kinds, N.E.S. . . . .	9	35 p. c.
" chopping. . . . .	9	\$2 p. doz. and 10 p. c.
Axle grease . . . . .	23	1c. per lb.
Axles and springs of iron or steel, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for carriages, other than railway and tramway vehicles, without reference to the stage of manu- facture . . . . .	10	1c. p. lb., and 30 p. c.
Axles, iron or steel car axles, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for axles, and car springs of all kinds, and all other springs not elsewhere specified, without reference to the stage of manufacture . . . . .	10	\$30 per ton, but not less than 35 p. c.
Azaleas. . . . .	24	Free.
<b>B</b>		
Babbit metal. . . . .	28	10 p. c.
Bags, containing fine salt, from all countries. . . . .	32	25 p. c.
" cotton, made up by the use of the needle, not otherwise provided for. . . . .	17	35 p. c.
" cotton, seamless . . . . .	17	2c. p. lb., and 15 p. c.
" paper, all kinds, printed . . . . .	24	35 p. c.
Bagatelle tables or boards, with cues and balls. . . . .	31	35 p. c.
Baggage, travellers', under regulations prescribed by the Comptroller of Customs . . . . .	31	Free.
Baking powder ( <i>see</i> yeast cakes) . . . . .	14	
Balances of iron or steel. . . . .	9	35 p. c.
Balls, bagatelle . . . . .	31	35 p. c.
" glass. . . . .	26	5c. p. doz., and 30 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>B</b>		
Bamboo reeds, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols or sunshades . . . . .	24	Free.
Bamboo, unmanufactured . . . . .	24	"
Bananas . . . . .	21	"
Band-iron ( <i>see</i> iron and steel, hoop-iron) . . . . .	28	
Bandages, suspensory, all kinds . . . . .	31	25 p. c.
Bank notes, bonds, bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, drafts, and all similar work unsigned, and bill heads, envelopes, receipts, cards and other commercial blank forms, printed or lithographed, or printed from steel or copper or other plates, and other printed matter, N.E.S. . . . .	1	35 p. c.
Barrels, containing petroleum or its products, or any mixture of which petroleum forms a part, when such contents are chargeable with a specific duty . . . . .	24	40c. each.
Barrels of Canadian manufacture exported, filled with domestic petroleum and returned empty, under such regulations as the Comptroller of Customs prescribes . . . . .	24	Free.
Barrels containing linseed oil . . . . .	24	25c. each.
Barilla . . . . .	14	Free.
Bark, cinchona . . . . .	24	"
" cork, unmanufactured . . . . .	24	"
" hemlock . . . . .	24	"
" oak . . . . .	24	"
" tanners' . . . . .	24	"
Barley . . . . .	21	15c. p. bush.
Bars, iron ( <i>see</i> iron and steel, bar-iron) . . . . .	28	
Bars, for railways and tramways, iron or steel of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S. . . . .	28	\$6 p. ton.
Batteries, electric, &c . . . . .	6	25 p. c.
Batting, cotton, not bleached, dyed nor coloured . . . . .	17	2c. p. lb. & 15 p.c.
Batting, cotton, bleached, dyed or coloured . . . . .	17	3c. p. lb. & 15 p.c.
Batts, cotton, not bleached, dyed nor coloured . . . . .	17	2c. p. lb. & 15 p.c.
Batts, cotton, bleached, dyed or coloured . . . . .	17	3c. p. lb. & 15 p.c.
Bay rum ( <i>see</i> spirits, &c.) . . . . .	22	
Bead ornaments, N.E.S. . . . .	31	35 p. c.
Beams, rolled ( <i>see</i> iron and steel beams) . . . . .	28	12½
Beams, iron or steel, for iron or composite ships or vessels . . . . .	28	Free.
Beams, weighing, iron or steel . . . . .	28	35 p. c.
Beans . . . . .	21	15c. p. bush.
" baked, in cans ( <i>see</i> tomatoes) . . . . .	21	2c. p. can & 2c. additional.
" cocoa, not roasted, crushed or ground . . . . .	24	Free.
" locust, and locust bean meal for the manufacture of horse and cattle food . . . . .	21	"
" nux vomica, crude only . . . . .	24	"
" vanilla . . . . .	24	"
" Tonquin . . . . .	24	"
Bed-tickings, cotton denims, drillings, gingham, plaids, cotton or canton flannels, flannelettes, cotton tennis cloth or striped zephyrs, ducks and drills, dyed or coloured, checked and striped shirtings, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, pantaloons and goods of like description . . . . .	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p.c.



ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>B</b>		
Bed comforters or cotton quilts, not including woven quilts or counterpanes .....	17	35 p. c.
Bed quilts ( <i>see</i> bed comforters) .....	17	35 “
Bedsteads, iron tubes and articles for ( <i>see</i> tubing) .....	28	Free.
Beef, fluid, extract of, not medicated .....	20	25 p. c.
“ salted, in barrels (the barrel containing the same to be free of duty) .....	20	2c. p. lb.
Beer, in bottles ( <i>see</i> ale) .....	22	24c. p. I. G.
“ in casks “ .....	22	16c. p. I. G.
Bees .....	29	Free.
Beet root juice ( <i>see</i> sugar and molasses) .....	21	
Belladonna leaves .....	24	Free.
Bells of any description, except for churches .....	28	30 p. c.
Bells, when imported by and for the use of churches .....	28	Free.
Belts, surgical, of all kinds .....	7	25 p. c.
Belting, rubber .....	24	5c. p. lb. & 15 p. c.
“ of leather or other material, N. E. S .....	23	25 p. c.
“ leather and upper leather, including kid, lamb, sheep and calf, tanned but not dressed, waxed or glazed .....	23	15 “
Belting, if dressed, waxed or glazed .....	23	20 “
Benzole ( <i>see</i> oils) .....	25	7½c. p. I. G.
Berries for dyeing, or used for composing dyes .....	24	Free.
“ blue, wild .....	21	“
Beverages, alcoholic ( <i>see</i> spirits, c) .....	22	\$2.12½ p. I. G.
Bibles .....	1	5 p. c.
Bichromate of potash, crude .....	14	Free.
Bichromate of soda .....	14	“
Billets, hickory ( <i>see</i> lumber) .....	24	“
“ steel ( <i>see</i> iron and steel, ingots) .....	28	
Billiard tables, viz. :—		
Without pockets, 4½ by 9 ft. or under .....	31	\$22.50 each.
On those of over 4½ by 9 ft. ....	31	\$25.00 “
On billiard tables with pockets, 5½ by 11 ft. or under .....	31	\$35.00 “
And on all over 5½ by 11 ft .....	31	\$40.00 “ and in addition thereto (each table to include twelve cues, and one set of four balls with markers, cloths and cases, but no pool balls), 15 p. c.
Binders' cloth .....	19	10 p. c.
Bird cages .....	32	35 “
Biscuits of all kinds, not sweetened .....	21	25 “
“ “ sweetened .....	21	35 “
Bismuth, metallic, in its natural state .....	28	Free.
Bison hair, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured .....	23	“
Bitters, medicinal ( <i>see</i> proprietary medicines) .....	14	Liquids 50 p. c. and all others 25 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>B</b>		
Bitters, other ( <i>see</i> spirits, c).....	21	\$2.12½ p. I.G.
Blackberries, N.E.S. (the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty).....	21	3c. p. lb.
Blacking, shoe, and shoemakers' ink.....	10	30 p.c.
“ molasses for ( <i>see</i> second process molasses).....	21	Free.
Blankets ( <i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	10c. p. lb. & 20 p.c.
Blanketing and lapping, and discs or mills for engraving copper rollers, when imported by cotton manufacturers, calico printers and wall paper manufacturers for use in their own factories only.....	31	Free.
Blank books.....	1	35 p.c.
Blind, articles for:—Type-writers, tablets with movable figures, geographical maps and musical instruments, when imported by and for the use of schools for the blind, and being and remaining the sole property of the governing bodies of said schools and not of private individuals, the above particulars to be verified by special affidavit on each entry when presented.....	31	Free.
Blocks, inverted, glazed or unglazed.....	12	35 p.c.
Blood albumen, tannic acid, antimony salts, tartar emetic and grey tartar, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only.....	14	Free.
Blueberries, wild.....	21	
Blueing, laundry, all kinds.....	14	30 p.c.
Board, leather.....	24	3c. p. lb.
Boards ( <i>see</i> lumber).....	24	Free.
Boilers, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, N.E.S....	9	30 p.c.
Boiler or other plate iron, sheared or unsheared, skelp iron, sheared or rolled in grooves, and sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than number twenty gauge, N.E.S., including nail plate of iron or steel, sixteen gauge and thicker.....	28	\$13 p. ton.
Boilers, ships' ( <i>see</i> ships).....	9	25 p.c.
Bolts, iron ( <i>see</i> iron and steel).....	28	
Bolsters.....	13	35 p.c.
Bolting cloths, not made up.....	31	Free.
Bones, crude, not manufactured, burned, calcined, ground or steamed.....	23	“
Bone-ash for manufacturers of phosphates and fertilizers.....	23	“
Bone-dust for manufacturers of phosphates and fertilizers.....	23	“
Bone, manufacturers of, fancy ( <i>see</i> fancy boxes).....	31	35 p.c.
Bonnets, N.E.S.....	18	30 “
Books, blank.....	1	35 “
“ embossed, for the blind.....	1	Free.
Books, printed, periodicals and pamphlets, N.E.S., not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank account books, nor copy books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor bibles, prayer books, psalm and hymn-books.....	1	15 p.c.
Books, professional settlers' ( <i>see</i> settlers' effects).....	1	Free.
Books, printed, in any of the languages or dialects of any of the Indian tribes of the Dominion of Canada.....	1	“

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>B</b>		
Books especially imported for the <i>bona fide</i> use of public free libraries,—not more than two copies of any one book; and books, bound or unbound, which have been printed and manufactured more than twenty years . . . . .	1	Free.
Books printed by any Government or by any scientific association for the promotion of learning and letters, and issued in the course of its proceedings and supplied gratuitously to its members, and not for the purpose of sale or trade. . . .	1	“
Books, educational, imported exclusively by and for the use of schools for the deaf and dumb and blind. . . . .	1	“
Books, importation prohibited ( <i>see</i> prohibited articles). . . . .	1	
Bookbinders' tools and implements . . . . .	9	10 p. c.
Boots, India-rubber ( <i>see</i> India-rubber). . . . .	24	
Boots, N.E.S. . . . .	18	25 “
Boot and shoe counters made from leather board. . . . .	24	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. pair.
Boot, shoe and stay laces of any material. . . . .	18	30 p. c.
Boracic acid . . . . .	14	Free.
Borax, ground or unground, in bulk of not less than twenty-five pounds only . . . . .	14	“
Botanical specimens . . . . .	32	“
Bottles, glass. . . . .	26	30 p. c.
Bowls, steel, for cream separators. . . . .	28	Free.
Boxes, fancy work, writing desks, glove boxes, handkerchief boxes, manicure cases, perfume cases, toilet cases and fancy cases for smokers' sets, and all similar fancy articles made of bone, shell, horn, ivory, wood, leather, plush, satin, silk, satinette or paper; dolls and toys of all kinds, including sewing machines, when of not more than two dollars in value, and toy whips; ornaments of alabaster, spar, amber, terra-cotta or composition; statuettes and bead ornaments, N.E.S. . . . .	31	35 p. c.
Boxwood ( <i>see</i> lumber). . . . .	24	Free.
Brads or sprigs, not exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand . . . .	28	2c. p. 1,000.
Brads or sprigs, exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand. . . . .	28	2c. p. lb.
Braces or suspenders and parts thereof. . . . .	18	35 p. c.
Bracelets ( <i>see</i> laces). . . . .	18	30 “
Braids, yarn, spun from the hair of the alpaca or angora goat, when imported by manufacturers of braids for use exclusively in their factories in the manufacture of such braids only, under such regulations as may be adopted by the Comptroller of Customs . . . . .	15	Free.
Braids ( <i>see</i> laces). . . . .	18	30 p. c.
Brandy ( <i>see</i> spirits, c). . . . .	22	\$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. I. G.
Brass, old, scrap and in sheets or plates of not less than 4 inches in width. . . . .	28	Free.
Brass, in bars and bolts, drawn, plain and fancy tubing. . . . .	28	10 p. c.
Brass cups, being rough blanks, for the manufacture of paper shells or cartridges, when imported by manufacturers of brass and paper shells and cartridges for use in their own factories . . . . .	28	Free.
Brass, manufactures of, N.E.S. . . . .	28	30 p. c.
“ screws, not otherwise provided for, . . . . .	28	35 “
“ in strips for printers' rules, not finished; and brass in strips or sheets, of less than 4 inches in width. . . . .	28	15 “

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>B</b>		
Brass, or copper wire.....	28	15 p. c.
“ and copper wire, twisted, when imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes, for use in their own factories	28	Free.
“ wire cloth.....	28	20 p. c.
“ copper, iron or steel rolled round wire rods, under half an inch in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in their factories....	28	Free.
Breadstuffs, grain and flour and meal of all kinds, when damaged by water <i>in transitu</i> , 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> upon the appraised value, such appraised value to be ascertained as provided by sections 8, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75 and 76 of “The Customs Act”.....	21	20 p. c.
Brick, for building.....	12	20 “
“ fire, for use exclusively in processes of manufactures....	12	Free.
Bridges, iron, and structural iron work.....	28	1½ c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
Brilliants, cotton, uncoloured.....	17	25 p. c.
Brim moulds, for gold-beaters.....	31	Free.
Brimstone, crude, or in roll or flour.....	14	“
Bristles.....	23	“
Britannia metal, in pigs and bars.....	28	“
do manufactures of, not plated.....	28	25 p. c.
British copyright works, reprints of.....	1	15 p. c., and in addition thereto, 12½ p. c.
British gum.....	24	1c. p. lb.
Bromine.....	14	Free.
Bronze, phosphor, in block, bars, sheets and wire.....	28	10 p. c.
Brooms.....	31	25 “
Broom corn.....	24	Free.
Brussels carpet ( <i>see</i> carpets).....	15	25 p. c.
Brushes.....	31	25 “
Buchu leaves.....	24	Free.
Buckle clasps, steel for ( <i>see</i> steel N. 12).....	28	“
Buckram, for the manufacture of hat and bonnet shapes.....	19	“
Buckskins, tanned ( <i>see</i> glove leathers).....	23	10 p. c.
Buckthorn and strip fencing of iron or steel.....	28	1½ c. p. lb.
Buckwheat.....	21	10c. p. bush.
do flour or meal.....	21	½ c. p. lb.
Buggies of all kinds, farm wagons, farm, railway or freight carts, pleasure carts or gigs, and similar vehicles costing less than \$50.....	10	\$10 each & 20 p. c.
Buggies, etc., costing \$50 and less than \$100.....	10	\$15 each & 20 p. c.
“ and all such carriages costing \$100 each and over....	10	35 p. c.
Building stone: rough freestone, sandstone and all other building stone, except marble from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled.....	26	\$1 p. ton, of 13 cubic feet.
Builders' hardware:— Builders', cabinet-makers', harness-makers' and saddlers' hardware, including curry-combs, carriage hardware, locks, butts and hinges, N.E.S., saws of all kinds, and tools of all kinds, N.E.S.....	9	35 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>B</b>		
Bulbs, flowers, all kinds.....	24	Free.
Bullion, gold and silver, in bars, blocks or ingots, and bullion fringe.....	27	"
Burgundy pitch.....	24	"
Burr stones, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up or prepared for binding into mill stones.....	26	"
Bushes, blackberry.....	30	1c. each.
"    gooseberry.....	30	1c. "
"    raspberry.....	30	1c. "
"    rose, costing twenty cents and less.....	30	3c. "
Butter.....	20	4c. per lb.
Buttons, of hoof, rubber, vulcanite or composition.....	31	5c. p. gross, & 20 p. c.
Buttons, vegetable ivory or horn.....	31	10c. p. gross, & 20 p. c.
Buttons, all other, N.E.S.....	31	25 p. c.
Button covers, crozier.....	31	10 "
<b>C</b>		
Cabinet furniture ( <i>see</i> furniture).....	13	35 p. c.
Cabinets of coins, collections of medals and other antiquities..	32	Free.
Cabinet-makers' hardware ( <i>see</i> builders' hardware).....	9	35 p. c.
Cabinet-makers' hardware ( <i>see</i> hardware, house furnishing)....	9	30 "
Cacti.....	24	Free.
Cages, bird, of all kinds.....	32	35 p. c.
Calendars, advertising ( <i>see</i> advertising pamphlets).....	1	6c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Calf skins, tanned but not dressed, waxed or glazed ( <i>see</i> belting leather).....	23	15 p. c.
Calumba root.....	24	Free.
Camwood and sumac and extracts for dyeing or tanning pur- poses, when not further manufactured than crushed or ground.....	24	"
Canada plate, not less than 30 ins. wide, and not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in thickness.....	28	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c.
Candles, tallow.....	23	2c. p. lb.
"    paraffine wax.....	23	5c. "
"    all other, including sperm.....	23	25 p. c.
Candy, sugar, brown or white, and confectionery.....	21	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. p. lb., & 35 p. c.
Cane juice, concentrated ( <i>see</i> sugar and molasses).....	21	
"    other ( <i>see</i> sugar and molasses).....	21	
Cane or rattan, split or otherwise manufactured.....	24	25 p. c.
Canes, all kinds, N.E.S.....	20	25 "
Canned meats ( <i>see</i> meats).....	20	3c. p. lb.
Cans or packages made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding 1 qt. in contents.....	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on each can or package.
Cans, etc., when exceeding 1 qt., an additional duty of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for each additional qt. or fractional part thereof.....	28	
Canvas of hemp or flax, when to be used for boats and ships' sails.....	19	5 p. c.



ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>C</b>		
Canvas for manufacture of floor oil cloth, not less than 45 in. wide and not pressed or calendered.....	19	Free.
Canvas, jute canvas, not less than 58 in. wide, when imported by manufacturers of floor oil cloth for use in their factories.....	19	“
Caoutchouc, unmanufactured.....	24	“
Capes, fur.....	18	25 p. c.
Caplins.....	18	20 “
Caps, N.E.S.....	18	30 “
Caps, fur.....	18	25 “
Caps for umbrellas ( <i>see</i> ribs, brass).....	28	20 “
Caraway seeds ( <i>see</i> seeds, aromatic).....	24	Free.
Carbolic or heavy oil, for any use.....	25	10 p. c.
Carboys, glass empty or filled.....	26	30 “
Cardboard, printed or stamped ( <i>see</i> advertising pamphlets)....	1	6c. p. lb. & 20 p.c.
Cards ( <i>see</i> bank notes).....	1	35 p. c.
Cards, pictorial show ( <i>see</i> advertising pamphlets).....	1	6c. p. lb. & 20 p.c.
Cards, playing.....	1	6c. p. pack.
Card-clothing, machine.....	32	25 p. c.
Cardamon seed ( <i>see</i> seeds, aromatic).....	24	Free.
Carpet bags.....	23	30 p. c.
Carpets, viz.:—Brussels, tapestry, Dutch, Venetian and damask, carpet mats and rugs of all kinds, N.E.S., and printed felts and druggets, and all other carpets and squares, not otherwise provided for.....	15	25 p. c.
Capets, treble ingrain, three-ply and two-ply carpets, composed wholly of wool.....	15	10c. p. sq. yd., & 20 p. c.
Carpets, two-ply and three-ply ingrain carpets, of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton, or other material than wool worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animals.....	15	5c. p. sq. yd., & 20 p. c.
Carpets, Smyrna, mats and rugs.....	15	30 p. c.
Carpet mats ( <i>see</i> carpets, Brussels).....	15	25 “
“ warps, bleached, dyed or coloured.....	17	3c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
“ “ not bleached, dyed or coloured.....	17	2c. p. lb. & 15 p. c.
Carpeting, hemp.....	19	25 p. c.
“ jute.....	19	25 “
Carpets, warp of cotton ( <i>see</i> carpets, two and three-ply).....	15	5c. p. sq. yd., & 20 p. c.
“ wool, treble ingrain ( <i>see</i> carpets, treble ingrain).....	15	10c. p. sq. yd., & 20 p. c.
Carriages ( <i>see</i> buggies).....	10	
“ children's, of all kinds.....	10	35 p. c.
Carriages for travellers and carriages laden with merchandise, and not to include circus troops nor hawkers, under regulations prescribed by the Comptroller of Customs.....	10	Free.
Cars, baggage, freight and railway ( <i>see</i> locomotives).....	10	“
“ railway.....	10	30 p. c.
Cartridge cases of all kinds and materials.....	8	35 “

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>C</b>		
Cartridges, gun, rifle and pistol, and cartridge cases of all kinds and materials.....	8	35 p. c.
Cartridges, articles for ( <i>see</i> hemp paper).....	31	Free.
Carts, hand. ....	10	30 p. c.
“ farm, railway and freight ( <i>see</i> buggies). ....	10	
“ pleasure ( <i>see</i> buggies).....	10	
Cases, cigar holders ( <i>see</i> tobacco pipes) . . . . .	31	35 “
“ fancy ( <i>see</i> boxes, fancy).....	31	35 “
“ for jewels and watches, cases for silver and plated ware, and for cutlery and other like articles.....	31	10c. each, & 30 p. c.
“ show . . . . .	24	\$2 each, & 35 p. c.
Caskets and coffins of any material . . . . .	24	35 p. c.
Cattle for improvement of stock ( <i>see</i> animals).....	29	Free.
Cast-iron pipe of every description: . . . . .	28	\$12 p. ton, but not less than 35 p. c.
Cast as models for the use of schools of design. ....	31	Free.
Castings, viz. :—		
Cast-iron vessels, plates, stove plates and irons, sad irons, hatters’ irons, tailors’ irons and castings of iron, N.E.S..	28	\$16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Malleable iron and steel castings, N.E.S.....	28	\$25 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Cassimeres ( <i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Cat-gut, unmanufactured.....	23	Free.
strings, or gut cord for musical instruments.....	23	“
Catsups ( <i>see</i> sauces).....	22	
Cedar, red ( <i>see</i> lumber).....	24	“
“ Spanish ( <i>see</i> lumber).....	24	“
Celluloid, moulded into sizes for handles of knives and forks, not bored nor otherwise manufactured ; also moulded celluloid balls and cylinders, coated with tinfoil or not, but not finished or further manufactured. ....	32	10 p. c.
Celluloid, zylonite or zylolite in sheets, and in lumps, blocks or balls in the rough.....	32	Free.
Celluloid, for almanacs, &c. ( <i>see</i> stereotypes).....	32	
Cement, burnt and unground.....	12	7½c. p. 100 lbs.
“ hydraulic or water lime, ground, including barrels . . .	12	40c. p. brl.
“ in bulk or in bags.....	12	9c. p. bush.
“ Portland or Roman, shall be classed with all other cement at specific rates, as above provided.....		
Cement, stone or water limestone.....	12	\$1 p. ton of 13 cubic ft.
Chains (iron or steel) over nine-sixteenths in. in diameter. . . .	28	5 p. c.
“ (of hair) . . . . .	23	30 “
Chalk stone, ground or unground.....	26	Free.
Chamomile flowers.....	24	“
Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than a quart, and more than 1 pint . . . . .	22	\$3.30 p. doz. bottles.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>C</b>		
Champagne, &c.— <i>Continued.</i>		
In bottles containing not more than a pint each, and more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.....	22	\$1.65 per dozen bottles.
In bottles containing $\frac{1}{2}$ pint each or less.....	22	82c. per dozen bottles.
In bottles containing more than 1 quart each, shall pay, in addition to \$3.30 p. doz. bottles, at the rate of .....	22	\$1.65 p. I. G. for all over 1 qt. p. bottle.
The quarts and pints in each case being old wine measure; in addition to the above specific duty there shall be an <i>ad valorem</i> duty of.....	22	30 p. c.
Channels, iron ( <i>see</i> iron and steel angles).....	28	
Charts, N.E.S. ....	1	20 p. c.
" admiralty.....	1	Free.
Cheese.....	20	3c. p. lb.
Cherries.....	21	1c. p. qt.
Cherry lumber ( <i>see</i> lumber) .....	24	Free.
" trees, of all kinds .....	30	4c. each.
" heat welding compound.....	14	Free.
Chestnut lumber ( <i>see</i> lumber).....	24	"
Chicory, raw or green.....	22	3c. p. lb.
" or other root or vegetable used as a substitute for coffee, kiln-dried, roasted or ground .....	22	4c. p. lb.
Chimneys, glass, lamp .....	13	30 p. c.
Chinaware.....	26	30 "
Chloralum or chloride of aluminum.....	14	Free.
Chloride of lime .....	14	"
" zinc.....	14	5 p. c.
Chocolate, not sweetened.....	22	4c. p. lb.
" containing sugar.....	22	5c. "
Chromos ( <i>see</i> advertising pamphlets).....	1	6c. p. lb. and 20 p. c.
Chromotypes ( <i>see</i> advertising pamphlets).....	1	6c. p. lb. and 20 p. c.
Chronometers for ships.....	6	Free.
Churns, wood, N.E.S.....	24	25 p. c.
" earthenware.....	26	3c. p. gal. of holding capacity.
Conium cicuta, or hemlock seed or leaf.....	24	Free.
Cider, not clarified or refined.....	22	5c. p. I. G.
" clarified or refined.....	22	10c. p. I. G.
Cigars.....	22	\$2 p. lb. and 25 p. c.
Cigarettes (the weight of cigarettes to include the weight of the paper covering).....	22	\$2 p. lb. and 25 p. c.
Cinchona bark.....	24	Free.
Cinnibar .....	24	"
Cistern pumps, iron.....	28	35 p. c.
Citron rinds, in brine .....	21	Free.
Clay pipe, unmanufactured....	26	"
Clays .....	26	"
Cliff-stone, ground or unground .....	26	"

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>C</b>		
Clippings and waste ( <i>see</i> rags) .....	31	Free.
Cloaks, fur .....	18	25 p. c.
Clocks, and clock cases of all kinds .....	6	35 p. c.
Clock springs and clock movements other than for tower clocks, complete or in parts. ....	6	10 p. c.
Clocks, steel for ( <i>see</i> steel No. 20) .....	28	Free.
Cloth, bookbinders' .....	17	10 p. c.
“ horse collar ( <i>see</i> woollen manufactures) .....	15	10c. p. lb. and 20 p. c.
Cloths, N.E.S. ( <i>see</i> woollen manufactures) .....	15	10c. p. lb. and 20 p. c.
Clothes-wringers .....	31	\$1 each, and 30 p. c.
Clothing, made of cotton or other material not otherwise pro- vided for, including corsets, and similar articles made up by the seamstress or tailor, also tarpaulin, plain or coated with oil, paint, tar or other composition, and cotton bags made up by the use of the needle, not otherwise provided for .....	17	35 p. c.
Clothing, woollen, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, including cloth caps and horse clothing, shaped, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animal, made up by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, not otherwise provided for ..	15	10c. p. lb. and 25 p. c.
Clothing, donations of, for charitable purposes .....	31	Free.
“ for army and navy ( <i>see</i> army, articles for) .....	31	“
Coal, anthracite .....	26	“
“ bituminous .....	26	60c. per ton of 2,000 lbs.
“ dust, anthracite .....	26	Free.
“ “ .....	26	20 p. c.
“ tar and pitch .....	24	10 p. c.
“ oil ( <i>see</i> oils) .....	25	7½c. p. l. G.
“ “ fixtures, or parts thereof .....	28	30 p. c.
“ “ products of ( <i>see</i> oils) .....	25	7½c. p. l. G.
Coats, fur .....	18	25 p. c.
Coatings ( <i>see</i> woollen manufactures) .....	15	10c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.
Cobalt, ore of .....	26	Free.
“ metallic colours, N.E.S. ....	14	“
Cochineal .....	14	“
Cocoa nuts. ....	21	\$1 per 100.
Cocoa nuts, when imported from the place of growth by vessel direct to a Canadian port .....	21	50c. per 100.
Cocoa nut, desiccated, sweetened or not .....	22	8c. p. lb.
Cocoa paste, not sweetened .....	22	4c. “
“ and other preparations of cocoa containing sugar. ....	22	5c. “
Cocoa bean, shell and nibs, not roasted, crushed or ground .....	24	Free.
“ matting .....	19	30 p. c.
Cocoboral, lumber ( <i>see</i> lumber) .....	24	Free.
Cod liver oil, medicated .....	25	20 p. c.
Coffee, condensed, with milk, not sweetened. ....	22	35 p. c.
“ “ sweetened .....	22	1½c. p. lb. & 35 p. c.
“ extract of, or substitutes therefor, all kinds. ....	22	5c. p. lb.
“ green, from the United States .....	22	10 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>C</b>		
Coffee, roasted or ground, from the United States . . . . .	22	3c. p. lb. & 10 p.c.
“ “ and all imitations of and substitutes for, N.E.S. . . . .	22	3c. p. lb.
Coffee, substitutes for ( <i>see</i> chicory) . . . . .	22	4c. “
“ green, except as hereinbefore provided. . . . .	22	Free.
Coffins of any material . . . . .	24	35 p. c.
Coins, gold and silver, except United States silver coins. . . . .	27	Free.
“ cabinets of . . . . .	32	“
“ base or counterfeit ( <i>see</i> prohibited articles). . . . .	27	“
Coir . . . . .	19	“
“ yarn . . . . .	19	“
Coke . . . . .	26	50c. per ton of 2,000 lbs.
“ gas (the product of gas works) when used in Canadian manufactures only . . . . .	26	Free.
Collars, lace ( <i>see</i> laces) . . . . .	18	30 p. c.
“ of cotton or linen . . . . .	18	24c. p. doz. & 30 p. c.
Collar cloth paper, union, in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished . . . . .	24	20 p. c.
Collar cloth paper, union, glossed or finished, in rolls or sheets.	24	25 “
Collection of antiquities ( <i>see</i> cabinets of coins). . . . .	32	Free.
Colleges, articles for ( <i>see</i> philosophical instruments). . . . .	6	“
Collodion . . . . .	24	20c. p. gal. & 25 p. c.
Coloured fabrics, woven in whole or in part of dyed or coloured cotton yarn, or jute yarn, or of part jute and part cotton yarn or other material, except silk, N.E.S. . . . .	17	25 p. c.
Colours, dry, N.E.S. . . . .	14	20 “
“ ( <i>see</i> paints) . . . . .	14	30 “
“ in spirits ( <i>see</i> paints). . . . .	14	\$1 per I. G.
“ in pulp ( <i>see</i> paints). . . . .	14	30 p. c.
“ metallic, viz. :— Oxides of cobalt, zinc and tin, N.E.S. . . . .	14	Free.
Cologne water ( <i>see</i> spirits, &c.) . . . . .	22	“
Combs, for dress and toilet, of all kinds. . . . .	23	35 p. c.
Commons, House of, articles for ( <i>see</i> departments, articles for).	31	Free.
Communion plate, when imported by and for the use of churches	27	“
Compasses for ships. . . . .	6	“
Composition ornaments ( <i>see</i> boxes, fancy) . . . . .	31	35 p. c.
Concrete, sugar ( <i>see</i> sugar and molasses) . . . . .	21	“
Condensers, platinum ( <i>see</i> platinum wire). . . . .	28	Free.
Confectionery . . . . .	21	1½c. p. lb. and 25 p. c.
“ labels for ( <i>see</i> labels). . . . .	1	15c. p. lb. and 25 p. c.
Conium maculatum or hemlock seed and leaf. . . . .	14	Free.
Consuls General, articles for the personal use of, who are natives or citizens of the country they represent, and who are not engaged in any other business or profession. . . . .	31	“
Copal gum . . . . .	24	“
Copper, old and scrap, copper in pigs, bars, rods, bolts, ingots, and sheathing not planished or coated, and copper seamless drawn tubing. . . . .	28	10 p. c.



ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>C</b>		
Copper, all manufactures of, N.E.S. ( <i>see</i> copper, old and scrap)	28	30 p. c.
Copper or brass wire. ....	28	15 "
Copper or brass wire, twisted, when imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes, for use in their factories . . . . .	28	15 "
Copper wire cloth . . . . .	28	20 "
Copper wire rods ( <i>see</i> brass, copper, &c.) . . . . .	28	Free.
Copper, precipitate of, crude. ....	14	"
Copper rollers for use in calico printing, when imported by calico printers for use in their factories, in the printing of calicoes, and for other purpose (such rollers not being manufactured in Canada) upon the importer in each case making oath at the time of entry, in terms as follows:— I (1) the undersigned, importer of the copper rollers mentioned in this entry, do solemnly (2) that such copper rollers were specially imported by (3) for use in the printing of calicoes in (4) factory. I further (2) that the said rollers will be used for the said purpose and that the same will not be used, sold or disposed of by (3) or by any any person in (4) employ, for any other purpose or use than as aforesaid. ....	28	"
Copper in sheets or strips, of less than four inches in width . . .	28	15 p. c.
Copper, in sheets or plates, of not less than four inches in width .	28	Free.
Copper, sub-acetate of, or verdigris, dry. ....	14	"
Copperas (sulphate of iron) . . . . .	14	"
Copyright works, British reprints of. ....	1	15 p. c. and in addition thereto 12½ p. c.
Copyright works, importation prohibited ( <i>see</i> prohibited articles)		
Cords, cotton, braided . . . . .	17	30 p. c.
Cordage of all kinds. ....	19	1½c. p. lb. and 10 p. c.
Cordials ( <i>see</i> spirits, c) . . . . .	22	\$2.12½c. p. I. G.
" medicinal ( <i>see</i> proprietary medicines). . . . .	14	
Cordova leather, tanned from horse hide, and manufactures of.	23	25 p. c.
Coriander seed ( <i>see</i> seeds, aromatic). . . . .	24	Free.
Corks, and other manufactures of cork wood or cork bark. ....	24	20 p. c.
Cork bark, unmanufactured. ....	24	Free.
Cork wood, unmanufactured. . . . .	24	"
Corn, Indian. ....	21	7½c. p. bush.
Corn, Indian, of the varieties known as southern white dent corn or horse tooth ensilage corn, and western yellow dent corn or horse tooth ensilage corn, when imported to be sown for soiling and ensilage, and for no other purpose, under regulations to be made by the Governor in Council. ....	21	Free.
Corn, meal. ....	21	40c. p. brl.
Corn, pop. ....	21	35 p. c.
" starch ( <i>see</i> starch). . . . .	24	
" syrup. ....	21	1½c. p. lb.
" in cans ( <i>see</i> tomatoes in cans). . . . .	21	
Corsets ( <i>see</i> clothing, cotton). . . . .	17	35 p. c.

(1) Name of importer.

(2) Swear or affirm.

(3) Me or the firm of \_\_\_\_\_, of which I am a member.

(4) My or our, as the case may be.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>C</b>		
Corset steel, steel for ( <i>see</i> steel No. 20) .....	28	Free.
Corset clasps, spoon clasps or busks, blanks, busks, side steels and other corset steels, whether plain, japanned lacquered, tinned or covered with paper or cloth; also back, bone or corset wires, covered with paper or cloth, cut to lengths and tipped with brass or tin, or untipped, or in coils.....	28	5c. p. lb. & 30 p.c.
Cotton, bleached, not printed ( <i>see</i> cotton, gray).....	17	1c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p. c.
“ bed-quilts, not including woven quilts or counterpanes. ....	17	35 p. c.
“ bags ( <i>see</i> clothing, cotton).....	17	35 “
“ cambrics ( <i>see</i> cotton fabrics). ....	17	25 “
“ Canton flannels ( <i>see</i> cotton, gray).....	17	1c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p. c.
“ clothing ( <i>see</i> clothing, cotton).....	17	35 p. c.
“ cordage .....	17	30 “
“ cords ( <i>see</i> cotton fabrics).....	17	25 “
“ “ fancy ( <i>see</i> laces).....	17	30 “
“ drills and ducks ( <i>see</i> cotton, gray).....	17	1c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p. c.
Cotton fabrics, coloured, woven in whole or in part of dyed or coloured cotton yarn, or jute yarn, or of part jute and part cotton yarn or other material except silk, N.E.S. ....	17	25 p. c.
Cotton fabrics, printed or dyed, N.E.S. ....	17	32½ “
Cotton fabrics, uncoloured, viz.:—Scrims and window scrims, cambric cloths, muslin apron checks, brilliants, cords piqués, diapers, lenos, mosquito nettings, swiss jaconet and cambric muslins, and plain, striped or checked lawns.....	17	25 “
Cotton, grey, or unbleached and bleached cotton, sheetings, drills, ducks, cotton or Canton flannels, not stained, painted or printed. ....	17	1c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p. c.
Cotton, all manufactures of, N.E.S. ....	17	20 p. c.
“ muslin apron checks ( <i>see</i> cotton fabrics, uncoloured)...	17	25 “
“ sheeting ( <i>see</i> cotton, gray).....	17	1c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p. c.
Cotton yarns not coarser than No. 40, unbleached, bleached or dyed, for use in covering electric wires; also for the manufacture of cotton loom harness, and for use in the manufacture of Italian cloths, cotton worsted or silk fabrics. ....	17	Free.
Cotton yarns in cops only, made from single cotton yarns finer than No. 40, when for use in their own factories by the manufacturers of Italian cloths, cashmeres and cotton cloths for the selvages of the said cloths, and for these purposes only.....	17	“
Cotton waste.....	17	“
“ winceys, fancy ( <i>see</i> winceys, checked).....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p. c.
Cotton wool.....	24	Free.
“ fillets for card clothing ( <i>see</i> fillets, cotton).....	17	“
“ rags ( <i>see</i> rags).....	17	“
“ seed cake.....	24	“
“ seed meal.....	24	“
Cottonades ( <i>see</i> bed tickings) .....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>C</b>		
Counters, boot and shoe, made from leather board .....	24	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. pr.
Coutils and jeans, when imported by corset and dress stay-makers for use in their own factories.....	17	25 p.c.
Cranberries.....	21	30 c. p. bush.
Crapes of all kinds .....	18	20 p.c.
"C.C." or cream coloured ware ( <i>see</i> earthenware).....	26	35 "
Cream of tartar in crystals.....	14	Free.
Creani, sizing.....	14	1c. p. lb.
Crocks, earthenware ( <i>see</i> earthenware).....	26	3c. p. gall.
Crowbars, of iron or steel.....	9	1c. p. lb. and 25 p.c.
Crucible sheet steel, 11 to 16 gauge, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 inches wide, when imported by manufacturers of mower and reaper knives, for the manufacture of such knives in their own factories..	28	Free.
Cubic nitre, or nitrate of soda.....	14	"
Cudbear, extract of.....	14	"
Cues, bagatelle.....	31	35 p.c.
Cuffs of cotton, linen, xylonite, xylolite or celluloid.....	18	4c. p. pr., and 30 p.c.
Cummin seed ( <i>see</i> seeds, aromatic).....	24	Free.
Cups or other prizes won in competitions.....	31	"
Currants, dried.....	21	1c. p. lb.
" green.....	21	1c. p. qt.
Currant wine ( <i>see</i> wines).....	22	"
Curtains, when made up, trimmed or untrimmed.....	32	30 p.c.
Curling stones (so called), of whatever material made.....	32	25 "
Cutlery, plated, viz., knives, plated wholly or in part, costing under \$3.50 per dozen.....	9	50c. p. doz., and 20 p.c.
Cutlery, not otherwise provided for.....	9	25 p.c.
Cutters.....	10	30 "
" paper ( <i>see</i> printing presses).....	9	10 "
Cylinder needles .....	9	30 "
<b>D</b>		
Damar gum.....	24	Free.
Damask of cotton, of linen, or of cotton and linen, bleached, unbleached or coloured .....	17	25 p.c.
Damask carpets ( <i>see</i> carpets).....	15	25 "
Dates, dried.....	21	1c. p. lb.
Decanters.....	26	30 p.c.
Deer skins, tanned ( <i>see</i> glove leathers).....	23	10 "
Degras, when imported by manufacturers of leather for use in the manufacture of leather in their factories.....		Free.
Demijohns, glass, empty or filled .....	26	30 p.c.
" earthenware .....	26	3 c. p. gallon of holding capacity.
Denims, cotton ( <i>see</i> bed ticking).....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p.c.
Departments, articles for, imported by and for the use of the Dominion Government or any of the departments thereof, or by and for the Senate or House of Commons, including		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>D</b>		
the following articles when imported by the said Government or through any of the departments thereof for the use of the Canadian Militia:—Arms, military clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war.....	31	Free.
The following articles when imported by and for the use of the army and navy:—Arms, military or naval clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war.....	31	Free.
Desks, writing, fancy and ornamental ( <i>see boxes, fancy</i> ).....	31	35 p.c.
Dextrine.....	10	1c. per lb.
Diamonds, black, for borers.....	27	Free.
“ unset.....	27	“
“ drills, for prospecting for minerals, not to include motor power.....	9	“
Diamond dust or bort.....	27	“
Diapers, cotton ( <i>see cotton fabrics, uncoloured</i> ).....	17	25 p.c.
Digitalis, foliæ.....	14	Free.
Disks or mills ( <i>see blanketing</i> ).....	28	“
Doeskins, N.E.S. ( <i>see woollen manufactures</i> ).....	15	10c. per lb., and 20 p.c.
Dogwood ( <i>see lumber</i> ).....	24	Free.
Dolls ( <i>see boxes, fancy</i> ).....	31	35 p.c.
Dominion Government, articles for ( <i>see departments</i> ).....	31	Free.
Doors for safes and vaults of iron or steel.....	28	35 p.c.
Dragon's blood.....	14	Free.
Drain pipes, sewer pipes, chimney linings or vents, and inverted blocks, glazed or unglazed, and earthenware tiles.....	12	35 p.c.
Drain tiles, not glazed.....	12	20 “
Drawers, woollen ( <i>see woollen manufactures</i> ).....	15	10c. per lb., and 20 p.c.
Drawings and building plans.....	3	20 p.c.
“ importation of prohibited ( <i>see prohibited articles</i> ).....		
Dressing, harness.....	10	30 p.c.
Dried fruit, N.E.S.....	21	1c. per lb.
Driers, Japan and liquid.....	24	20c. per gall., and 25 p.c.
Drillings, cotton, ( <i>see cottons, gray, and bed tickings</i> ).....	17	
Drills, cotton, not printed ( <i>see cottons, gray</i> ).....	17	1c. per sq. yd., and 15 p.c.
“ “ dyed ( <i>see bed ticking</i> ).....	17	2c. per sq. yd., and 15 p.c.
Drops, medicinal ( <i>see proprietary medicines</i> ).....	14	
Druggets ( <i>see carpets</i> ).....	15	25 p.c.
Dry putty, for polishing granite.....	26	20 “
Dualin ( <i>see giant powder</i> ).....	8	5c. per lb., and 20 p.c.
Duck for belting and hose, when imported by manufacturers of rubber goods for use in their factories.....	17	Free.
Ducks, cotton, not printed, &c. ( <i>see cotton, gray</i> ).....	17	1c. per sq. yd., and 15 p.c.
“ “ dyed or coloured ( <i>see bed tickings</i> ).....	17	2c. per sq. yd., and 15 p.c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>D</b>		
Dutch carpets ( <i>see</i> carpets).....	15	25 p. c.
“ or schlag metal leaf. . . . .	28	30 “
Dyes, aniline, not otherwise provided for. . . . .	14	10 “
“ “ ( <i>see</i> aniline dyes).....	14	Free.
Dyeing or tanning articles, in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, N.E.S. . . . .	14	“
Dynamite ( <i>see</i> giant powder). . . . .	8	5c. per lb., and 20 p. c.
<b>E</b>		
Earthenware and stoneware, viz. :— Demijohns or jugs, churns and crocks, per gallon of holding capacity. . . . .	26	3c. per gall.
Earthenware and stoneware, brown or coloured, and Rockingham ware, white granite or ironstone ware, “C.C.” or cream-coloured ware, decorated, printed or sponged, and all earthenware, N.E.S. . . . .	26	35 p. c.
Ebony ( <i>see</i> lumber) . . . . .	24	Free.
Effects of subjects dying abroad ( <i>see</i> apparel, wearing). . . . .	32	“
Eggs. . . . .	20	5c. per doz.
Elastic rubber thread, for the manufacture of elastic webbing, when imported by the manufacturers of elastic rubber webbing, to be used for that purpose only, in their own factories, until such time as the said rubber thread is manufactured in Canada . . . . .	24	Free.
Elder wine ( <i>see</i> wines) . . . . .	22	25c. p. I. G., and 3c. p. I. G. for each degree from 26 up to 40, and 30 p. c.
Electric arc light carbons or carbon points, not exceeding twelve inches in length, two dollars and fifty cents per thousand, and in proportion for greater or less lengths. . . . .	31	\$2.50. per 1,000.
Electric lights, globes for. . . . .	26	30 p. c.
“ batteries . . . . .	6	25 “
“ lights, apparatus for . . . . .	6	25 “
Electro-plated ware ( <i>see</i> plated ware). . . . .	27	30 “
Electrotypes of books ( <i>see</i> stereotypes) . . . . .	28	
“ for commercial blanks ( <i>see</i> stereotypes) . . . . .	28	2c. p. sq. in.
“ N.E.S. ( <i>see</i> stereotypes) . . . . .	28	
Elixirs ( <i>see</i> spirits) . . . . .	22	\$2.12½ per I. G., and 30 p. c.
Embossed books for the blind . . . . .	1	Free.
Embroideries. . . . .	18	30 p. c.
Emery, in blocks, crushed or ground. . . . .	26	Free.
“ paper . . . . .	9	30 p. c.
“ wheels. . . . .	32	25 “
Emetic, tartar ( <i>see</i> blood albumen). . . . .	14	Free.
Enamel sizing. . . . .	14	1c. per lb.
Enamelled leather. . . . .	23	25 p. c.
Ends, steel ( <i>see</i> ferro-manganese). . . . .	28	\$2 per ton.
Engraved plates (on wood and on steel or other metal). . . . .	31	20 p. c.
Engravings. . . . .	3	20 “
“ ( <i>see</i> stereotypes) . . . . .	3	2c. per sq. in.



ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>E</b>		
Engines, fire .....	9	35 p. c.
“ locomotive ( <i>see</i> locomotives).....	9	“
“ steam, for ships ( <i>see</i> ships).....	9	25 “
“ other ( <i>see</i> locomotives) .....	9	“
“ portable, steam ( <i>see</i> machines, portable).....	9	35 “
Ensilage, Indian corn for ( <i>see</i> corn, Indian).....	21	Free.
Entomology, specimens of .....	32	“
Envelopes ( <i>see</i> bank notes).....	1	35 p. c.
“ ( <i>see</i> manufactures of paper) .....	1	35 p. c.
Ergot .....	24	Free.
Esparto, or Spanish grass, and other grasses, and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper .....	24	“
Essences, medicinal ( <i>see</i> proprietary medicines).....	14	“
“ containing spirits ( <i>see</i> spirits, <i>d</i> ) .....	22	\$2.12½ p. I. G., and 30 p. c.
Essential oils, for manufacturing purposes.....	14	20 p. c.
Ether, nitrous ( <i>see</i> spirits, <i>f</i> ) .....	14	\$2.12½ p. I. G., and 30 p. c.
“ sulphuric .....	14	5c. per lb.
Ethyl, alcohol ( <i>see</i> spirits, <i>a</i> ).....	22	\$2.12½ p. I. G.
“ hydrated oxide of ( <i>see</i> spirits, <i>a</i> ).....	22	\$2.12½ p. I. G.
Excelsior, for upholsterers' use.....	32	20 p. c.
Explosives :—		
Fireworks .....	8	25 “
Gun, rifle and pistol cartridges; cartridge cases of all kinds and materials; percussion caps, and gun wads of all kinds .....	8	35 “
Blasting and mining powder.....	8	3c. per lb.
Cannister powder, in pound and half-pound tins.....	8	15c. “
Cannon and musket powder, in kegs and barrels.....	8	4c. “
Giant powder, dualin, dynamite, and other explosives in which nitro-glycerine is a constituent part.....	8	5c. per lb. and 20 p. c.
Gun, rifle and sporting powder, in kegs, half-kegs, or quar- ter-kegs and other similar packages .....	8	5c. per lb.
Nitro-glycerine .....	8	10c. per lb. and 20 p. c.
Extracts containing spirits ( <i>see</i> spirits, <i>d</i> ).....	22	\$2.12½ per I. G., and 30 p. c.
“ of archill.....	14	Free.
“ of beef, or fluid beef, not medicated.....	22	25 p. c.
“ of cudbear .....	14	Free.
“ of logwood ( <i>see</i> camwood).....	14	“
Extract of coffee or substitutes therefor of all kinds.....	22	5c. per lb.
“ of madder, ground or prepared.....	14	Free.
“ of malt (non-alcoholic) for medicinal purposes.....	14	25 p. c.
“ of saffron.....	14	Free.
“ of safflower .....	14	“
Eye-glasses .....	6	30 p. c.
“ parts of, unfinished.....	6	25 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>F</b>		
Fabrics, coloured ( <i>see</i> cotton fabrics).....	17	25 p. c.
“ cotton “.....	17	32½ “
“ uncoloured “.....	17	25 “
Fabrics, woollen. All fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animal, not otherwise provided for, on all such goods costing 10c. per yard and under.....	15	22½ p. c.
Fabrics, woollen, costing over 10c. and under 14c. ....	15	25 “
“ “ costing 14c. and over. ....	15	27½ “
As regards the three preceding items, the half-penny sterling shall be computed as the equivalent of a cent, and larger sums in sterling money shall be computed at the same ratio.		
Fancy cases ( <i>see</i> boxes, fancy).....	31	35 p. c.
Fancy grasses, dried, but not coloured or otherwise manufactured.....	24	Free.
Farina ( <i>see</i> starch).....	24	
Fashion plates ( <i>see</i> advertising pamphlets).....	1	6c. p. lb. & 20 p.c.
Feathers, all kinds, N.E.S.....	18	25 p. c.
“ ostrich and vulture, undressed.....	18	15 “
“ “ dressed.....	18	35 “
Felloes and parts of wheels, rough hewn or sawn only.....	10	15 “
Felloes of hickory wood, rough sawn to shape only, or rough sawn and bent to shape, not planed, smoothed or otherwise manufactured, when imported by manufacturers of carriage and cart wheels to be used in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories only.....	10	Free.
Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels.....	19	“
“ board, sized ( <i>see</i> hemp paper).....	17	“
“ cloth, N.E.S. ( <i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
“ pressed, of all kinds, not filled or covered by or with any woven fabric.....	15	17½ p. c.
“ printed ( <i>see</i> carpets).....	15	25 “
Fencing wire, barbed, of iron or steel.....	28	1½c. p. lb.
“ buckthorn and strip of iron or steel.....	28	1½c. p. lb.
Fennel seed ( <i>see</i> seeds, aromatic).....	24	Free.
Fenugreek seed.....	24	“
Ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, spiegel, steel bloom ends and crop ends of steel rails, for the manufacture of iron or steel.....	28	\$2 p. ton.
Ferrules ( <i>see</i> ribs of brass, &c.).....	28	Free.
Fibre, Mexican.....	24	“
“ tampico or istle.....	24	“
“ vegetable, for manufacturing purposes.....	24	“
Fibres, vegetable, natural, not produced by any mechanical process.....	24	“
Fibre ware, indurated fibre ware, vulcanized fibre ware and all articles of like material.....	31	30 p. c.
Fibrilla.....	24	Free.
Field seeds ( <i>see</i> seeds, garden).....	24	
Figs.....	24	1c. p. lb.
Files and rasps.....	9	35 p. c.
Fillets of cotton and rubber, not exceeding 7 inches wide, when imported by and for the use of manufactures of card clothing.....	17	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>F</b>		
Fillets, rubber, for card clothing ( <i>see</i> fillets of cotton).....	24	Free.
Firearms.....	8	20 p. c.
Fire brick, for use exclusively in process of manufactures .....	12	Free.
Fire clay.....	26	"
Fireproof paint ( <i>see</i> oxides).....	14	30 p. c.
Fireworks.....	5	25 "
Fish, boneless.....	20	1c. p. lb.
Fish, foreign caught, imported otherwise than in barrels or half-barrels, whether fresh, dried, salted or pickled, not specially enumerated or provided for by this Act .....	20	50c. p. 100 lbs.
Fish, labels for ( <i>see</i> labels).....	1	15c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
Fish, all other, pickled, salted, in barrels.....	20	1c. p. lb.
Fish skins and fish offal, when imported by manufacturers of glue for use in their own factories .....	23	Free.
Fish oil.....	25	20 p. c.
" cod liver, medicated.....	25	20 "
Fish preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines .....	20	30 "
Fish, salmon, and all other fish prepared or preserved, including oysters, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act.	20	25 "
Fish packages containing oysters or other fish not otherwise provided for ( <i>see</i> cans or packages).....	20	25 "
Fish, smoked.....	20	1c. p. lb.
Fish hooks, nets and seines, and fishing lines and twines, but not to include sporting fishing tackle or hooks with flies or trawling spoons, or threads or twines commonly used for sewing or manufacturing purposes .....	9	Free.
Fisheries, produce of, N.E.S. ( <i>see</i> oil, spermaceti).....	20	20 p. c.
Fishing rods.....	5	30 "
Fish plates, railway.....	28	\$12 p. ton.
Fixtures, gas, coal oil or kerosene, and parts thereof .....	28	30 p. c.
Flag-stones, sawn or otherwise dressed.....	26	\$2 p. ton.
Flannels, Canton, not printed ( <i>see</i> cotton, gray).....	17	1c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
" " dyed, etc. ( <i>see</i> bed tickings).....	17	2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
" cotton, not printed ( <i>see</i> cotton, gray).....	17	1c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
" " dyed ( <i>see</i> bed tickings).....	17	2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
" N.E.S. ( <i>see</i> woollen manufactures) .....	15	10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Flannelettes, cotton. ....	17	2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
Flasks of 8 oz. capacity and over.....	26	5c. p. doz., & 30 p. c.
Flasks of less than 8 oz. capacity.....	26	30 p. c.
Flats, iron ( <i>see</i> iron and steel, bar iron).....	28	\$13 p. ton.
Flax, canvas of, when to be used for boats' and ships' sails .....	19	5 p. c.
" fibre, scutched.....	19	1c. p. lb.
" " hackled .....	19	2c. "
" seed .....	24	10c. p. bush.
" tow of, scutched or green. ....	19	½c. p. lb.
Flaxseed oil, raw or boiled .....	25	¼c. p. lb.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>F</b>		
Flint, flints and ground flintstones	26	Free.
Flint paper	9	30 p. c.
Florist stock, viz.: Palms, orchids, azaleas, cacti, and flower bulbs of all kinds	24	Free.
Flower odours, preserved ( <i>see</i> pomades)	31	15 p. c.
Flowers, artificial	18	25 "
"    chamomile	24	Free.
Flower seed ( <i>see</i> garden seeds)	24	
Flour, damaged ( <i>see</i> breadstuffs)	21	20 p. c.
"    buckwheat, or meal of	21	4c. p. lb.
"    of rice	21	2c. "
"    of rye	21	50c. p. brl.
"    of sago	21	2c. p. lb.
"    of starch ( <i>see</i> starch)	21	
"    of wheat	21	75c. p. brl.
"    of Canadian produce, ground in United States ( <i>see</i> wheat)	21	Free.
Folders ( <i>see</i> labels)	1	15c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Folders ( <i>see</i> printing presses)	9	10 p. c.
Foliæ digitalis	24	Free.
Foot grease, being the refuse of the cotton seed after the oil has been pressed out, but not when treated with alkalies	24	"
Force pumps, iron	28	35 p. c.
Forgings, N.E.S. ( <i>see</i> iron and steel forgings)	28	
Forks, cast-iron, not handled, nor ground or otherwise further manufactured	28	10 p. c.
Forks, 2 and 3-pronged, of all kinds	9	5c. each & 25 p.c.
"    4, 5 and 6-pronged, of all kinds	9	\$2 p. doz. & 20 p.c
Fossils	26	Free.
Fowls, domestic, pure-bred, for the improvement of stock, and pheasants and quails	29	"
Frames, pictures, as furniture	4	35 p. c.
Freestone ( <i>see</i> stone, rough)	24	\$1 p. ton of 13 cub. ft.
French odours, preserved ( <i>see</i> pomades)	31	15 p. c.
Fringe, bullion	27	Free.
Fringes ( <i>see</i> laces)	18	30 p. c.
Fruit, dried, all other, N.E.S	21	1c. p. lb.
Fruit, green, viz.:—		
Apples, including the duty on barrel	21	40c. p. brl.
Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries, N.E.S.,—the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	21	3c. p. lb.
Cherries and currants	21	1c. p. qt.
Cranberries, plums and quinces	21	30c. p. bush.
Currants	21	1c. p. qt.
Grapes	21	2c. p. lb.
Oranges and lemons, in boxes of capacity not exceeding two and one-half cubic feet, twenty-five cents per box; in one-half boxes, capacity not exceeding one and one-fourth cubic feet, thirteen cents per half-box; in cases and all other packages, ten cents per cubic foot holding capacity; in bulk, one dollar and sixty cents per one thousand oranges or lemons; in barrels not exceeding	21	25c. p. box.
	21	13c. p. half-box.
	21	10c. p. c. ft.
	21	\$1.60 p. 1,000.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>F</b>		
Fruit, green, viz. :— in capacity that of the one hundred and ninety-six pound flour barrel .....	21	55c. p. brl.
Peaches, N.O.P.,—the weight of the package to be in- cluded in the weight for duty .....	21	1c. p. lb.
Fruits, viz. :—Bananas, plantains, pine-apples, pomegranates, guavas, mangoes and shaddocks ; and wild blueberries and wild strawberries .....	21	Free.
Fruit, in air-tight cans or other packages, including the cans or other packages, weighing not over 1 lb., 3c. p. can or pack- age, and 3c. additional p. can or package for each lb. or fraction of a lb. over 1 lb. in weight—the rate to include the duty on the cans or other packages, and the weight on which duty shall be payable to include the weight of the cans or packages .....	21	3c. p. lb., can or pkg.
Fruit juices ( <i>see</i> lime juice) .....	22	10c. p. gall.
Fruit, preserved in brandy, or other spirits .....	21	\$1.90 p. I.G
Fruit, labels for ( <i>see</i> labels) .....	1	15c. p. lb., & 25 p.c.
Fruit syrups ( <i>see</i> lime juice) .....	22	40c. p. gall.
Fruit trees ( <i>see</i> seeding stock) .....	30	Free.
Fruit trees and plants ( <i>see</i> plants) .....	30	20 p. c.
Fuel, wood for, when imported into Manitoba and the North- west Territories .....	24	Free.
Fuller's earth .....	26	"
Furniture of wood, iron or any other material, house, cabinet or office, finished or in parts, including hair and spring and other mattresses, bolsters and pillows, caskets and coffins of any material .....	13	35 p. c.
Furniture, iron .....	13	35 "
Furniture, settlers' ( <i>see</i> settlers' effects) .....	13	Free.
Fur skins, wholly or partially dressed .....	23	15 p. c.
Furs, hatters', not on the skin .....	23	Free.
Furs, manufactures of, viz. : caps, hats, muffs, tippetts, capes, coats, cloaks and other manufactures of fur .....	18	25 p. c.
Fur skins of all kinds, not dressed in any manner .....	23	Free.
<b>G</b>		
Galvanic batteries .....	6	25 p. c.
Game and poultry of all kinds .....	20	20 "
Gannister .....	26	Free.
Garden seeds ( <i>see</i> seeds, garden) .....	24	"
Gas, coke (the product of gas works), when used in Canadian manufactures only .....	26	"
Gas fixtures, or parts thereof .....	28	30 p. c.
" meters .....	9	35 "
" light shades .....	13	30 "
Gentian root .....	24	Free.
German mineral (potash) .....	14	"
German potash salts, or kainite, for fertilizers .....	14	"
German and nickel silver, manufactures of, not plated .....	28	25 p. c.
" " rolled or in sheets .....	28	Free.



ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>G</b>		
Giant powder, dualin, dynamite and other explosives in which nitro-glycerine is a constituent part . . . . .	8	5c. p. lb., and 20 p.c.
Gigs ( <i>see</i> buggies) . . . . .	10	
Gilt ware ( <i>see</i> plated ware) . . . . .	27	30 p.c.
Ginger, unground. . . . .	22	10 "
" ground. . . . .	22	25 "
" preserved. . . . .	22	35 "
" wine ( <i>see</i> spirits, <i>g</i> ) . . . . .	22	
Ginghams ( <i>see</i> bed tickings) . . . . .	17	2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p.c.
Gin of all kinds ( <i>see</i> spirits, <i>a</i> ) . . . . .	22	\$2.12½ p. I. G.
Ginseng root . . . . .	24	Free.
Girders ( <i>see</i> iron and steel angles) . . . . .	28	
Glass and glassware, viz. :—		
Crystal and decorated glass tableware made expressly for mounting with silver-plated trimmings, when imported by manufacturers of plated ware. . . . .	26	20 p.c.
Glass carboys and demijohns, empty or filled, bottles and decanters, flasks and phials of less capacity than eight ounces . . . . .	26	30 p.c.
Flasks and phials of eight ounces capacity and over, telegraph and lightning rod insulators, jars and glass balls, and cut, pressed or moulded tableware. . . . .	26	5c. p. doz. pieces & 30 p.c.
Lamp, gas light and electric light shades, lamps and lamp chimneys, side-lights and head-lights; globes for lanterns, lamps, electric lights and gas lights, N.E.S. . . . .	26	30 p.c.
Imitation porcelain shades and coloured glass shades, not figured, painted, enamelled or engraved . . . . .	26	20 "
Common and colourless window glass; and plain, coloured, stained or tinted, or muffled glass in sheets. . . . .	26	20 "
Ornamental figured, and enamelled coloured glass; painted and vitrified glass; figured, enamelled and obscured white glass; and rough rolled plate glass. . . . .	26	25 "
Plate glass, not coloured, in panes of not over thirty square feet each, six cents per square foot; and when bevelled two cents per square foot additional . . . . .	26	6c. p. sq. ft., & 2c. p. sq. ft. additional.
Plate glass in panes of over thirty and not over seventy square feet each, eight cents per square foot; and when bevelled, two cents per square foot additional . . . . .	26	8c. p. sq. ft. & 2c. p. sq. ft. additional.
Plate glass in panes of over seventy square feet each, nine cents per square foot; and when bevelled, two cents per square foot additional. . . . .	26	9c. p. sq. ft., & 2c. p. sq. ft. additional.
Silvered glass. . . . .	26	30 p.c.
" bevelled . . . . .	26	35 "
Stained glass windows . . . . .	26	30 "
All other glass and manufactures of glass, N.O.P., including bent plate glass . . . . .	26	20 "

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>G</b>		
Glass paper.....	9	30 p.c.
Globes, glass, for lanterns, lamps, electric lights and gas-lights, N.E.S.....	26	30 “
Globules, or iron sand.....	26	20 “
Glove leathers, when imported by glove manufacturers for use in their factories in the manufacture of gloves, viz.: kid, lamb, buck, deer, antelope and waterhog, tanned or dressed, coloured or uncoloured.....	23	10 “
Glove boxes, fancy ( <i>see</i> boxes, fancy).....	31	35 “
Gloves and mitts of all kinds.....	18	35 “
Glue, sheet, broken sheet and ground.....	23	3c. p. lb.
“ liquid.....	23	30 p.c.
Glucose or grape sugar, glucose syrup and corn syrup, or any syrops containing any admixture thereof.....	21	1½c. p. lb.
Glucose syrup.....	21	1½c. “
Goat-hair, alpaca, not further prepared than washed, N.E.S.....	23	Free.
Gold bullion, in bars, blocks or ingots.....	27	“
“ leaf.....	27	30 p.c.
“ coins.....	27	Free.
“ manufactures of.....	27	20 p.c.
Goldbeaters, brim moulds for.....	31	Free.
Goldbeaters' moulds.....	31	“
“ skins.....	31	“
Gooseberries, N.E.S., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.....	21	3c. p. lb.
Government, books printed by any ( <i>see</i> books, printed).....	1	Free.
Governor-General, articles for the use of.....	31	“
Grain, damaged ( <i>see</i> breadstuffs).....	21	20 p.c.
“ ground in United States and returned ( <i>see</i> wheat).....	21	Free.
Grafting, seedling stock for, viz.:—Plum, pear, peach and other fruit trees.....	30	“
Granite ware.....	26	35 p.c.
Grapes.....	21	2c. p. lb.
Grape sugar ( <i>see</i> glucose).....	21	1½c. “
“ vines, costing ten cents and less.....	30	2c. each.
Grass, Spanish, for the manufacture of paper.....	24	Free.
“ manilla.....	24	“
“ plaits, tuscan and straw.....	24	“
“ pulp of, for the manufacture of paper.....	24	“
“ other, for.....	24	“
Grasses, fancy, dried, but not coloured or otherwise manufac- tured.....	24	“
Gravels.....	26	“
Grease ( <i>see</i> foot grease).....	23	“
“ axle.....	23	1c. p. lb.
“ rough, the refuse of animal fat, for the manufacture of soap only.....	23	Free.
Grindstones, not mounted, and not less than 12 in. diameter.....	26	\$2 p. ton.
Grip machines, wire for ( <i>see</i> wire).....	28	Free.
Guano and other animal and vegetable manures.....	23	“
Guavas.....	21	“
Gums, viz.:—Amber, Arabic, Australian, copal, dammar, kaurie, mastic, sandarac, Senegal, shellac; and white shellac in gum or flake, for manufacturing purposes; and gum tragacanth, gum gedda and gum barberry.....	24	“

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>G</b>		
Gum, British .....	24	1c. per lb.
Gums, sweetened.....	31	1½c. per lb. and 35 p. c.
Gumwood ( <i>see</i> lumber) .....	24	Free.
Gunpowder, blasting and mining .....	8	3c. per lb.
“ cannon and musket, in kegs or barrels .....	8	4c. “
“ canister, in pound and half-pound tins.....	8	15c. “
“ giant ( <i>see</i> giant powder).....	8	5c. per lb., and 20 p. c.
“ rifle and sporting, in kegs, half-kegs and quarter- kegs, and other similar packages.....	8	5c. per lb.
Gut, manufactured or unmanufactured, for whip and other cord	23	Free.
Gutta percha, manufactures of .....	24	25 p. c.
“ crude.....	24	Free.
Gypsum, crude (sulphate of lime) .....	26	“
“ ground, not calcined.....	26	10c. per 100 lbs.
<b>H</b>		
Hair, braids, chains and cords.....	23	30 p. c.
“ cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manu- factured .....	23	Free.
Hair-cloth of all kinds .....	23	30 p. c.
“ curled.....	23	20 “
“ mattresses .....	23	35 “
“ oils ( <i>see</i> perfumery) .....	22	30 “
Hammers, N.E.S.....	9	35 “
“ of iron or steel, weighing three pounds each or over.	9	1c. per lb., and 25 p. c.
Hammocks and lawn tennis nets and other like articles manu- factured of twine, N.E.S.....	17	35 p. c.
Hand carts.....	10	30 “
“ frame needles.....	9	30 “
Hangings, paper ( <i>see</i> paper hangings).....	24	“
Handkerchiefs, cotton or linen, plain or printed, in the piece or otherwise.....	18	25 “
Handkerchiefs, boxes ( <i>see</i> boxes, fancy).....	31	35 “
Handles, India rubber, vulcanized, for knives and forks.....	24	10 “
“ celluloid .....	32	10 “
Hardware, carriage.....	9	35 “
“ house furnishings, not otherwise provided for .....	9	30 “
Harness and saddlery of every description.....	10	35 “
“ and leather dressing.....	10	30 “
Harvesters ( <i>see</i> mowing machines).....	9	35 “
Hat boxes.....	31	30 “
Hats, fur.....	18	25 “
“ Leghorn, unfinished .....	18	20 “
“ N.E.S.....	18	30 “
Hatters' bands, bindings, tips and sides, and linings, both tips and sides, when imported by hat and cap manufacturers only, for use in their factories in the manufacture of hats and caps, shall be and the same are hereby placed upon the list of articles that may be admitted into Canada free of customs duties.....	31	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>H</b>		
Hatters' furs, not on the skin.....	23	Free.
“ plush, of silk or cotton.....	31	“
Hay forks, four, five and six-pronged, of all kinds.....	9	\$2 per doz., and 20 p. c.
“ two and three-pronged, of all kinds.....	9	5c. each, & 25 p. c.
Head lights.....	13	30 p. c.
Hemlock bark.....	24	Free.
“ leaf.....	24	“
“ seed.....	24	“
Hemp, canvas ( <i>see</i> canvas).....	19	5 p. c.
“ India (crude drug).....	14	Free.
“ undressed.....	24	“
“ carpeting, and mats of.....	19	25 p. c.
Hemp paper, made on four cylinder machines and calendered to between .006 and .008 inch thickness, for the manufacture of shot shells; primers for the manufacture of shot shells and cartridges; and felt board sized and hydraulic pressed and covered with paper or uncovered, for the manufacture of gun wads; when such articles are imported by the manufacturers of shot shells, cartridges and gun wads, to be used for these purposes only in their own factories, until such time as the said articles are manufactured in Canada; Provided always that the said articles, when imported, shall be entered at the port of Montreal and at no other port; samples of such articles to be furnished to the collector of said port of Montreal by the Customs Department for the guidance of the officer when accepting free entries of such materials.....	24	Free.
Hemp rags ( <i>see</i> rags).....	17	“
Henbane leaf.....	24	“
Herrings, pickled or salted.....	20	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.
Hickory ( <i>see</i> lumber).....	24	Free.
“ felloes of ( <i>see</i> felloes).....	24	“
“ billets ( <i>see</i> lumber).....	24	“
“ lumber, sawn for spokes ( <i>see</i> lumber).....	24	“
Hides, raw, whether dry, salted or pickled.....	23	“
Hinges and butts, N.E.S.....	28	35 p. c.
Hoes.....	9	5c. each, & 25 p. c.
Hogs, live.....	29	2c. per lb.
Honey, in the comb, or otherwise, and imitations and adulterations thereof.....	20	3c. per lb.
Hoods, manilla.....	18	20 p. c.
Hoop iron ( <i>see</i> iron and steel hoop iron).....	28	“
Hoop iron not exceeding $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in width, and being No. 25 gauge or thinner, used for the manufacture of tubular rivets.....	28	Free.
Hops.....	22	6c. per lb.
Hoofs.....	23	Free.
Horns.....	23	“
Horn strips, when to be used in making corsets.....	23	“
“ manufactures, fancy ( <i>see</i> boxes, fancy).....	31	35 p. c.
“ tips.....	23	Free.
Hosiery, cotton ( <i>see</i> socks and stockings).....	17	10c. per lb., and 30 p. c.
“ woollen ( <i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	10c. per lb., and 20 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>H</b>		
Horses, improvement of stock ( <i>see</i> animals).....	29	Free.
Horse clothing, shaped, N.O.P. ....	15	30 p. c.
“ “ ( <i>see</i> clothing, woollen) .....	15	10c. p. lb. and 25 p. c.
Horse-collar cloth ( <i>see</i> woollen manufacture).....	15	10c. p. lb. and 20 p. c.
Horse-powers ( <i>see</i> machines, portable).....	9	35 p. c.
Horse-shoes .....	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
“ nails.....	28	1½c. per lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
Hose and belting, duck for, when imported by manufacturers of rubber goods for use in their factories.....	17	Free.
“ rubber ( <i>see</i> rubber belting) .....	24	5c. p. lb. & 15 p. c.
House of Commons, articles for ( <i>see</i> departments, articles for).. “ furniture, of wood, iron or any other material, house, cabinet or office, finished or in parts, including hair, and spring and other mattresses, bolsters and pillows, caskets and coffins of any material .....	31	Free.
Household furniture of settlers ( <i>see</i> settlers' effects).....	13	35 p. c.
Hubs, spokes, felloes and parts of wheels, rough hewn or sawn only.....	13	Free.
Hymn books .....	10	15 p. c.
Hyoscyamus, or henbane leaf.....	1	5 p. c.
	14	Free.
<b>I</b>		
Ice.....	31	Free.
“ creepers ( <i>see</i> steel, No. 12) .....	28	“
Iceland moss and other mosses and seaweed, crude or in their natural state, or cleaned only .....	24	“
Illustrations, pictorial, for schools ( <i>see</i> pictorial illustrations).. Imitation precious stones ( <i>see</i> precious stones) .....	1	“
Impiements, agricultural ( <i>see</i> mowing machines).....	31	10 p. c.
Indigo .....	9	35 p. c.
“ auxiliary, or zinc dust.....	14	Free.
“ extract and paste of.....	14	“
Indian hemp (crude drug).....	14	“
Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of.....	14	“
Indian corn .....	21	7½c. p. bush.
“ ( <i>see</i> corn, Indian).....	21	Free.
India rubber, viz. :— Boots and shoes, and other manufactures of, not otherwise provided for .....	24	25 p. c.
India rubber boots and shoes, with tops or uppers of cloth or of material other than rubber .....	24	35 “
India rubber surfaced waterproof clothing.....	24	10c. p. lb. 25 p. c.
“ clothing, or clothing made water-proof with India rubber .....	24	35 p. c.
India rubber belting, hose, packing, mats and matting, and cotton or linen hose lined with rubber.....	24	5c. p. lb. & 15 p. c.
India rubber, unmanufactured .....	24	Free.
“ vulcanized handles, for knives and forks.....	24	10 p. c.



ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>I</b>		
Ingots, steel ( <i>see</i> steel ingots) . . . . .	28	
Ink, writing . . . . .	14	25 p. c.
“ shoemakers . . . . .	10	30 “
Iodine, crude . . . . .	14	Free.
Instruments, dental . . . . .	7	20 p. c.
“ mathematical, N.E.S. . . . .	7	25 “
“ optical, N.E.S. . . . .	7	25 “
“ photographic . . . . .	7	25 “
“ philosophical . . . . .	7	25 “
“ “ ( <i>see</i> philosophical instruments) . . . . .	7	Free.
“ surgical . . . . .	7	20 p. c.
Insulators, lightning rod . . . . .	26	5c. p. doz., & 30 p. c.
“ telegraph . . . . .	26	“ “
“ all kinds, N.E.S. . . . .	26	25 p. c.
Ipecacuanha root . . . . .	24	Free.
Iris, orris root . . . . .	24	“
Iron, and steel anchors . . . . .	11	“
Iron and steel adzes, N.E.S. . . . .	9	35 p. c.
Iron and steel angles, rolled iron or steel, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, N.E.S. . . . .	28	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., and 10 p. c.
Iron and steel angles, rolled iron or steel, beams, girders, joists, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard . . . . .	28	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c.
Iron and steel angles, rolled iron or steel, beams, girders, joists, channels, eyebar blanks made by the Kloman process, together with all other structural shapes of rolled iron or steel, including rolled iron or steel bridge plate not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick, nor less than 15 in. wide, when imported by manufacturers of bridges for use exclusively in the manufacture of iron and steel bridges . . . . .	28	“
Iron and steel angles for iron or composite ships or vessels . . . . .	28	Free.
Manufactured articles of iron or steel which, at the time of their importation, are of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada, when imported for use in the construction of iron or steel ships or vessels . . . . .	28	Free.
Iron and steel firearms . . . . .	8	20 p. c.
“ axles ( <i>see</i> axles) . . . . .	10	
“ axles, parts of ( <i>see</i> axles) . . . . .	10	\$30 p. ton but not less than 35 p. c.
“ axle bars ( <i>see</i> axles) . . . . .	10	
“ axle blanks ( <i>see</i> axles) . . . . .	10	
“ attachments, binding . . . . .	9	35 p. c.
“ balances . . . . .	9	“
“ bands ( <i>see</i> ingots) . . . . .	28	
“ bar iron rolled or hammered, comprising flats, rounds and squares, bars and shapes of rolled iron, N.E.S. . . . .	28	\$13 p. ton.
“ steel ingots, cogged ingots, bloom and slabs, by whatever process made, billets & bars, bands, hoops, strips and sheets of all gauges and widths, all of above classes of steel not else-		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I.		
Iron and steel :—		
where provided for, valued at 4 cents or less per pound.....	28	30 p. c., but not less than \$12 p. ton.
“ except ingots, cogged ingots, blooms & slabs, upon which the specific duty shall not be less than	28	\$8 p. ton.
“ when of greater value than 4 cents per pound	28	12½ p. c.
“ provided that on all iron or steel bars, rods, strips or steel sheets, of whatever shape, and on all iron or steel bars of irregular shape or section, cold rolled, cold hammered or polished in any way, in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering, there shall be paid, in addition to the rates imposed on the said material.....	28	¼ c. p. lb.
Provided further, that all metal produced from iron or its ores, which is cast and malleable, of whatever description or form, without regard to the percentage of carbon contained therein, whether produced by cementation, or converted, cast or made from iron or its ores by the crucible, Bessemer, pneumatic, Thomas-Gilchrist-basic, Siemens-Martin or open hearth process, or by the equivalent of either, or by the combination of two or more of the processes or their equivalents, or by any fusion or other process which produces from iron or its ores a metal either granulous or fibrous in structure, which is cast and malleable, except what is known as malleable iron castings, shall be classed and denominated as steel. Provided further, that all articles rated as iron or manufacture of iron shall be chargeable with the same rate of duty if made of steel, or of steel and iron combined, unless otherwise specially provided for.		
Iron and steel bars, railway, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S. ....	28	\$6 per ton.
Beams ( <i>see</i> iron and steel angles). ....	28	
“ sheets, plates, angles and knees for iron or composite ships or vessels .....	28	Free.
Bedsteads, rolled iron tubes for ( <i>see</i> tubing). ....	28	“
Billets ( <i>see</i> iron and steel ingots). ....	28	
Binding attachments.....	9	35 p. c.
Blanks, bolt or nut, less than ⅜ in. in diameter .....	28	1½ c. p. lb., and 30 p. c.
“ ( <i>see</i> iron and steel angles). ....	28	12½ p. c.
Blooms, slabs, loops, puddled bars, or other forms less finished than iron in bars and more advanced than pig iron, except castings.....	28	\$9 p. ton.
Blooms ( <i>see</i> iron and steel ingots) .....	28	
“ ( <i>see</i> ferro-manganese). ....	28	\$2 p. ton.
Boiler or other plate iron, sheared or unsheared, skelp iron, sheared or rolled in grooves, and sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than number twenty gauge, not elsewhere specified, including nail plate of iron or steel, sixteen gauge and thicker.....	28	\$13 p. ton.
Boiler tubes, wrought.....	28	15 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I.		
Iron and steel:—		
Boilers ( <i>see</i> locomotives).....	9	
“ ships’ ( <i>see</i> ships).....	9	25 p. c.
Bolt-blanks, less than $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter.....	28	1½c. p. lb., and 30 p. c.
“ N.E.S.....	28	1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Bolts, with or without threads, less than $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter, ..	28	1½c. p. lb., and 30 p. c.
“ “ N.E.S.....	28	1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Bowls, steel, for cream separators.....	28	Free.
Bridge plate ( <i>see</i> iron and steel angles).....	28	12½ p. c.
“ and structural iron work.....	28	1¼c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p.c.
Canada plates, not less than 30 in. wide, and not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in thickness.....	28	12½ p. c.
Caps for umbrellas ( <i>see</i> ribs).....	28	Free.
Car springs ( <i>see</i> axles).....	28	
Cast-iron pipe of every description.....	28	\$12 p. ton, but not less than 35 p. c.
“ vessels, plates, stove plates and irons, sad irons, hatters’ irons, tailors’ irons and casting of iron, N.E.S.....	28	\$16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Cast, scrap.....	28	\$4 p. ton.
Castings, malleable iron and steel casting, N.E.S.....	28	\$25 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Chains, over $\frac{9}{16}$ in. in diameter.....	28	5 p. c.
Channels ( <i>see</i> iron and steel angles).....	28	
Combs, curry.....	9	35 “
Crow-bars.....	9	1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Cuttings or clippings of wrought iron or steel sheet or plate, as cut at the rolling mills or ship yards, and fit only for re-rolling, and to be used for such purpose only.....	28	30 p. c.
Cutlery, not otherwise provided for.....	9	25 “
Engines, fire.....	9	35 “
“ locomotive ( <i>see</i> locomotives).....	9	
“ portable, and parts thereof, in any stage of manufacture.....	9	35 “
Engines, ships ( <i>see</i> ships).....	9	25 “
“ steam, other ( <i>see</i> locomotives).....	9	
Ends ( <i>see</i> ferro-manganese).....	28	\$2 p. ton.
Fencing, barbed wire.....	28	1½c. p. lb.
“ buckthorn.....	28	1½c. “
“ strip.....	28	1½c. “
Ferrules ( <i>see</i> ribs).....	28	Free.
Ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, spiegel, steel bloom ends and crop ends of steel rails, for the manufacture of iron or steel.....	28	\$2 p. ton.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel :—		
Files, steel for the manufacture of, when imported by file manufacturers for use in their factories.....	28	Free.
Files and rasps .....	9	35 p. c.
Fire-arms .....	8	20 “
Fish-plates, railway .....	28	\$12 p. ton.
Flats ( <i>see</i> iron and steel, bar iron).....	28	
Forgings ( <i>see</i> axles) .....	28	
Forgings, or forged iron of whatever shape or in whatever stage of manufacture, N.E.S. ....	28	1½ p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
Forks, cast iron, not handled, nor ground or otherwise further manufactured.....	28	10 p. c.
Forks, 4, 5 and 6-pronged, all kinds .....	9	\$2 p. doz. & 20 p. c.
“ 2 and 3 “ “ .....	9	5c. each & 25 p. c.
Furniture, iron, finished or in parts .....	28	35 p. c.
Hammers, N.E.S. ....	9	35 “
“ weighing 3 lbs. each or over.....	9	1c. p. lb. & 25 p. c.
Girders ( <i>see</i> iron and steel angles).....	28	
Builders', cabinet-makers', harness-makers' and saddlers' hardware, including curry-combs, carriage hardware, locks, butts and hinges, N.E.S., saws of all kinds and tools of all kinds, N.E.S.....	9	35 p. c.
House furnishing hardware, N.E.S. ....	9	30 “
Harvesters ( <i>see</i> mowing machines).....	9	35 “
Hay knives .....	9	\$2 p. doz. & 20 p. c.
Hinges, T and strap, and hinge blanks, N.E.S. ....	28	1c. p. lb. & 25 p. c.
Horse-powers ( <i>see</i> machines, portable) .....	9	35 p. c.
Hoop or band, or scroll or other iron, 8 in. or less in width, and not thinner than No. 20 gauge.....	28	\$13 p. ton.
Hoop or band or scroll or other iron, 8 in. or less in width, and thinner than No. 20 gauge.....	28	12½ p. c.
Hoop ( <i>see</i> iron and steel, ingots).....	28	
Hoop, not exceeding ¾ in. in width, and being No. 25 gauge or thinner, used for the manufacture of tubular rivets.....	28	Free.
Implements, agricultural, N.E.S.....	9	35 p. c.
Ingots, steel ( <i>see</i> iron and steel ingots).....	28	
Iron, other manufactures, articles or wares not specially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, and whether partly or wholly manufactured .....	28	30 p. c.
Iron, rolled ( <i>see</i> iron and steel angles, also bar iron).....	28	
Iron sand .....	26	20 “
Iron, scroll ( <i>see</i> iron and steel hoop).....	28	
Iron liquor, solution of acetate of iron for dyeing and calico printing.....	14	Free.
Iron masts for ships, or parts of.....	11	“
Iron, sulphate of.....	14	“
Iron, same dnty as steel ( <i>see</i> iron and steel ingots).....	28	
Joist ( <i>see</i> iron and steel angles).....	28	
Kentledge .....	28	\$4 p. ton.
Knife blades, or knife blanks, in the rough, unhandled, for use by electro-platers.....	28	10 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel :—		
Hay knives .....	9	\$2 p. doz., & 20 p. c.
Locomotives and other steam engines, boilers and machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, N.E.S., thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> ; provided that any locomotive which, with its tender, weighs thirty tons or over, shall pay a duty of not less than. ....	9	\$2,000.
Locomotive and car wheel tires of steel, when in the rough, ..	28	Free.
Loops ( <i>see</i> iron and steel slabs). ....	28	\$9 p. ton.
Machinery, N.E.S. ( <i>see</i> locomotives) .....	9	
“ ships ( <i>see</i> ships) .....	9	25 p. c.
Machines, agricultural ( <i>see</i> mowing machines). ....	9	35 “
“ folding, used in printing and book-binding establishments. ....	9	10 “
“ mowing ( <i>see</i> mowing machines) .....	9	35 “
“ portable, and parts thereof, in any stage of manufacture. ....	9	35 “
“ printing, such only as are used in newspaper, book and job printing offices. ....	9	10 “
“ ruling .....	9	10 “
“ sewing .....	9	\$3 each, & 20 p. c.
“ “ settlers ( <i>see</i> settlers' effects). ....	9	Free.
Manufactures, articles or wares not specially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, and whether partly or wholly manufactured. ....	28	30 p. c.
Masts for ships, or parts of .....	11	Free.
Mattocks .....	9	1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Metal from iron ( <i>see</i> iron and steel ingots) .....	28	
Mills, portable, saw and planing ( <i>see</i> machines, portable). ....	9	35 p. c.
Nail-plate, 16 gauge and thicker. ....	28	\$13 p. ton.
Nail-rods, of Swedish rolled iron, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, for manufacture of horse-shoe nails. ....	28	20 p. c.
Nails, composition. ....	28	20 “
“ cut. ....	28	1c. p. lb.
“ hob, N.E.S. ....	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
“ horse-shoe .....	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
“ sheathing .....	28	20 p. c.
“ wire .....	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
“ wrought, galvanized or not .....	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
Needles, steel, viz.:—Cylinder needles, hand-frame needles and latch needles. ....	9	30 p. c.
Notches for umbrellas ( <i>see</i> ribs). ....	28	Free.
Nut blanks, less than $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter. ....	28	1½c. p. lb., & 30 p. c.



ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel :—		
Nuts, wrought, N.E.S. ....	28	1c. p. lb. and 25 p. c.
Paper cutters used in printing and book-binding establishments ....	9	10 p. c.
Picks ....	9	1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Pig-iron ....	28	\$4 p. ton.
Pipe, cast-iron, of every description ....	28	\$12 p. ton, but not less than 35 p. c.
Plate of iron and steel combined, and steel not specially enumerated or provided for ....	28	30 p. c.
Plate of iron and steel, not less than 30 in. wide and not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an in. in thickness. ....	28	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Plates, engraved. ....	3	20 "
“ for iron or composite ships or vessels ( <i>see ships</i> ) ....	28	Free.
Plough plates, mould boards and land sides when cut to shape from rolled sheets of crucible steel, but not moulded, punched, polished or otherwise manufactured, and being of a greater value than 4 cents a pound ....	28	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c.
Ploughs, sulky and walking ....	9	35 "
Presses, printing, such only as are used in newspaper, book and job printing offices. ....	9	10 "
Pumps, iron, pitcher-spout, cistern, well and force pumps. ....	28	35 "
Rails for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S. ....	28	\$6 p. ton.
Rails, steel, weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, for use in railway tracks . . . . .	28	Free.
Rasps ....	9	35 p. c.
Reapers ( <i>see mowing machines</i> ) ....	9	35 "
Ribs, umbrella ( <i>see ribs</i> ) ....	28	Free.
Rings “ ....	28	“
Rivets, bolts with or without threads, or nuts or bolt blanks, less than $\frac{3}{8}$ of an in. in diameter ....	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb. & 30 p. c.
Wrought iron or steel nuts and washers, iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads, nut and bolt blanks, T and strap hinges and hinge blanks, N.E.S. ....	28	1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Rods, Swedish rolled iron nail rods, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, for manufacture of horse-shoe nails. ....	28	20 p. c.
Rods ( <i>see iron and steel, bar iron</i> ) ....	28	\$13 p. ton.
Rods, rolled, of steel, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter or under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. square, when imported by knob or lock manufacturers or cutlery for use exclusively in such manufactures in their own factories. ....	28	Free.
Rods, rolled round wire, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in their factories. ....	28	“
Rolled iron for bedsteads ( <i>see tubing</i> ) ....	28	“
Rope wire, not otherwise provided for ....	28	25 p. c.
Runners, for umbrellas ( <i>see ribs</i> ) ....	28	20 "
Saws and straw-cutters, steel for, cut to shape but not further manufactured. ....	28	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel:—		
Scales.....	9	35 p. c.
Scrap iron, cast.....	28	14 p. ton.
Scrap iron, wrought, and scrap steel, being waste or refuse wrought iron or steel, and fit only to be re-manufactured, the same having been in actual use, not to include cuttings or clippings which can be used as iron or steel without re-manufacture.....	28	\$2 “
Scrap iron and scrap steel, old, and fit only to be re-manufactured, being part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters subject to the jurisdiction of Canada.....	28	Free.
Screws—commonly called “wood screws,” 2 inches or over in length.....	28	6c. p. lb.
One inch and less than two inches.....	28	8c. p. lb.
Less than one inch.....	28	11c. “
Screws of iron, steel, brass or other metal, not otherwise provided for.....	28	35c. “
Scroll ( <i>see</i> iron and steel, hoop iron).....	28	
Scythes.....	9	\$2.40 p. doz.
Sections, special ( <i>see</i> iron and steel angles).....	28	
Separators ( <i>see</i> machines, portable).....	9	35 p. c.
Shapes, structural ( <i>see</i> iron and steel angles).....	28	
Shapes and bars of rolled iron, N.E.S.....	28	\$13 p. ton.
Structural iron work.....	28	14c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
Sheets, sheet iron, common or black, smoothed or polished, and coated or galvanized, thinner than No. 20 gauge, Canada plates, and plate of iron or steel, not less than 30 in. wide and not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in thickness.....	28	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c.
Sheets ( <i>see</i> iron and steel, ingots).....	28	
“    “    boiler).....	28	
“    for iron or composite ships or vessels ( <i>see</i> ships).....	28	Free.
“    steel, of not less than 11 nor over 18 wire gauge, and costing not less than \$75 per ton of 2,240 lbs., when imported by manufacturers of shovels and spades for use exclusively in such manufacture in their own factories.....	28	“
Steel valued at 24c. p. lb., and upwards, for use in the manufacture of skates.....	28	“
Shoes, horse.....	28	14c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
“    mule.....	28	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ “ “
“    ox.....	28	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ “ “
Shovels.....	9	\$1 p. doz., & 25 p. c.
Shovel blanks, and iron and steel cut to shape for same.....	28	\$1 p. doz., & 25 p. c.
Skates.....	9	20c. p. pr., & 30 p. c.
Skelp iron ( <i>see</i> iron and steel, boiler).....	28	\$13 p. ton.
Slabs, iron, in blooms, loops, puddled bars or other forms, less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings.....	28	\$9 p. ton.
Slabs of ( <i>see</i> iron and steel, ingots).....	28	
Sledges.....	9	1c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel :—		
Spades, spade blanks, and iron or steel cut to shape for same	9	\$1 p. doz., & 25 p. c.
Spiegel ( <i>see ferro-manganese</i> ) . . . . .	28	\$2 p. ton.
Spikes, composition . . . . .	28	20 p. c.
“ cut . . . . .	28	1c. p. lb.
“ wrought and pressed, galvanized or not, N.E.S. . . . .	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p.c.
Springs ( <i>see axles</i> ) . . . . .	28	
“ clock . . . . .	28	10 p. c.
Springs, clock, steel for, steel of No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of clock springs, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their own factories . . . . .	28	Free.
Squares ( <i>see iron and steel, bar iron</i> ) . . . . .	28	\$13 p. ton.
Steel bowls for cream separators . . . . .	28	Free.
Steel, for the manufacture of files, when imported by file manufacturers for use in their factories . . . . .	28	“
Steel needles, viz. : cylinder, hand frame and latch . . . . .	9	30 p. c.
Steel, parasol ( <i>see ribs</i> ) . . . . .	28	20 “
Steel or iron rails for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S. . . . .	28	\$6 p. ton.
Steel rails weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, for use in railway tracks . . . . .	28	Free.
Steel for saws and straw-cutters, cut to shape, but not further manufactured . . . . .	28	“
Steel, in sheets of not less than eleven nor over eighteen wire gauge, and costing not less than seventy-five dollars per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, when imported by manufacturers of shovels and spades for use exclusively in such manufacture in their own factories. . . . .	28	“
Steel valued at two and one-half cents per pound and upwards, for use in the manufacture of skates . . . . .	28	“
Steel, not specially enumerated or provided for . . . . .	28	30 p. c.
Steel, No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of corset steels, clock springs and shoe shanks; and flat wire of steel of No. 16 gauge or thinner, to be used in the manufacture of crinoline and corset wire, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their own factories. . . . .	28	Free.
Steel, what shall be classed as ( <i>see iron and steel ingots</i> ). . . . .	28	
Stove plates . . . . .	28	\$16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Strips ( <i>see iron and steel ingots</i> ). . . . .	28	
Strip steel, when imported into Canada by manufacturers of buckthorns and plain strip fencing, upon the importer in each case making oath in terms as follows :—“ I the undersigned importer of the steel strip mentioned in this entry, do hereby solemnly swear that such steel strip was imported by me, and is of a kind used in the manufacture of buckthorn and plain strip fencing. I further swear that such steel strip was specially imported by me for use in my factory for the manufacture of buckthorn		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel:—		
and plain strip fencing, and that no portion of the same will be used, sold or disposed of by me, or by any person in my employ, for any other purpose than as aforesaid”	28	Free.
Structural shapes and special sections, weighing less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, N.E.S. ....	28	½ c. p. lb., and 10 p. c.
Swedish, rolled iron nail rods, under ½ in. in diameter, for the manufacture of horse-shoe nails	28	20 p. c.
Threshers ( <i>see</i> machines, portable) .....	9	35 “
Tires, for locomotive and car wheels, when in the rough	28	Free.
Tools, all kinds, N.E.S. ....	9	35 p. c.
Track tools .....	9	1 c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Tubes, boiler, of wrought iron or steel .....	28	15 p. c.
“ not welded, nor more than ½ in. in diameter .....	28	15 “
Tubing, lap-welded iron, threaded and coupled or not, and 1¼ to 2 inches, inclusive, in diameter, for use exclusively in artesian wells, petroleum pipe lines and petroleum refineries, under regulations to be made by the Governor in Council .....	28	20 p. c.
Tubing, wrought iron, threaded and coupled or not, over 2 in. in diameter. ....	28	15 “
Tubing, other wrought iron tubes or pipes. ....	28	⅓ c. p. lb., and 30 p. c.
Tubes, rolled iron, not welded, under 1½ in. in diameter; angle iron, 9 and 10 gauge, not over 1½ in. wide; iron tubing, lacquered or brass covered, not over 1½ in. diameter, all of which are to be cut to lengths for the manufacture of bedsteads, and to be used for no other purpose; when imported for the manufacturers of iron bedsteads, to be used for these purposes only, in their own factories, until such time as any of the said articles are manufactured in Canada .....	28	Free.
Vessels, cast .....	28	\$16 per ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Washers, wrought iron or steel, N.E.S. ....	28	1 c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Wedges .....	9	1 c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Wire covered with cotton, linen, silk or other material .....	28	35 p. c.
Wire of all kinds, N.E.S. ....	28	25 “
Wire, flat ( <i>see</i> iron and steel, steel No. 20) .....	28	Free.
Wire rigging, for ships and vessels ( <i>see</i> ships) .....	11	“
Wire rope, not otherwise provided for .....	28	25 p. c.
Wire of iron or steel, No. 13 and 14 gauge, flattened and corrugated, used in connection with the machine known as the wire grip machine for the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather belting, when imported by manufacturers of such articles, to be used for these purposes only in their own factories .....	28	Free.
Wire rods, rolled round, under ½ in. in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in their factories .....	28	“

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>I</b>		
Iron and steel :—		
Wrought iron or steel sheet, or plate cuttings or clippings, as cut at the rolling mills or ship yards, and fit only for rerolling and to be used for such purpose only	28	30 p. c.
Istle or tampico	24	Free.
Ivory, unmanufactured	23	“
“ black	14	10 p. c.
“ manufactures, fancy ( <i>see</i> boxes, fancy)	31	35 “
“ nuts, unmanufactured	24	Free.
“ vaccine points	31	“
“ veneers, sawn only	24	“
<b>J</b>		
Jalap root	24	Free.
Jams, N.E.S.	21	5c. p. lb.
Japans, japan driers and liquid driers, N.E.S.	24	20c. p. gall., and 25 p. c.
Japanned, patent or enamelled leather	23	25 p. c.
“ ware	28	“
Jars, glass	26	5c. p. doz., and 30 p. c.
Jeans, when imported by corset and dress stay-makers for use in their own factories	17	25 p. c.
Jeans, Kentucky ( <i>see</i> bed-tickings)	17	2c. p. sq. yd., and 15 p. c.
Jellies	21	5c. p. lb.
Jewellery, and manufactures of gold and silver	27	20 p. c.
Jewel cases	31	10c. each & 30 p. c.
Joists ( <i>see</i> iron and steel angles)	28	“
Jugs, earthenware ( <i>see</i> earthenware)	26	3c. p. gall.
Juices, fruit, N.O.P., non-alcoholic and not sweetened	22	10c. “
Junk, old	24	Free.
Jute	24	“
“ butts	24	“
“ carpeting	19	25 p. c.
“ canvas, not less than fifty-eight in. wide, when imported by manufacturers of floor oil-cloth for use in their factories.	19	Free.
Jute cloth, as taken from the loom, neither pressed, mangled, calendered, nor in any way finished, and not less than forty in. wide, when imported by manufacturers of jute bags for use in their own factories	19	“
Jute matting and mats	19	25 p. c.
“ manufactures of, N.E.S.	19	20 “
“ rags	19	Free.
“ yarn, plain, dyed or coloured, when imported by manufacturers of carpets, rugs and mats, and of jute webbing or jute cloth, for use in their own factories	19	“
Kainite or German potash salts for fertilizers	14	“
Kaurie, gum	24	“
Kelp	24	“
Kentledge, iron	28	\$4 p. ton.
Kentucky jeans ( <i>see</i> bed-ticking)	17	2c. p. sq. yd., and 15 p. c.



ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>K</b>		
Kerosene oil ( <i>see</i> oils).....	25	7½ c. p. I. G.
“ fixtures or parts thereof.....	28	30 p. c.
Kid leather, tanned but not dressed, waxed or glazed.....	23	15 “
“ ( <i>see</i> glove leather).....	23	10 “
Kloman process, iron made by ( <i>see</i> iron and steel angles).....	28	12½ “
Knees, for iron or composite ships or vessels.....	28	Free.
Knife blades or knife blanks, in the rough, unhandled, for use by electro-platers.....	28	10 p. c.
Knitted goods, woollen ( <i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	10c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
Knitting yarn ( <i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	10c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
“ under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or coloured. . .	15	2c. p. lb., and 15 p. c.
Knives, plated wholly or in part, costing under \$3.50 per doz. .	9	50c. p. doz., and 20 p. c.
“ hay.....	9	\$2 p. doz., and 20 p. c.
Kryolite, mineral.....	26	Free.
<b>L</b>		
Label for fruits, vegetables, meat, fish, confectionery and other goods, also tickets, posters, advertising bills and folders. . .	1	15c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
Lac dye, crude, seed, button, stick and shell.....	14	Free.
Laces, braids, fringes, embroideries, cords, tassels and bracelets, braids, chains or cords of hair, lace collars and all similar goods, lace nets and nettings of cotton, silk, linen or other materials.....	18	30 p. c.
Laces, boot, shoe and stay, of any material.....	18	30 “
Lacquers, spirit.....	24	\$1 p. gall.
“ N.E.S.....	24	20c. p. gall., & 25 p. c.
Lamp black.....	14	10 p. c.
Lamps, glass.....	13	30 “
Lamp-wicks.....	17	30 “
Lanterns, magic and slides therefor.....	5	25 “
Lapping ( <i>see</i> blanketing).....	31	Free.
Lard oil.....	25	20 p. c.
Lard, untried, the weight of the package, when of tin, to be included in the weight for duty.....	20	2c. p. lb.
Lard, tried or rendered, the weight of the package, when of tin, to be included in the weight for duty.....	20	3c. “
Lastings, mohair cloth or other manufactures of cloth, when imported by manufacturers of buttons for use in their own factories, and woven or made in patterns of such size, shape or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for covering buttons exclusively; these conditions to be ascertained by special examination by the proper officer of Customs, and so certified on the face of each entry.....	31	Free.
Latch needles.....	9	30 p. c.
Lawn and ornamental trees.....	30	20 “
Lava, unmanufactured.....	26	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>L</b>		
Lavender water ( <i>see</i> spirits, <i>c</i> )	22	\$2 p. gall.
Lawns, cotton ( <i>see</i> cotton fabrics, uncoloured)	17	25 p.c.
Lawn tennis nets	17	35 "
Lead, acetate of, not ground	14	5 "
" nitrate of	14	5 "
" bars, block and sheets	28	60c. p. 100 lbs.
" old, scrap and pig	28	10c. "
" pencils of all kinds, in wood or otherwise	31	30 p.c.
" pipe	28	1½c. p. lb.
" and all manufactures of, not otherwise specified	28	30 p.c.
" shot	8	1½c. p. lb.
" red and white, dry	14	5 p.c.
Leaf, gold and silver	27	30 p.c.
Leather belting, N.E.S.	23	25 "
" " tanned, but not dressed, waxed or glazed	23	15 "
" " if dressed, waxed or glazed	23	20 "
" board	24	3c. p. lb.
" Cordova, tanned from horse hide, and manufactures of	23	25 p.c.
" dressed and waxed or glazed	23	20 "
" glove ( <i>see</i> glove leathers)	23	10 "
" japanned, patent or enamelled	23	25 "
" sole, tanned, but rough or undressed	23	10 "
" sole	23	½c. p. lb., & 15 p.c.
" upper, including kid, lamb, sheep and calf, tanned, but not dressed, waxed or glazed	23	15 p.c.
" upper, dressed, waxed or glazed	23	20 "
" all manufactures of, N.E.S.	23	25 "
" all other, and skins, tanned, not otherwise specified	23	20 "
Leatheroid	21	3c. p. lb.
Leaves, belladonna	14	Free.
" buchu	14	"
" hemlock	14	"
" henbane	14	"
" palm, unmanufactured	14	"
" senna	14	"
Leghorn hats, unfinished	18	20 p.c.
Leeches	29	Free.
Lemons ( <i>see</i> oranges)	21	"
Lemon rinds, in brine	21	"
" wine ( <i>see</i> wines)	22	25c. p. I.G., and 3c. p. I. G. for each deg. from 26 up to 40, & 30 p.c.
Lenos, cotton ( <i>see</i> cotton fabrics)	17	25 p.c.
Lichens, prepared and not prepared	24	Free.
Lightning rod insulators	26	5c. p. doz., & 30 p.c.
Lignite, products of ( <i>see</i> oils)	25	7½c. p. I.G.
Lignum-vitæ ( <i>see</i> lumber)	24	Free.
Lime, chloride of	14	"
" sulphate of	14	"

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>L</b>		
Lime juice, fortified with, or containing not more than 25 p.c. of proof spirits. . . . .	22	60c. p. gall.
And when containing more than 25 p.c. of proof spirits. . . . .	22	\$2 p. gall.
Lime juice, sweetened, and fruit syrups, not otherwise provided. . . . .	22	40c. p. gall.
Lime juice and other fruit juices, not otherwise provided, non-alcoholic, and not sweetened. . . . .	22	10c. p. gall.
Lime juice, crude only. . . . .		Free.
Linen rags. . . . .	17	"
Lines for fishing ( <i>see</i> fish hooks). . . . .	9	"
Linings, chimney or vents. . . . .	12	35 p.c.
Liniments ( <i>see</i> proprietary medicines). . . . .	14	50 "
Linseed or flaxseed oil, raw or boiled. . . . .	25	1½c. p. lb.
Liqueurs, all kinds, N.E.S. ( <i>see</i> spirits, c.). . . . .	22	\$2.12½ p. gall.
Liquor, iron, solution of acetate of iron, for dyeing and calico printing. . . . .	14	Free.
Liquor, red, a crude acetate of aluminum prepared from pyro-ligneous acid, for dyeing and calico printing. . . . .	14	"
Liquorice root, not ground. . . . .	24	"
" paste. . . . .	14	2c. p. lb.
" in rolls or sticks. . . . .	14	3c. "
Literary societies, articles for ( <i>see</i> pictorial illustrations). . . . .	31	Free.
Litharge. . . . .	26	"
Lithographic presses. . . . .	9	10 p.c.
" stones, not engraved. . . . .	26	20 "
Literary papers ( <i>see</i> newspapers). . . . .	1	Free.
Litmus and all lichens, prepared and not prepared. . . . .	24	"
Locks, N.E.S. . . . .	9	35 p.c.
" steel rods for ( <i>see</i> iron and steel rods). . . . .	28	Free.
Locomotives and other steam engines, boilers and machinery, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, not elsewhere specified. . . . .	9	30 p.c.
Locomotives, provided that any locomotive, which, with its tender, weighs 30 tons or over, shall pay a duty of not less than. . . . .	9	\$2,000 each.
Locomotives, and railway, passenger, baggage and freight cars, being the property of railway companies in the United States, running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States, under regulations prescribed by the Comptroller of Customs. . . . .	10	Free.
Locomotives, tires of, steel, in the rough. . . . .	28	"
Locust beans and locust bean meal, for the manufacture of horse and cattle food. . . . .	21	"
Logs, and round, unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere provided for. . . . .	24	"
Logs found to measure inside the bark eleven inches or less in diameter at the butt end thereof, irrespective of the length of such logs, when exported for piling purposes or as piling, be not subject to any export duty, and that the effect be given to this recommendation from the date of the Order in Council founded on this Minute, should Council concur therein. . . . .		
Logwood, extract of. . . . .	14	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>L</b>		
Loops, iron ( <i>see</i> iron and steel slabs) . . . . .	28	\$9 p. ton.
Composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, N.E.S. . . . .	9	30 p.c.
Lotions ( <i>see</i> spirits, <i>d.</i> ) . . . . .	14	\$2.12½ p. gall. & 30 p.c.
Lozenges, medicinal ( <i>see</i> proprietary medicines). . . . .	14	25 p.c.
Lubricating oils, composed wholly or in part of petroleum, and costing less than 30c. per Imperial gallon. . . . .	25	7½c. p. I. G.
Lubricating oils, all other . . . . .	25	25 p.c.
Lumber and timber, N.E.S. . . . .	24	20 "
Lumber and timber planks and boards of amaranth, cocoboral, boxwood, cherry, chestnut, walnut, gumwood, mahogany, pitch pine, rosewood, sandalwood, sycamore, Spanish cedar, oak, hickory, whitewood, African teak, black heart ebony, lignum-vitæ, red cedar, redwood, satin wood and white ash, when not otherwise manufactured than rough sawn or split; hickory billets to be used in the manufacture of axe, hatchet, hammer and other tool handles, when especially imported for such use; the wood of the persimmon and dogwood trees, when imported in blocks for the manufac- ture of shuttles; hickory lumber sawn to shape for spokes of wheels, but not further manufactured; hickory spokes rough turned, not tenoned, mitred, throated, faced, sized, cut to length, round tenoned or polished . . . . .	24	Free.
<b>M</b>		
Macaroni. . . . .	21	2c. p. lb.
Mace . . . . .	22	25 p.c.
Machine card clothing . . . . .	32	25 "
Machines, folding, used in printing and book-binding establish- ments. . . . .	9	10 "
Machines, mowing. . . . .	9	35 "
" portable, portable steam engines, threshers and separators, horse powers, portable saw mills and planing mills, and parts thereof in any stage of manufacture. . . . .	9	35 "
" printing, such only as are used in newspaper, book and job printing offices. . . . .	9	10 "
" ruling . . . . .	9	10 "
" sewing, whole, or heads or parts of heads of sewing machines. . . . .	9	\$3 each and 20 p.c.
" sewing, settlers' ( <i>see</i> settlers' effects). . . . .	9	Free.
Machinery, mining, imported prior to the 16th May, 1896, which is at the time of its importation of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada. . . . .	9	"
Machinery, other ( <i>see</i> locomotives). . . . .	9	30 p.c.
" ships ( <i>see</i> ships) . . . . .	9	25 "
Mackerel. . . . .	20	1c. p. lb.
Madder and munjeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of. . . . .	24	Free.
Magazines ( <i>see</i> newspapers). . . . .	1	"
Magic lanterns and slides therefor. . . . .	5	25 p.c.
Mahogany ( <i>see</i> lumber). . . . .	24	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>M</b>		
Malleable iron castings and steel castings, N.E.S. ....	28	\$25 p. ton, but not less than 30 p.c.
Malt, upon entry for warehouse, subject to excise regulations ..	21	15c. p. bush.
“ extract of (non-alcoholic) for medicinal purposes .....	14	25 p.c.
Manganese, oxide of .....	14	Free.
Mangoes .....	21	“
Mangold seeds .....	24	“
Manilla grass .....	24	“
“ hoods .....	18	20 p.c.
Manures, animal .....	23	Free.
Manure, vegetable .....	24	“
Manuscripts .....	1	“
Maps, geographical, topographical and astronomical charts and globes, N.E.S. ....	1	20 p.c.
Marble in blocks from the quarry, in the rough or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing 15 cubic feet or over .....	26	10 “
Marble in blocks from the quarry, in the rough or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing less than 15 cubic feet .....	26	15 “
Marble slabs sawn on not more than two sides .....	26	15 “
“ blocks and slabs, sawn on more than two sides .....	26	25 “
Marble, finished, and all manufactures of marble, N.E.S. ....	26	35 “
Matrices or copper shells of the same. ....	28	2c. p. sq. inch.
Masts, iron, for ships, or parts of .....	11	Free.
Mastic, gum .....	24	“
Mats, hemp .....	19	25 p.c.
“ jute .....	19	25 “
“ India-rubber .....	24	5c. p. lb., and 15 p.c.
“ Smyrna .....	15	30 p.c.
Matting, hemp .....	19	25 “
“ jute .....	19	25 “
“ India-rubber .....	24	5c. p. lb., and 15 p.c.
Mattocks .....	9	1c. p. lb., and 25 p.c.
Mattresses, hair and spring, and other .....	13	35 p.c.
Meal, buckwheat ( <i>see</i> wheat) .....	21	½c. p. lb.
“ corn ( <i>see</i> wheat) .....	21	40c. p. brl.
“ oat .....	21	½c. p. lb.
“ locust bean, for the manufacture of horse and cattle food	24	Free.
Meal, oil cake, cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal and palm nut cake and meal .....	24	“
Meal, damaged ( <i>see</i> breadstuffs) .....	21	20 p.c.
Meats, fresh or salted, N.E.S. ....	20	3c. p. lb.
Meats, dried or smoked, and meats preserved in any other way than by being salted or pickled, N.E.S. ; if imported in tins the weight to include the weight of the tin .....	20	3c. “
Meats, labels for ( <i>see</i> labels) .....	1	15c. p. lb., and 25 p.c.
Medals, collections of .....	31	Free.
Medicines proprietary ( <i>see</i> proprietary medicines) .....	14	“



ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>M</b>		
Medicinal preparations, other ( <i>see</i> spirits, <i>d</i> ) . . . . .	14	\$2.12½ p. gal. & 30 p. c.
Meerschaum, crude or raw . . . . .	26	Free.
Melado, imported direct ( <i>see</i> sugar) . . . . .	21	
Melado, imported, not direct ( <i>see</i> sugar) . . . . .	21	
Menageries—horses, cattle, carriages and harness of, under regulations prescribed by the Comptroller of Customs. . . . .		“
Mescal ( <i>see</i> spirits, <i>c</i> ) . . . . .	22	\$2.12½ p. I. G.
Metal, babbitt . . . . .	28	10 p. c.
“ britannia, manufactures of, not plated . . . . .	28	25 “
“ “ in pigs and bars. . . . .	28	Free.
“ composition, for the manufacture of filled gold watch cases. . . . .	28	10 p. c.
“ leaf, Dutch or schlag . . . . .	28	30 “
“ pins, manufactured from the wire of any metal . . . . .	28	30 “
“ plates, engraved . . . . .	3	20 “
“ type . . . . .	28	10 “
“ tagging, plain, japanned or coated, in coils not over 1½ in. in width, when imported by manufacturers of shoe and corset laces for use in their factories. . . . .	28	Free.
“ yellow, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing . . . . .	28	“
Meters, gas. . . . .	9	35 p. c.
Mexican fibre. . . . .	24	Free.
Microscopes. . . . .	6	25 p. c.
Mill-board, not straw-board. . . . .	24	10 “
Mills, planing ( <i>see</i> machines, portable) . . . . .	9	35 “
“ saw ( <i>see</i> machines, portable) . . . . .	9	35 “
Milk food, and other similar preparations . . . . .	14	30 “
“ condensed, not sweetened . . . . .	20	35 “
“ “ sweetened . . . . .	20	1¼ c. p. lb., and 35 p. c.
Mills for engraving ( <i>see</i> blanketing) . . . . .	31	Free.
Mining machinery, imported prior to the 16th May, 1896, which is at the time of time of its importation of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada . . . . .	9	“
Mineral waters, natural, not in bottle—under regulations made by the Comptroller of Customs. . . . .	22	“
Mineralogical specimens . . . . .	26	“
Mitts, all kinds . . . . .	18	35 p. c.
Models of inventions and other improvements in the arts, but no article or articles shall be deemed a model which can be fitted for use . . . . .	31	Free.
Models, casts as, for use of schools of design . . . . .	31	“
Mohair cloth ( <i>see</i> lastings). . . . .	31	“
Molasses, concentrated ( <i>see</i> sugar cane) . . . . .	21	
All molasses, n.o.p., all syrups, n.o.p., all tank bottoms, all tank washings, all cane juice, all concentrated cane juice, all beet-root juice and all concentrated beet-root juice, when imported direct, without transhipment, from the country of growth and production ; (a) Testing by polariscope forty degrees or over, and not over fifty-six degrees . . . . .	21	1½ c. p. ga

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>M</b>		
Molasses :—		
(b) When testing less than forty degrees, a specific duty of and in addition thereto for each degree or fraction of a degree less than forty degrees..	21	1½ c. p. gall. & 1 c. p. deg. additional.
(c) And in addition to the foregoing rates, a further specific duty in all cases when not so imported direct without transhipment of .....	21	2½ c. p. gall. additional.
The packages (when of wood) in which imported to be in all cases exempt from duty—		
Molasses, second process, or molasses derived from the manufacture of “molasses sugar,” testing by polariscope less than 35 degrees, when imported by manufacturers of blacking, for use in their own factories in the manufacture of blacking, conditional that the importers shall in addition to making oath at the time of entry that such molasses is imported for such use, and will not be used for any other purpose, cause such molasses to be at once mixed in a proper tank made for the purpose with at least one-fifth of the quantity thereof of cod or other oil, whereby such molasses may be rendered unfit for any other use, such mixing to be done in the presence of a Customs officer at the expense of the importer, and under such further regulations as may, from time to time, be considered necessary in the interest and protection of the revenue, and that until such mixing is done and duly certified on the face of the entry thereof by such Customs officer the entry shall be held to be incomplete and the molasses subject to the usual rate of duty as when imported for any other purpose .....	24	Free.
Morocco leather, skins for, tanned but not further manufactured	23	15 p. c.
Moss, Iceland, and other mosses, and seaweed, crude or in their natural state, or cleaned only .....	24	Free.
Moulds, brim, for goldbeaters .....	31	“
Mouldings of wood, plain .....	4	25 p. c.
Mouldings of wood, gilded or otherwise further manufactured than plain .....	4	30 “
Mowing machines, self-binding harvesters, harvesters without binders, binding attachments, reapers, sulky and walking ploughs, and all other agricultural machines and implements, not otherwise provided for .....	9	35 p. c.
Mucilage .....	14	30 “
Muffs, fur .....	18	25 “
Munjeet and madder, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of .....	24	Free.
Muriate of potash, crude .....	14	“
Music, printed, bound or in sheets .....	1	10c. p. lb.
Musical instruments of all kinds, not otherwise provided for ..	2	25 p. c.
“ “ for bands ( <i>see</i> departments, articles for) ..	2	Free.
“ “ settlers ( <i>see</i> settlers' effects) .....	2	“
Musk, in pods or in grains .....	24	“
Muskets .....	8	20 p. c.
Muslin apron checks, uncoloured .....	17	25 “
Muslins, Swiss, jaconet and cambric, uncoloured ..	17	25 “
Mustard, cake .....	22	20 “
“ ground .....	22	25

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>N</b>		
Nail plate, of iron or steel, No. 16 gauge or thicker. . . . .	28	\$13 p. ton.
Nail rods, Swedish rolled iron, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, for the manufacture of horse-shoe nails. . . . .	28	20 p. c.
Nails, brass and copper. . . . .	28	35 "
" composition . . . . .	28	20 "
" cut, of iron or steel. . . . .	28	1c. p. lb.
" horse-shoe . . . . .	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
" hob. . . . .	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
" wire. . . . .	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
" sheathing . . . . .	28	20 p. c.
" wrought and pressed, galvanized or not. . . . .	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
Naphtha ( <i>see oils</i> ). . . . .	25	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. I. G.
" wood ( <i>see spirits, c</i> ). . . . .	22	\$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. I. G.
Navy, articles for ( <i>see departments, articles for</i> ). . . . .	31	Free.
Neatsfoot oil. . . . .	25	20 p. c.
Needles, steel, viz. :—Cylinder, hand frame and latch. . . . .	9	30 "
Nets, lace. . . . .	18	30 "
" lawn tennis. . . . .	17	35 "
Nettings of cotton . . . . .	17	30 "
Netting, cotton, for the lining of boots, shoes and gloves . . . . .	17	10 "
" mosquito, uncoloured. . . . .	17	25 "
" silk plush, used for the manufacture of gloves. . . . .	16	15 "
" woollen, for the lining of boots, shoes and gloves. . . . .	15	25 "
Nets for fisheries ( <i>see fish-hooks</i> ). . . . .	9	Free.
Newspapers, and quarterly, monthly and semi-monthly maga- zines, and weekly literary papers, unbound. . . . .	1	"
Newspapers or supplemental editions or parts thereof, partly printed, and intended to be completed and published in Canada . . . . .	1	25 p. c.
Nickel. . . . .	26	Free.
" anodes. . . . .	28	10 p. c.
" silver, manufactures of, not plated. . . . .	28	25 "
" silver, in sheets. . . . .	28	Free.
Nitrate of soda or cubic nitre. . . . .	14	"
Nitre, spirits of ( <i>see spirits, f</i> ). . . . .	14	\$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. I. G., & 30 p. c.
Nitro-glycerine. . . . .	8	10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Noils, being the short wool which falls from the combs in worsted factories. . . . .	23	Free.
Non-enumerated articles ( <i>see articles not enumerated</i> ). . . . .	32	"
Notches for umbrellas ( <i>see ribs</i> ). . . . .	28	20 p. c.
Nut galls. . . . .	14	Free.
Nutmegs. . . . .	22	25 p. c.
Nuts, all kinds, N.E.S. . . . .	21	3c. p. lb.
" iron or steel, wrought. . . . .	28	1c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
Nux vomica beans, crude only. . . . .	24	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>O</b>		
Oak ( <i>see</i> lumber).....	24	Free.
“ bark.....	24	“
“ and of oak bark, extract of, for tanning.....	14	“
Oakum.....	24	“
Oats.....	21	10c. p. bush.
Oatmeal.....	21	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb.
Ochres and ochrey earths, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, calcined or raw.....	14	30 p. c.
Odours, preserved ( <i>see</i> pomades).....	31	15 “
Offal, fish, when imported by manufacturers of glue for use in their own factories.....	23	Free.
Office furniture, finished or in parts.....	13	35 p. c.
Oils, carbolic or heavy oil, for any use.....	25	10 “
Oils, coal and kerosene, distilled, purified or refined; naphtha, benzole and petroleum; products of petroleum, coal, shale and lignite, N.E.S.....	25	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. I. G.
Oils, cocoanut, in its natural state.....	25	Free.
“ cod liver, medicated..	25	20 p. c.
“ essential, for manufacturing purposes..	14	20 “
“ fish.....	25	20 “
“ finish, N.E.S.....	14	20c. p. gall., & 25 p. c.
“ flax seed, raw or boiled.....	25	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. p. lb.
“ fusil ( <i>see</i> spirits, <i>b</i> )....	14	\$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. I. G.
“ hair ( <i>see</i> perfumery).....	22	30 p. c.
“ illuminating, composed wholly or in part of the products of petroleum, coal, shale, or lignite, costing more than 30 cents per gall.....	25	25 “
“ lard.....	25	20 “
“ linseed, raw or boiled.....	25	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. p. lb.
“ lubricating, composed wholly or in part of petroleum, and costing less than 30c. per I. G.....	25	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. I. G.
“ lubricating, all other.....	25	25 p. c.
“ medicinal ( <i>see</i> proprietary medicines).....	14	50 “
“ neatsfoot.....	25	20 “
“ olive.....	25	20 “
“ palm, in its natural state.....	25	Free.
“ potato ( <i>see</i> spirits, <i>b</i> )..	14	\$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. I. G.
“ of roses.....	14	Free.
“ salad.....	25	20 p. c.
“ spermaceti, whale and other fish oils, and all other articles the produce of the fisheries, not specially provided for.....	14	20 “
“ sesame seed.....	25	20 “
“ sperm.....	25	20 “
“ whale.....	25	20 “
Oil cake.....	24	Free.
“ meal.....	24	“
Oilcloth, floor.....	19	5c. p. sq. yd. and 20 p. c.
Oilcloth and oiled silk, in the piece, cut or shaped, oiled, enamelled, stamped, painted or printed, India-rubbered, flocked or coated, not otherwise provided for.....	19	5c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p. c.
Ointments ( <i>see</i> proprietary medicines).....	14	25 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>O</b>		
Oleographs ( <i>see</i> advertising pamphlets).....	1	6 c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
Oleo-stearine, when imported by manufacturers of leather for use in the manufacture of leather in their factories.....	14	Free.
Opium (crude)—the weight to include the weight of the ball or covering.....	14	\$1 p. lb.
“ prepared for smoking.....	14	\$5 p. lb.
Optical instruments, N.E.S.....	6	25 p. c.
Oranges and lemons, in boxes of capacity not exceeding 2½ cubic feet.....	21	25c. p. box.
Oranges and lemons, in one-half boxes, capacity not exceeding 1½ cubic feet.....	21	13c. p. ½-box.
Oranges and lemons, in cases and all other packages, per cubic foot holding capacity.....	21	10c. p. cub. ft.
Oranges and lemons, in bulk.....	21	\$1.60 p. 1,000.
Oranges and lemons, in barrels, not exceeding in capacity that of the 196 lbs. flour barrel.....	21	55c. p. brl.
Orange rinds, in brine.....	21	Free.
Orange, mineral.....	14	5 p. c.
“ wine ( <i>see</i> wines).....	22	25c. p. I.G., and 3c. p. I.G. for each deg. from 26 up to 40, and 30 p. c.
Orchids.....	30	Free.
Organs, cabinet, viz.:—On reed organs having not more than two sets of reeds.....	2	\$10 each.
Organs having over two and not over four sets of reeds.....	2	\$15 “
Organs having over four and not over six sets of reeds.....	2	\$20 “
Organs having over six sets of reeds.....	2	\$30 “
And in addition thereto, on the fair market value thereof.....		15 p. c.
Organs, pipe organs, and sets or parts of sets of reeds for cabinet organs.....	2	25 p. c.
Organzine ( <i>see</i> silk in the gum).....	16	15 “
Ores of metals of all kinds.....	26	Free.
Ornaments, alabaster, spar, amber, terra-cotta or composition.....	31	35 p. c.
Orris root.....	24	Free.
Osiers.....	24	“
Ostrich feathers, undressed.....	18	15 p. c.
“ dressed.....	18	35 “
Ottar or attar of roses.....	14	Free.
Overcoating ( <i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	10c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
Oysters, shelled, in bulk.....	20	10c. p. gall.
“ canned, in cans not over 1 pint, including the cans.....	20	3c. p. can.
“ in cans, over 1 pint and not over 1 qt., including the cans.....	20	5c. “
“ in cans, exceeding 1 qt. in capacity, an additional duty of 5c. for each qt., or fraction of a qt. of capacity over a qt., including the cans.....	20	5c. p. qt.
“ in the shell.....	20	25 p. c.
“ seed and breeding, imported for the purpose of being planted in Canadian waters.....	20	Free.
Oxalic acid.....	14	“
Oxides, ochres and ochrey earths, fireproofs, umbers and siennas, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, calcined or raw.....	14	30 p. c.



ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>P</b>		
Packages or cans made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding 1 qt. in contents; and when exceeding 1 qt., an additional duty of 1½c. for each additional qt. or fractional part thereof.....	28	1½c. on each can or package.
Packages containing oysters or other fish, not otherwise provided for. ....	31	25 p.c.
Packing rubber. ....	24	5c. p. lb., and 15 p.c.
Paddy, rice ( <i>see</i> rice).....	21	17½ p.c.
Pads, stair .....	17	25 “
Pails .....	24	25 “
Paintings in oil or water colours, the production of Canadian artists, under regulations to be made by the Comptroller of Customs. ....	3	Free.
Paintings in oil or water colours, by artists of well known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists. ....	3	“
Paintings, prints, drawings, engravings and building plans. ...	3	20 p.c.
“ what shall be prohibited ( <i>see</i> prohibited articles).....	14	30 “
Paints, fire-proof.....	14	30 “
Paints and colours, pulped or ground in oil or other liquids, and all liquid, prepared or ready-mixed paints, N.E.S....	14	5c. p. lb., and 25 p.c.
Paints, ground or mixed in or with either japan, varnish, lacquers, liquid driers, collodion, oil finish or oil varnish; rough stuff and fillers; the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.....	14	\$1 p. I.G.
Paints and colours, ground in spirits, and all spirit varnishes and lacquers.....	24	Free.
Palm leaf, unmanufactured .....	24	“
Palm nut cake .....	24	“
“ meal.....	1	6c. p. lb., and 20 p.c.
Pamphlets, advertising ( <i>see</i> advertising pamphlets).....	1	2c. p. sq. in.
“ illustrated ( <i>see</i> stereotypes). ....	28	Free.
Pans, platinum ( <i>see</i> platinum wire) .....	17	2c. p. sq. yd., and 15 p.c.
Pantaloon stuffs, cotton ( <i>see</i> bed-ticking).....	24	25 p.c.
Paper, albumenized, chemically prepared for photographers' use. ....	9	10 “
Paper cutters, used in printing and book-binding establishments.....	24	2c. p. roll.
Paper hangings, or wall paper, in rolls, on each roll of eight yards or under, and so in proportion for all greater lengths of the following descriptions, viz. :—		
a. Brown blanks and white blanks, printed on plain ungrounded paper. ....	24	3c. “
b. White papers, grounded papers, and satins, not hand-made.....	24	6c. “
c. Single print bronzes and coloured bronzes.....	24	8c. “
d. Embossed bronzes.....	24	6c. “
e. Coloured borders, narrow, and coloured borders, wide	24	14c. “
f. Bronze borders, narrow, and bronze borders, wide....	24	15c. “
g. Embossed borders .....	24	35 p.c.
h. All other paper hangings or wall paper .....		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>P</b>		
Paper, hemp ( <i>see</i> hemp paper) . . . . .	24	Free.
Paper, of all kinds, N.E.S. . . . .	24	25 p.c.
Paper, manufactures of, including ruled and bordered papers, papeteries, boxed papers, envelopes and blank books. . . . .	1	35 "
Paper, tarred . . . . .	24	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb.
Paper, union collar cloth, in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished . . . . .	24	20 p.c.
Paper, union collar cloth, glossed or finished, in rolls or sheets. . . . .	24	25 "
Paper, sand, glass, flint and emery . . . . .	9	30 "
Paper, sacks or bags, of all kinds, printed or not . . . . .	24	35 "
Paper, waste . . . . .	24	Free.
Papeteries . . . . .	1	35 p.c.
Paraffine wax, stearic acid and stearine, N.E.S. . . . .	23	3c. p. lb.
Parasol sticks or handles, N.E.S. . . . .	24	20 p.c.
Parasols, of all kinds and materials. . . . .	18	35 "
Parasols, materials for ( <i>see</i> ribs) . . . . .	28	20 "
Paris green, dry . . . . .	14	10 "
Pastes, medicinal ( <i>see</i> proprietary medicines) . . . . .	14	25 "
Paste, toilet ( <i>see</i> perfumery) . . . . .	22	30 "
Patent leather . . . . .	23	25 "
Patent medicines ( <i>see</i> proprietary medicines) . . . . .	14	
Patent medicines ( <i>see</i> spirits, <i>d</i> ) . . . . .	14	\$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. gall and 30 p.c.
Peach trees . . . . .	30	3c. each.
Peach trees, seedling stock for grafting . . . . .	30	Free.
Peaches, N.O.P., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty . . . . .	21	1c. p. lb.
Pear trees . . . . .	30	3c. each.
Pear trees, seedling stock for grafting . . . . .	30	Free.
Pearl ash, in packages of not less than 25 lbs. weight. . . . .	24	"
Pearl, mother of, not manufactured. . . . .	27	"
Pease . . . . .	21	10c. p. bush.
Peel, candied . . . . .	21	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. p. lb. and 35 p.c.
Pelts, raw . . . . .	23	Free.
Pencils, lead, of all kinds, in wood or otherwise . . . . .	31	30 p.c.
Perfume cases ( <i>see</i> boxes, fancy) . . . . .	31	35 "
Perfumery, including toilet preparations (non-alcoholic), viz.:—hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes and all other perfumed preparations, N.O.P., used for the hair, mouth or skin. . . . .	22	30 "
Perfumes, alcoholic, and perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne, and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles or flasks weighing not more than four ounces each . . . . .	22	50 "
When in bottles, flasks or other packages weighing more than four ounces each. . . . .	22	\$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. I.G. and 40 p.c.
Periodicals, illustrated, advertising ( <i>see</i> advertising pamphlets) . . . . .	1	6c. p. lb. & 20 p.c.
Periodicals, N.E.S. ( <i>see</i> books, printed) . . . . .	1	15 p.c.
Persis, or extract of archill and cudbear . . . . .	14	Free.
Petroleum ( <i>see</i> oils) . . . . .	25	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. I. G.
Petroleum, preparations of ( <i>see</i> vaseline) . . . . .	14	
Pheasants . . . . .	29	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>P</b>		
Phials, glass, of 8 oz. capacity or over .....	26	5c. p. doz. and 30 p.c.
Phials, glass, of less capacity than 8 oz. ....	26	30 p.c.
Philosophical instruments and apparatus, that is to say, such as are not manufactured in the Dominion, when imported by and for use in universities, colleges, schools and scientific societies .....	6	Free.
Philosophical instruments, N.E.S. ....	6	25 p.c.
Phosphorus .....	14	Free.
Phosphor bronze, in blocks, bars, sheets and wire .....	28	10 p.c.
Photographs ( <i>see</i> advertising pamphlets) .....	1	6c. p. lb. and 20 p.c.
Photographic instruments, N.E.S. ....	6	25 p.c.
Photographs, what shall be prohibited ( <i>see</i> prohibited articles)		
Pianofortes, all square, whether round cornered or not, not over seven octaves .....	2	\$25 each, and 20 p.c.
Pianofortes, square, all others .....	2	\$30 each, and 20 p.c.
Pianofortes, upright .....	2	\$30 each, and 20 p.c.
Pianofortes, concert, semi-concert, or parlour grand pianofortes.	2	\$50 each, and 20 p.c.
Pianofortes, parts of .....	2	25 p.c.
Picks .....	9	1c. p. lb. and 25 p.c.
Pickles, in bottle, forty cents per gallon, including the duty on the bottles; and each bottle holding less than one-half pint shall be dutiable as containing one-half pint, and each bottle holding more than one-half pint but not more than one pint, shall be dutiable as containing one pint; and each bottle holding more than one pint but not more than one quart shall be dutiable as containing one quart. ....	22	40c. p. I.G.
Pickles in jars, pottles or other similar vessels, forty cents per gallon on the ascertained quantity,—the duty to include the duty on the jar, pottle or other vessel .....	22	40c. “
Pickles in bulk, in vinegar, or in vinegar and mustard .....	22	35c. “
Pickles, in brine or salt .....	22	25c. “
Pictorial illustrations of insects, etc., when imported by and for the use of colleges and schools, scientific and literary societies .....	3	Free.
Pictures ( <i>see</i> advertising pamphlets) .....	6	6c. p. lb. and 20 p.c.
Picture frames, as furniture .....	4	35 p.c.
Pig iron.....	28	\$4 p. ton.
Piling, logs for ( <i>see</i> logs) .....	24	Free.
Pills ( <i>see</i> proprietary medicines) .....	14	25 p.c.
Pillows .....	13	35 “
Pine apples .....	21	Free.
Pins, manufactured from wire of any metal .....	28	30 p.c.
Pipe-clay, unmanufactured .....	26	Free.
Pipes, cast iron, of every description .....	28	\$12 per ton, but not less than 35 p.c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>P</b>		
Pipes, platinum ( <i>see</i> platinum wire).....	28	Free.
Pipes, drain and sewer, glazed or unglazed.....	12	35 p.c.
Piques, cotton, uncoloured.....	17	25 “
Pitch pine ( <i>see</i> lumber).....	24	Free.
Pitch, Burgundy.....	24	“
“ coal.....	24	10 p.c.
Pitch, pine, in packages of not less than 15 gallons each. ....	24	Free.
Pitcher spout pumps, iron.....	28	35 p.c.
Plaids, cotton ( <i>see</i> bed-tickings).....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p.c.
Plaits, straw, grass and Tuscan.....	24	Free.
Planks, sawn, not shaped ( <i>see</i> lumber).....	24	“
Plans, building.....	1	20 p.c.
Plantains.....	21	Free.
Plants, viz. :—Fruit, shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, N.E.S.....	30	20 p.c.
Plants, viz. :—Fruit plants, N.E.S. ....	30	20 “
Plaster of Paris, or gypsum, ground, not calcined.....	26	10c. per 100 lbs.
“ “ calcined or manufactured.....	26	15c. “
“ “ “ in brls. of not over 300 lbs. ....	26	45c. p. brl.
Plasters, medicinal ( <i>see</i> proprietary medicines).....	14	25 p.c.
Plated ware and all other electro-plated or gilt, of all kinds, whether plated wholly or in part.....	27	30 “
Plates, Canada ( <i>see</i> iron and steel sheets).....	28	12½ “
“ engraved, on wood, and on steel or other metal.....	3	20 “
“ for iron or composite ships or vessels.....	28	Free.
“ photographic, dry.....	26	9c. p. sq. ft.
Platinum wire; and retorts, pans, condensers, tubing and pipe made of platinum, when imported by manufacturers of sulphuric acid for use in their works in the manufacture or concentration of sulphuric acid.....	28	Free.
Platinum condensers ( <i>see</i> platinum wire).....	28	“
“ pans “.....	28	“
“ pipe “.....	28	“
“ tubing “.....	28	“
Playing cards.....	1	6c. p. pack.
Ploughs, sulky and walking.....	9	35 p.c.
Plumbago.....	28	15 “
“ all manufactures, N.E.S.....	28	30 “
Plums.....	21	30c. p. bush.
Plum trees, all kinds.....	30	3c. each.
“ seedling stock, for grafting.....	30	Free.
Plush, hatters, of silk or cotton “.....	31	“
“ cotton.....	17	20 p.c.
Pocket-books.....	23	35 “
Pomades, French or flower odours, preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odours of flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than ten pounds each.....	31	15 “
Pomatums ( <i>see</i> perfumery).....	22	30 “
Pomegranates.....	21	Free.
Pop-corn.....	21	35 p.c.
Porcelain ware.....	26	30 “
“ shades, imitation.....	26	20 “

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>P</b>		
Porter, in bottles ( <i>see ale</i> ).....	22	18c. p. I.G.
“ casks “.....	22	10c. “
Portland cement ( <i>see cement</i> ).....	12	
Posters ( <i>see labels</i> ).....	1	15c. p. lb. & 25 p. c.
Potashes.....	24	Free.
Potash, crude.....	10	“
“ bichromate of.....	10	“
“ German mineral.....	10	“
“ “ salts for fertilizers.....	10	“
“ muriate of.....	10	“
“ red prussiate of.....	14	10 p. c.
Potato spirit or oil ( <i>see spirits, b</i> ).....	22	\$2.12½c. per I.G.
Potatoes.....	21	15c. p. bush.
“ sweet.....	21	25 p. c.
Powder, gun, rifle and sporting, in kegs, ½ kegs or ¼ kegs and other similar packages.....	8	5c. p. lb.
“ cannon and musket, in kegs and barrels.....	8	4c. “
“ canister, in 1-lb. and ½-lb. tins.....	8	15c. “
“ blasting and mining.....	8	3c. “
Powder, giant, dualin, dynamite, and other explosives in which nitro-glycerine is a constituent part.....	8	5c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.
Powders, tooth and other ( <i>see perfumery</i> ).....	22	30 p. c.
Powders, medicinal ( <i>see proprietary medicines</i> ).....	14	25 “
Powders, soap, pumice, silver and mineral soaps, sapolio and other like articles, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.....	23	3c. p. lb.
Powders, baking ( <i>see yeast cakes</i> ).....	14	
Poultry and game of all kinds.....	20	20 p. c.
Prayer books.....	1	5 “
Precious stones, N.E.S., polished, but not set or otherwise manufactured, and imitations thereof.....	31	10 “
Precious stones, in the rough.....	27	Free.
Precipitate of copper, crude.....	14	“
Presses, lithographic.....	9	10 p. c.
“ printing, such only as are used in newspaper, book and job printing offices.....	9	10 “
Preserves, N. E. S.....	21	5c. p. lb.
Price-lists ( <i>see advertising pamphlets</i> ).....	1	6c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.
Primers ( <i>see hemp paper</i> ).....	24	Free.
Printed paper, what shall be prohibited ( <i>see prohibited articles</i> ).....		
Prints.....	3	20 p. c.
Prints, what shall be prohibited ( <i>see prohibited articles</i> ).....		
Prizes won in competition.....	31	Free.
Prohibited articles:—The following articles are prohibited to be imported under a penalty of \$200, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same are found, viz. : Books, printed paper, drawings, paintings, prints, photographs or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character ; reprints of Canadian copyright works, and reprints of British copyright works which have been also copyrighted in Canada ; coin, base or counterfeit.		
Proprietary medicines, to wit :—All tinctures, pills, powders, troches or lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes,		



ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>P</b>		
tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, oils or medicinal preparations or compositions recommended to the public under any general name or title as specifics for any diseases or affections whatsoever affecting the human or animal bodies, not otherwise provided for; all liquids. ....	14	50 p.c.
Proprietary medicines, all other. ....	14	25 "
" " containing spirits ( <i>see</i> spirits, <i>d</i> ). ....	22	\$2.12½ p. I.G., & 30 p.c.
Prunella for boots and shoes. ....	17	10 p.c.
Prunes, dried. ....	21	1c. p. lb.
Psalm books. ....	1	5 p.c.
Pulp of grasses for the manufacture of paper. ....	24	Free.
Pumice or pumice stone, ground or unground. ....	26	"
Pumps, iron. ....	28	35 p.c.
Purses. ....	23	35 "
Pulque ( <i>see</i> spirits, <i>c</i> ). ....	22	\$2.12½ p. I.G.
Putty. ....	14	25 p.c.
" dry, for polishing granite. ....	26	20 "
Pyroligneous acid ( <i>see</i> acid, acetic). ....	14	
<b>Q</b>		
Quails. ....	29	Free.
Quartz, crystallized. ....	26	"
Quicksilver. ....	14	"
Quills. ....	32	20 p.c.
" in their natural state, or unplumed. ....	32	Free.
Quilts, cotton, not including woven quilts or counterpanes. ....	17	35 p.c.
Quinces. ....	21	30c. p. bush.
Quince trees of all kinds. ....	30	2½c. each.
Quinine, sulphate of, in powder. ....	14	Free.
<b>R</b>		
Rags, of cotton, linen, jute, hemp and woollen, paper waste, or clippings, or waste of any kind, except mineral waste. ....	31	Free.
Rakes, garden. ....	9	5c. each, & 25 p.c.
Rails, iron, for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S. ....	28	\$6 p. ton.
Rails, steel, for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S. ....	28	\$6 "
Rails, steel, weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, for use in railway tracks. ....	28	Free.
Railway bars, iron or steel, for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S. ....	28	\$6 p. ton.
Railway cars. ....	10	30 p.c.
" ( <i>see</i> locomotives). ....	10	Free.
Raisins. ....	21	1c. p. lb. & 10 p.c.
Rasps. ....	9	35 p.c.
Raspberries, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty. ....	21	3c. p. lb.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>R</b>		
Raspberries, wine of ( <i>see wines</i> ).....	22	25c. p. I. G., & 3c. p. I. G. for each deg. from 26 up to 40, & 30 p.c.
Rattan, split or otherwise manufactured.....	24	25 p.c.
“ and reeds in their natural state.....	24	Free.
Raw hide centres ( <i>see square reeds</i> ).....	31	“
Reapers ( <i>see mowing machines</i> ).....	9	35 p.c.
Red cedar ( <i>see lumber</i> ).....	24	Free.
Red lead, dry.....	14	5 p.c.
Red prussiate of potash.....	14	10 p.c.
Redwood ( <i>see lumber</i> ).....	24	Free.
Reeds, square, and raw hide centres, textile leather or rubber heads, thumbs and tips, and steel, iron or nickel caps for whip ends, when imported by whip manufacturers for use in the manufacture of whips in their own factories.....	31	“
Reeds, in their natural state.....	24	“
“ for organs.....	2	25 p.c.
Rennet, raw or prepared.....	23	Free.
Resin, in packages of not less than 100 lbs.....	24	“
Retorts, pans, condensers, tubing and pipe, made of platinum, when imported by manufacturers of sulphuric acid for use in their works in the manufacture of concentration of sulphuric acid.....	28	“
Rhubarb root.....	24	“
Ribbons of all kinds and materials.....	18	30 p.c.
Ribs of brass, iron or steel, runners, rings, caps, notches, ferrules, mounts and sticks or canes in the rough, or not further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for umbrella, parasol or sunshade sticks, when imported by manufacturers of umbrellas, parasols and sunshades for use in their fac- tories in the manufacture of umbrellas, parasols and sun- shades only.....	31	Free.
Rice.....	21	1½c. p. lb.
“ flour.....	21	2c.
“ uncleaned, unhulled or paddy.....	21	17½ p.c.
Rifles.....	8	20 “
Rigging, wire, for ships and vessels.....	11	Free.
Rinds, citron, in brine.....	21	“
“ lemon “.....	21	“
“ orange “.....	21	“
Rings for umbrellas ( <i>see ribs of brass</i> ).....	28	20 p.c.
Rivets, iron or steel, less than ⅜ in. in diameter.....	28	1½c. p. lb., & 30 p.c.
“ “ N.E.S. ....	28	1c. p. lb., & 25 p.c.
Rockingham ware ( <i>see earthenware</i> ).....	26	35 p.c.
Rods, iron or steel ( <i>see iron and steel ingots</i> ).....	28	“
“ Swedish rolled iron nail, under ½ in. in diameter, for manufacture of horse-shoe nails.....	28	20 p.c.
“ rolled round wire ( <i>see brass</i> ).....	28	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>R</b>		
Rods, rolled, steel, under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter or under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch square, when imported by knob or lock manufacturers or cutlers, for use exclusively in such manufactures in their own factories.....	28	Free.
Rollers, copper ( <i>see</i> copper rollers).....	28	"
Roman cement ( <i>see</i> cement).....	12	"
Roses, ottar or attar of.....	14	"
Rosewood ( <i>see</i> lumber).....	24	"
Roots, medicinal, viz.: aconite, calumba, ipecacuanha, sarsaparilla, squills, taraxacum, rhubarb and valerian.....	24	"
Roots:—		
Alkanet root, crude, crushed or ground.....	24	"
Gentian.....	24	"
Ginseng.....	24	"
Iris, orris root.....	24	"
Jalap.....	24	"
Liquorice, not ground.....	24	"
Rove, when imported for the manufacture of twine for harvest binders.....	24	10 p.c.
Rubber belting, hose, packing, mats and matting, and cotton or linen hose lined with rubber.....	24	5c. p. lb., and 15 p.c.
Rubber fillets ( <i>see</i> fillets of cotton).....	17	Free.
Rubber, crude, and hard rubber in sheets, but not further manufactured.....	24	"
Rubber, recovered.....	24	"
" substitute.....	24	"
" thread, elastic ( <i>see</i> elastic rubber).....	24	"
Rugs, all kinds, N.E.S. ( <i>see</i> carpets).....	15	25 p.c.
Rugs, Smyrna.....	15	30 "
" travelling, of all kinds and materials, except silk.....	31	25 "
Ruling machines.....	9	10 "
Rum ( <i>see</i> spirits, a).....	22	\$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. I.G.
Rum shrub ( <i>see</i> spirits, e).....	22	\$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Runners for umbrellas ( <i>see</i> ribs of brass).....	28	Free.
Rye.....	21	10c. p. bush.
" flour.....	21	50c. p. brl.
<b>S</b>		
Sad irons.....	28	\$16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p.c.
Saddlery and harness of every description.....	10	35 p.c.
Safflower.....	24	Free.
" extract of.....	14	"
Saffron.....	24	"
" extract of.....	14	"
" cake.....	14	"
Safes, iron.....	28	35 p.c.
" doors for.....	28	35 "
Sago flour.....	21	2c. p. lb.
Sails for boats and ships.....	19	25 p.c.
Sail twine, when to be used for boats' and ships' sails.....	19	5 "
Salad oil.....	25	20 "
Sal ammoniac.....	14	Free.
Sal soda.....	14	"
Salmon packed.....	20	1c. p. lb.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>S</b>		
Salt cake ( <i>see</i> soda, sulphite of) .....	14	Free.
Salt, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or Gulf fisheries, not otherwise provided for. ....	22	"
Salt, coarse (not to include salt imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or salt imported for the use of the sea or Gulf fisheries, which shall be free of duty) ....	22	5c. p. 100 lbs.
Salt, fine, in bulk. ....	22	5c. "
Salt in bags, barrels or other packages (the bags, barrels or other packages to bear the same duty as if imported empty)	22	7½c. "
Salts, antimony, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only .....	14	Free.
Salts, German potash, for fertilizers .....	14	"
Saltpetre .....	14	20 p.c.
Salve, medicinal ( <i>see</i> proprietary medicines) .....	14	25 "
Sand .....	26	Free.
Sandal-wood ( <i>see</i> lumber) .....	24	"
Sandaric ( <i>see</i> gums) .....	24	"
Sand-paper .....	9	30 p.c.
Sandstone ( <i>see</i> stone) .....	26	\$1 p. ton of 13 cubic feet.
Sapolio and other like articles ( <i>see</i> soap powders) .....	23	3c. p. lb.
Sardines, in oil ( <i>see</i> anchovies) .....	20	
Sardines, other ( <i>see</i> anchovies) .....	20	30 p.c.
Sarsaparilla root .....	24	Free.
Satchels .....	23	35 p.c.
Satinwood ( <i>see</i> lumber) .....	24	Free.
Satinette articles ( <i>see</i> boxes, fancy) .....	31	35 p.c.
Sauces and catsups in bottle, and each bottle holding less than one-half pint shall be dutiable as containing one-half pint, and each bottle holding more than one-half pint but not more than one pint shall be dutiable as containing one pint; and each bottle holding more than one pint but not more than one quart shall be dutiable as containing one quart. .	22	40c. p. gal., & 20 p.c.
Sauces and catsups, in bulk .....	22	30c. p. gal., & 20 p.c.
Sausage casings, not cleaned. ....	23	Free.
Sausage skins, not cleaned. ....	23	"
Saw-mills, portable ( <i>see</i> machines, portable) .....	9	35 p.c.
Scales .....	9	35 "
Scientific societies, articles for ( <i>see</i> philosophical instruments) ..	31	Free.
Scientific societies, books printed by ( <i>see</i> books, printed) .....	1	"
Schiedam schnapps ( <i>see</i> spirits, c.) .....	22	\$2.12½ p. I.G.
Schools, articles for ( <i>see</i> philosophical instruments) .....	31	Free.
Schools, articles ( <i>see</i> typewriters) .....	31	"
Scrap-iron, cast .....	22	\$4 p. ton.
Scrap-iron and scrap-steel, wrought, being waste or refuse wrought iron or steel, and fit only to be re-manufactured, the same having been in actual use, not to include cuttings or clippings which can be used as iron or steel without re-manufacture .....	28	\$2 p. ton.
Scrap-iron and scrap-steel, old, and fit only to be re-manufactured, being part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters subject to the jurisdiction of Canada. ....	28	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>S</b>		
Screws, iron, steel, brass or other metal, not otherwise provided for .....	28	35 p.c.
“ commonly called “wood screws” 2 in. or over in length..	28	6c. p. lb.
“ “ “ 1 in. and less than 2 in. ....	28	8c. “
“ “ “ less than 1 in. ....	28	11c. “
Scrims and window scrims ( <i>see</i> cotton fabrics) .....	17	25 p.c.
Scythes .....	9	\$2.40 p. doz.
Sea grass .....	24	Free.
Seaweed, N.E.S .....	24	“
“ crude or in its natural state or cleaned only.....	24	“
Sections, special ( <i>see</i> angles).....	28	
Seeds, aromatic, which are not edible and are in a crude state, and not advanced in value or condition by grinding or refining, or by any other process of manufacture, viz.:— Anise, anise-star, caraway, cardamon, coriander, cummin, fennel and fenugreek.....	24	Free.
Seeds, garden, field and other seeds, for agricultural or other purposes, not otherwise provided for, when in bulk or in large parcels ..	24	10 p.c.
When put up in small papers or parcels.....	24	25 “
Seeds, beet .....	24	Free.
“ carrot .....	24	“
“ flax.....	24	10c. p. bush.
“ mangold .....	24	Free.
“ mustard.....	24	“
“ turnip.....	24	“
Seedling, stock for grafting, viz.:—Plum, pear, peach and other fruit trees .....	30	“
Seines for fisheries ( <i>see</i> fish-hooks).....	9	“
Senate, articles for ( <i>see</i> departments, articles for).....	31	“
Senegal, gum ( <i>see</i> gums).....	24	“
Senna, in leaves .....	24	“
Separators ( <i>see</i> machines, portable).....	9	35 p.c.
“ cream, steel bowls for .....	28	Free.
Sesame seed oil.....	25	20 p.c.
Settlers' effects, viz.:—Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale; provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after two years' actual use in Canada; provided also that under regulations made by the Comptroller of Customs, live stock when imported into Manitoba or the North-west Territories by intending settlers shall be free, until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council.....	31	Free.
Sewer pipes, glazed.....	12	35 p.c.



ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>S</b>		
Sewing machines, whole, or heads or parts of heads of sewing machines.....	9	\$3 each, & 20 p.c.
Sewing machines, settlers ( <i>see</i> settlers' effects).....	9	Free.
Shades, gas light.....	13	30 p.c.
Shades, imitation porcelain, not figured, painted, enamelled or engraved.....	26	20 "
Shades, lamp.....	13	30 "
Shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, N.E.S..	30	20 "
Shaddocks.....	21	Free.
Shale, products of ( <i>see</i> oils).....	25	
Shapes, structural ( <i>see</i> iron and steel).....	28	
Shawls of all kinds and materials, except silk.....	18	25 p.c.
Sheep, improvement of stock ( <i>see</i> animals).....	29	Free.
Sheep, living.....	29	30 p.c.
Sheep skins ( <i>see</i> belting leather).....	23	
Sheetings, cotton ( <i>see</i> cottons, gray).....	17	1 c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p.c.
Sheets, iron or steel, for iron or composite ships or vessels....	28	Free.
( <i>see</i> iron and steel).....	28	
Shellac ( <i>see</i> gums).....	24	"
" white, for manufacturing purposes.....	24	"
Shells, manufactured, fancy ( <i>see</i> boxes, fancy).....	31	35 p.c.
" unmanufactured, tortoise and other.....	23	Free.
Shingles.....	24	20 p.c.
Ships and other vessels built in any foreign country, whether steam or sailing vessels, on application for Canadian register, on the fair market value of the hull, rigging, machinery, and all appurtenances:—on the hull, rigging and all appurtenances, except machinery.....	11	10 "
On boilers, steam engines and other machinery.....	9	25 "
Manufactured articles of iron or steel which, at the time of their importation, are of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada, when imported for use in the construction of iron or steel ships or vessels.....	28	Free.
Shirtings, cotton ( <i>see</i> bed-ticking).....	17	2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p.c.
Shirts, cotton or linen.....	17	\$1 p. doz., & 30 p.c.
" woollen ( <i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	10c. p. lb., & 20 p.c.
Shoe blacking.....	10	30 p.c.
Shoe shanks ( <i>see</i> steel, No. 20).....	28	Free.
Shoes, India-rubber ( <i>see</i> India-rubber).....	24	
Shoes, N.E.S.....	18	25 p.c.
" horse, mule and ox.....	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p.c.
Shot, shells, &c., articles for ( <i>see</i> hemp paper).....	31	Free.
Show cases.....	24	\$2 each, and 35 p.c.
Show cards, pictorial ( <i>see</i> advertising pamphlets).....	1	6c. p. lb., and 20 p.c.
Shovels.....	9	\$1 p. doz., and 25 p.c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>S</b>		
Shrubs, N.E.S. ....	30	20 p.c.
Side-lights ....	13	30 "
Siennas ( <i>see</i> oxides) ....	14	30 "
Silex or crystallized quartz ....	26	Free.
Silk cocoons ( <i>see</i> silk, raw) ....	23	"
" fancy ( <i>see</i> boxes, fancy) ....	16	35 p.c.
" in the gum, or spun, not more advanced than singles, tram and thrown, organzine, not coloured ....	16	15 "
" manufactures, N.E.S. ( <i>see</i> silk velvets) ....	16	30 "
" oiled ( <i>see</i> oil cloths) ....	19	5c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p.c.
" plush netting, used for the manufacture of gloves. ....	16	15 p.c.
" raw or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture in any way, silk cocoons and silk waste ....	23	Free.
" sewing ....	16	25 p.c.
" twist ....	16	25 "
" velvets and all manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component part of chief value, N.E.S., except church vestments ....	16	30 "
" waste ( <i>see</i> silk, raw) ....	23	Free.
Silver bullion, in bars, blocks or ingots, and bullion fringe ....	27	"
" coin, except United States silver coin. ....	27	"
" German and nickel manufactures of, not plated. ....	28	25 p.c.
" leaf ....	27	30 "
" manufactures of ( <i>see</i> jewellery) ....	27	20 "
" German silver and nickel silver, rolled or in sheets. ....	28	Free.
Sin <sup>g</sup> ing, cream ....	14	1c. p. lb.
" enamel ....	14	1c. "
Skates ....	9	20c. p. pr. & 30 p.c.
Skelp iron ( <i>see</i> iron and steel, boiler iron). ....	9	\$13 p. ton.
Skins, dried ....	23	Free.
" fish, and fish offal, when imported by manufacturers of glue, for use in their own factories. ....	23	"
" pickled ....	23	"
" salted ....	23	"
" undressed ....	23	"
" tanned, N.E.S. ....	23	20 p.c.
Slabs, iron or steel ( <i>see</i> iron and steel). ....	28	
Slates, school and writing slates ....	26	1c. each & 20 p.c.
" roofing slate, black or blue ....	12	80c. p. square.
" pencils ....	12	25 p.c.
" of all kinds, and manufactures of, N.E.S. ....	12	1c. p. sq. ft. & 25 p.c.
" mantels ....	12	30 p.c.
Sledges ....	9	1c. p. lb. & 25 p.c.
Sleighs ....	10	30 p.c.
Smyrna carpets ....	15	30 "
Snuff ....	22	35c. p. lb. & 12½ p.c.
Soap, harness ....	23	30 p.c.
" common brown and yellow, not perfumed. ....	23	1½c. p. lb.
" Castile, mottled or white, and white soap. ....	23	2c. "
" perfumed or toilet (the weight of the inside packages and wrappers to be included in the weight for duty) ...	23	10c. p. lb. & 10 p.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>S</b>		
Soap, powders, pumice, silver and mineral soaps, sapolio and other like articles, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.....	23	3c. p. lb.
“ grease, rough, the refuse of animal fat, for the manufacture of soap only.....	23	Free.
Socks or stockings of cotton, wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animal.....	15	10c. p. lb. & 30 p.c.
Soda ash, caustic soda in drums; silicate of soda in crystals or in solution; bichromate of soda, nitrate of soda or cubic nitre, sal-soda; sulphide of sodium, arsenite, binarsenite, chloride and stannate of soda.....	14	Free.
Soda, sulphate of, crude, known as salt cake.....	14	“
Soy.....	22	10c. p. gall.
Spades.....	9	\$1 p. doz. & 25 p.c.
Spanish cedar ( <i>see</i> lumber).....	24	Free.
“ grass, and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper.....	24	“
Spar, ornaments of, N.E.S.....	31	35 p.c.
Sparkling wines ( <i>see</i> champagne).....	22	
Specifics for any disease ( <i>see</i> proprietary medicines).....	14	
Spectacles and eye-glasses.....	6	30 p.c.
“ parts of, unfinished.....	6	25 “
Spelter, in block and pigs.....	28	Free.
Sperm candles.....	23	25 p.c.
Spiegel ( <i>see</i> ferro-manganese).....	28	\$2 p. ton.
Spices, viz.:—Ginger and spices of all kinds (except nutmegs and mace) unground.....	22	10 p.c.
Spice, &c., ground.....	22	25 “
Spikes, composition.....	28	20 “
“ cut.....	28	1c. p. lb.
“ wrought and pressed, galvanized or not.....	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p.c.
<p>Spirituous or alcoholic liquors distilled from any material, or containing or compounded from or with distilled spirits of any kind, and any mixture thereof with water, for every gallon thereof of the strength of proof, and when of a greater strength than that of proof, at the same rate on the increased quantity that there would be if the liquors were reduced to the strength of proof. When the liquors are of a less strength than that of proof the duty shall be at the rate herein provided, but computed on a reduced quantity of the liquors in proportion to the lesser degree of strength; provided, however, that no reduction in quantity shall be computed or made on any liquors below the strength of fifteen per cent under proof, but all such liquors shall be computed as of the strength of fifteen per cent under proof, as follows:—</p>		
(a) Ethyl alcohol or the substance commonly known as alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl, or spirits of wine; gin of all kinds, N.E.S.; rum, whiskey, and all spirituous or alcoholic liquors; N.O.P.....	22	\$2.12½ p. I.G.
(b) Amyl alcohol or fusil oil, or any substance known as potato spirit or potato oil.....	22	\$2.12½ “
(c) Methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyroxylic spirit or any substance known as wood spirit or methylated		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>S</b>		
Spirituous liquors:—		
spirit; absinthe, arrack or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitation of brandy; cordials and liqueurs of all kinds, N.E.S., mescal, pulque, rum strub, schiedam and other schnapps; tafia, angostura, and similar alcoholic bitters and beverages. ....	22	\$2.12½ p. I. G.
(d) Spirits and strong waters of any kind mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and being or known or designated as anodynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures, or medicines, N.E.S. ....	22	\$2.12½ p. I. G. & 30 p. c.
(e) Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles or flasks weighing not more than four ounces each; when in bottles, flasks or other packages weighing more than four ounces each. ....	22	50 p. c.
(f) Nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre and aromatic spirits of ammonia. ....	14	\$2.12½ p. I. G. & 30 p. c.
(g) Vermouth and ginger wine, containing not more than forty per cent of proof spirits, seventy-five cents; if containing more than forty per cent of proof spirits. ....	22	\$2.12½ p. I. G.
(h) In all cases where the strength of any of the foregoing articles cannot be correctly ascertained by direct application of the hydrometer, it shall be ascertained by the distillation of a sample, or in such other manner as the Comptroller of Custom directs. (But any liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than 40 p. c. of spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits.)		
Spokes ( <i>see</i> hubs). ....	10	15 p. c.
Spools cotton (sewing thread). ....	17	25 “
Sprigs ( <i>see</i> tacks). ....	28	
Spring mattresses. ....	13	35 p. c.
Springs ( <i>see</i> axles) ....	28	
“ clock. ....	6	10 p. c.
Spurs, used in the manufacture of earthenware. ....	26	Free.
Square reeds and raw-hide centres, textile leather or rubber heads, thumbs and tips, and steel, iron or nickel caps for whip ends, when imported by whip manufacturers, for use in the manufacture of whips in their own factories. ....	31	“
Squares, iron ( <i>see</i> iron and steel, bar iron). ....	28	\$13 p. ton.
Squills, root. ....	24	Free.
Starch, including farina, corn starch or flour, and all preparations having the qualities of starch, not sweetened or flavoured. ....	24	2c. p. lb.
Starch, when sweetened or flavoured, the weight of the package to be in all cases included in the weight for duty. ....	24	4c. “
Statuettes, N.E.S. ....	31	35 p. c.
Steam engine, fire. ....	9	35 “
“ locomotive ( <i>see</i> locomotive). ....	9	
“ portable ( <i>see</i> machines, portable). ....	9	35 “
“ ships'. ....	9	25 “
“ other ( <i>see</i> locomotives). ....	9	

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>S</b>		
Stearine, all kinds.....	23	3c. p. lb.
Steel of No. 12 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, when imported by manufacturers of buckle clasps and ice creepers to be used in the manufacture of such articles only in their own factories.....	28	Free.
Steel of No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of corset steels, clock springs and shoe shanks; and flat wire of steel of No. 16 gauge or thinner, to be used in the manufacture of crinoline and corset wire, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their own factories.....	28	
Steel strip, when imported into Canada by manufacturers of buckthorns and plain strip fencing, upon the importer in each case making oath in terms as follows:—"I, the undersigned importer of the steel strip mentioned in this entry do hereby solemnly swear that such steel strip was imported by me, and is of a kind used in the manufacture of buckthorn and plain strip fencing. I further swear that such steel strip was specially imported by me for use in my factory for the manufacture of buckthorn and plain strip fencing, and that no portion of the same will be used, sold or disposed of by me, or by any person in my employ, for any other purpose than aforesaid".....	28	
Steel crucible sheet, 11 to 16 gauge, 2½ to 18 inches wide, when imported by manufacturers of mower and reaper knives, for the manufacture of such knives in their own factories..	28	
"All other" (see iron and steel).....	28	
Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids for almanacs, calendars, illustrated pamphlets, newspaper advertisements or engravings, and all other like work for commercial trade or other purposes, N.E.S., and matrices or copper shells of the same.....	28	2c. p. sq. in.
Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids of books, and bases, and matrices or copper shells for the same, whether composed wholly or in part of metal or celluloid.....	28	1c. "
Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids of newspaper columns, and bases for the same, composed wholly or partly of metal or celluloid.....	28	½c. "
And matrices or copper shells of the same.....	28	2c. "
Stilts, used in the manufacture of earthenware.....	26	Free.
Stockings (see socks).....	15	10c. p. lb. and 30 p. c.
Stones, burr, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, not bound up or prepared for binding into millstones.....	26	Free.
Stones, cement (see cement).....	26	\$1 per ton.
Stones, diamond, unset.....	27	Free.
Stones, granite and freestone, dressed, all other building stone, dressed, except marble, and all manufactures of stone, N.E.S.....	26	30 p. c.
Stones, flagstones, sawn or otherwise dressed.....	26	\$2 p. ton.
Stones, grindstones, not mounted, and not less than 12 inches in diameter.....	26	\$2 "
Stones, lithographic, not engraved.....	26	20 p. c.



ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>S</b>		
Stones, precious, N.E.S., polished but not set or otherwise manufactured, and imitations thereof.....	27	10 p. c.
Stones, precious, in rough.....	27	Free.
Stones, rough, freestone, sandstone and all other building stone, except .....ble from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled.	26	\$1 per ton of 13 cub. ft.
Stoneware (earthenware).....	26	35 p. c.
Stoves.....	28	\$16 per ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Strap, N.E.S., the weight of the package to be included in duty.....	21	3c. p. lb.
Straw, wild.....	21	Free.
Straw, of (see wines).....	22	
Straw, sheets or rolls, plain or tarred.....	24	40c. p. 100 lbs.
Straw, can and grass.....	24	Free.
Straw, is, viz:—	24	“
Straw, brown or white, and confectionery, including raisins, candied peels, condensed milk when condensed coffee with milk when sweetened.	21	1½c. p. lb., and 35 p. c.
Straw, not above number fourteen Dutch Standard beet-root sugar not above number fourteen Dutch Standard in colour, all sugar sweepings, all sugar drainings or pumpings drained in transit, all melado, all molasses n.e.s., all concentrated cane juice n.e.s., all concentrated cane juice n.e.s., all beet-root juice n.e.s., all concentrated beet-root juice n.e.s., all tank bottoms n.e.s., and all concrete n.e.s., when not imported direct without transshipment from the country of growth and production, five per cent <i>ad valorem</i> ; provided, however, that in the case of cane sugar produced in the East Indies and in the countries to the east thereof and imported therefrom <i>via</i> Hong Kong or Yokohama, such rate of five per cent <i>ad valorem</i> shall not be exacted if transhipped at Hong Kong or Yokohama.	21	5 p. c.
All cane sugar not above number fourteen Dutch Standard in colour, all beet-root sugar not above number fourteen Dutch Standard in colour, all sugar sweepings, all sugar drainings or pumpings drained in transit, all melado, all concentrated melado, all molasses n.o.p., all concentrated molasses n.o.p., all cane juice n.o.p., all concentrated cane juice n.o.p., all beet-root juice n.o.p., all concentrated beet-root juice, n.o.p., all tank bottoms n.o.p., and all concrete n.o.p., when imported direct without transshipment from the country of growth and production.....	21	Free.
All sugars above number fourteen Dutch Standard in colour, and refined sugar of all kinds, grades or standards, and all sugar syrups derived from refined sugars.....	21	8½c. p. lb.
Glucose or grape sugar, glucose syrup, and corn syrup, or any syrups containing any admixture thereof.....	21	1½c. p. lb.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>S</b>		
Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery, including sweetened gums, candied peels, condensed milk when sweetened, and condensed coffee with milk when sweetened.	21	1½c. p. lb., and 35 p. c.
Sulphate of ammonia.....	14	Free.
“ of iron.....	14	“
“ of lime.....	14	“
“ of quinine, in powder.....	14	“
“ of soda, crude, known as salt cake.....	14	“
“ of zinc.....	14	5 p. c.
Sulphide of sodium.....	14	Free.
Sulphur, in roll or flour.....	14	“
Sumac ( <i>see</i> camwood).....	24	“
Sunshades of all kinds and materials.....	18	35 p. c.
“ sticks or handles, N.E.S. . . . .	24	20 “
Surgical and dental instruments, all kinds.....	7	20 “
Suspenders and parts thereof.....	18	35 “
Swedish rolled iron nail rods, under ½ in. diameter, for manufacture of horse-shoe nails.....	28	20 “
Swine, improvement of stock ( <i>see</i> animals).....	29	Free.
Syrups, fruit, N.O.P.....	21	40c. p. I. G.
“ medicinal ( <i>see</i> proprietary medicines).....	14	50 p. c.
“ N.E.S. ( <i>see</i> sugars and molasses).....		
Sycamore, lumber ( <i>see</i> lumber).....	24	Free.
<b>T</b>		
Tableware, glass ( <i>see</i> glass).....	26	
Tablets, for blind ( <i>see</i> type-writers).....	31	Free.
Tables, bagatelle or boards (with cues and balls).....	31	35 p. c.
“ billiard ( <i>see</i> billiard tables).....	31	
Tacks, cut, brads or sprigs, not exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand.....	28	2c. p. 1,000.
Exceeding sixteen ounces to a thousand.....	28	2c. p. lb.
Tafia ( <i>see</i> spirits, c).....	22	\$2.12½c. p. I.G.
Tagging metal, plain, japanned or coated, in coils, not over ½ in. in width, when imported by manufacturers of shoe and corset laces for use in their factories.....	28	Free.
Tailors' irons.....	28	\$16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Tails, undressed.....	23	Free.
Tallow.....	23	1c. p. lb.
Tampico or istle.....	24	Free.
Tanners' bark.....	24	“
Tannic acid ( <i>see</i> blood albumen).....	14	“
Tanning articles, in crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, N.E.S. . . . .	14	“
Tapestry carpets ( <i>see</i> carpets).....	15	25 p. c.
Tar, coal.....	24	10 “
“ pine, in packages of not less than 15 gallons each.....	24	Free.
Tarpaulin ( <i>see</i> clothing made of cotton).....	17	35 p. c.
Tassels ( <i>see</i> laces).....	18	30 “
Tea, from the United States.....	22	10 “

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>T</b>		
Tea, except as hereinbefore provided.....	22	Free.
Taraxacum root.....	24	"
Tartar emetic and gray tartar, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only.....	14	"
Tartar, cream of, in crystals.....	14	"
Teasels.....	31	"
Teak, African ( <i>see</i> lumber).....	24	"
Telegraph instruments.....	6	25 p.c.
" and lightning rod insulators.....	26	5c. p. doz., and 30 p.c.
Telephones and telegraph instruments; telegraph, telephone and electric light cables; electric and galvanic batteries, electric motors and apparatus for electric lights, including incandescent light globes and insulators of all kinds, N.E.S..	6	25 p.c.
Tennis cloth, cotton ( <i>see</i> bed ticking).....	17	2c. p. sq. yd., and 15 p.c.
Tents.....	19	25 p.c.
Terra-cotta, ornaments of.....	31	35 "
" japonica, gambier or cutch.....	14	Free.
Thread, cotton, sewing, in hanks, black, bleached or unbleached, three and six cord.....	17	12½ p.c.
Thread, cotton, sewing, on spools.....	17	25 "
" elastic rubber ( <i>see</i> elastic rubber).....	24	Free.
Threshers ( <i>see</i> machines, portable).....	9	35 p.c.
Tickets ( <i>see</i> labels).....	1	15c. per lb., and 25 p.c.
Tiles, earthenware.....	12	35 p.c.
Timber, round, unmanufactured, N.E.S.....	24	Free.
" sawn, not shaped ( <i>see</i> lumber).....	24	"
Timber, N.E.S.....	24	20 p.c.
Tinware, and manufactures of tin, N.E.S.....	28	25 "
Tin in blocks, pigs, bars and sheets, and plates and tin foil.....	28	Free.
Tin cans ( <i>see</i> cans).....	28	
Tin caps for umbrellas ( <i>see</i> ribs).....	28	20 p.c.
Tin foil.....	28	Free.
Tin, packages ( <i>see</i> cans).....	28	
Tin strip waste.....	28	"
Tinware, stamped, japanned ware, granite ware, enamelled ware and galvanized iron ware.....	28	35 p.c.
Tinctures ( <i>see</i> proprietary medicines).....	14	50 "
" containing spirits ( <i>see</i> spirits, <i>d</i> ).....	14	\$2. 12½c. p. I.G., and 30 p.c.
Tippets, fur.....	18	25 p.c.
Tires, locomotive, of steel, in the rough.....	28	Free.
Tobacco, manufactured, N.E.S., and snuff.....	22	35c. p. lb., & 12½ p.c.
" cut.....	22	45c. p. lb., & 12½ p.c.
" pipes of all kinds, pipe mounts, cigar and cigarette holders and cases for the same.....	31	35 p.c.
Tobacco, unmanufactured, for excise purposes, under conditions of "Act respecting the Inland Revenue".....	22	Free.
Toilet preparations ( <i>see</i> spirits, <i>e</i> ).....	22	
" cases ( <i>see</i> boxes, fancy).....	31	35 p.c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>T</b>		
Tomatoes, fresh. . . . .	21	30c. p. bush., and 10 p.c.
Tomatoes, and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans in cans or other packages, weighing not over 1 pound each, 2 cents per can or package, and 2 cents additional per can or package for each pound or fraction of a pound over 1 pound in weight, and the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty. . . . .	21	2c. p. can, and 2c. additional.
Tonics ( <i>see</i> proprietary medicines) . . . . .	22	
Tonquin beans, crude only . . . . .	24	Free.
Tools, settlers' ( <i>see</i> settlers' effects) . . . . .	31	
“ tinsmiths' . . . . .	9	35 p.c.
“ track . . . . .	9	1c. p. lb., and 25 p.c.
Tooth powders ( <i>see</i> perfumery). . . . .	22	30 p.c.
Tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured. . . . .	23	Free.
Tow of flax, scutched or green . . . . .	19	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb.
Towels of every description . . . . .	17	25 p.c.
Toys of all kinds. . . . .	5	35 “
Tragacanth gum . . . . .	24	Free.
Travellers' baggage, under regulations prescribed by the Com- troller of Customs . . . . .	31	“
Tree-nails . . . . .	31	“
Trees, forest, when imported into the Province of Manitoba or the North-west Territories, for planting . . . . .	30	“
Trees, shade, fruit, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, N.E.S. . . . .	30	20 p.c.
Troches ( <i>see</i> proprietary medicines) . . . . .	14	25 “
Trunks . . . . .	23	30 “
Trusses . . . . .	7	25 “
Tubing, brass, drawn, plain and fancy . . . . .	28	10 “
“ copper, seamless drawn. . . . .	28	10 “
Tubes, boiler, wrought iron or steel. . . . .	28	15 “
Tubing, iron, lap-welded ( <i>see</i> iron and steel tubing). . . . .	28	20 “
Tubes, not welded, nor more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, of rolled steel. . . . .	28	15 “
Tubing, wrought iron, threaded and coupled, or not, over 2 in. in diameter . . . . .	28	15 “
Tubes, other, wrought iron, or pipes . . . . .	28	$\frac{1}{10}$ c. p. lb., and 30 p.c.
Tubing, platinum ( <i>see</i> platinum wire) . . . . .	28	Free.
“ zinc, seamless drawn. . . . .	28	10 p.c.
Tubes, rolled iron, not welded, under $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter; angle iron, 9 and 10 gauge, not over $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide; iron tubing, lacquered or brass-covered, not over $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, all of which are to be cut to lengths for the manufacture of bedsteads, and to be used for no other purpose; when im- ported for the manufacturers of iron bedsteads, to be used for these purposes only in their own factories, until such time as any of the said articles are manufactured in Canada. . . . .	28	Free.
Tubs . . . . .	24	25 p.c.
Tufa, calcareous, now classed among “articles not enumerated,” and therefore pays duty. . . . .	32	20 p.c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>T</b>		
Turmeric .....	24	Free.
Turnip seed .....	24	"
Turpentine, raw or crude .....	24	"
"    spirits of .....	14	10 p. c.
Turtles .....	29	Free.
Tuscan plaits .....	24	"
Tweeds ( <i>see</i> woollen manufactures) .....	15	10c. per lb., and 20 p. c.
Twine, cotton .....	17	1c. per lb., and 25 p. c.
"    for fisheries ( <i>see</i> fish hooks) .....	19	Free.
"    all kinds, N.E.S. ....	19	30 p. c.
"    sail, when to be used for boats' and ships' sails .....	19	5 "
"    for harvest binders, of hemp, jute, manilla or sisal, and of manilla and sisal mixed .....	19	12½ "
"    rove, when imported for the manufacture of twine for harvest binders .....	24	10 "
Twist, silk .....	16	25 "
Type for printing .....	28	20 "
"    metal .....	28	10 "
Type-writers, tablets with movable figures, geographical maps and musical instruments, when imported by and for the use of schools for the blind, and being and remaining the sole property of the governing body of said schools, and not of private individuals, the above particulars to be verified by special affidavit on each entry when pre- sented .....	31	Free.
<b>U</b>		
Ultramarine blue, dry or in pulp .....	14	Free.
Umber ( <i>see</i> oxides) .....	14	30 p. c.
Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades of all kinds and materials ..	18	30 "
Umbrella, materials for ( <i>see</i> ribs) .....	28	Free.
"    sticks or handles, N.E.S. ....	24	20 p. c.
Unenumerated articles ( <i>see</i> articles not enumerated) .....	32	20 "
Union collar cloth paper, in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished .....	24	25 "
Union collar cloth paper, in rolls or sheets, glossed or finished ..	24	20 "
<b>V</b>		
Vaccine and ivory vaccine points .....	31	Free.
Valerian root .....	24	"
Valises .....	23	30 p. c.
Vanilla beans, crude only .....	24	Free.
Varnishes, spirits .....	24	\$1 per I. G.
"    lacquers, japans, japan driers, liquid driers, collo- dion and oil finish, N.E.S. ....	24	20c. per gall., and 25 p. c.
"    black and bright, for ships' use .....	24	Free.
Vaseline, and all similar preparations of petroleum for toilet, medicinal or other purposes, in bulk .....	14	4c. per lb.



ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>V</b>		
Vaseline, in bottles or other packages, not over 1 lb. in weight each	14	6c. per lb.
Vegetables, in cans ( <i>see</i> tomatoes in cans)	21	
“ fibres, natural, not produced by any mechanical process.	24	Free.
“ fibres, for manufacturing purposes.	24	“
“ labels for ( <i>see</i> labels)	1	15c. per lb., and 25 p. c.
“ manures.	24	Free.
“ when fresh or dry salted, N.E.S., including sweet potatoes and yams.	21	25 p. c.
Vehicles ( <i>see</i> buggies)	10	
“ settlers' effects ( <i>see</i> settlers' effects).	10	Free.
Velveteens.	17	20 p. c.
Velvets, cotton.	17	20 “
“ silk ( <i>see</i> silk velvets).	16	30 “
Veneers of wood, not over $\frac{1}{8}$ in. in thickness.	24	10 “
“ of ivory, sawn only.	24	Free.
Venetian carpets ( <i>see</i> carpets).	15	25 p. c.
Verdigris or sub-acetate of copper, dry.	14	Free.
Vermicelli.	21	2c. per lb.
Vermouth ( <i>see</i> spirits, <i>g</i> ).	22	
Vessels, cast iron.	28	\$16 per ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Vessels and ships ( <i>see</i> ships).	11	
Vestments, church ( <i>see</i> silk velvets).	16	
Vines, grapes, costing ten cents and less.	30	2c. each.
Vinegar ( <i>see</i> acid, acetic)	22	
Vitriol, blue, sulphate of copper.	14	Free.
Vulture feathers, dressed.	18	35 p. c.
“ undressed.	18	15 “
<b>W</b>		
Wadding, cotton, bleached, dyed or coloured.	17	3c. per lb., and 15 p. c.
“ not bleached, dyed or coloured.	17	2c. per lb., and 15 p. c.
Waggons, farm ( <i>see</i> buggies).	10	
Walking sticks and canes of all kinds, N.E.S.	24	25 p. c.
Wall papers ( <i>see</i> paper hangings).	24	
Walnut lumber ( <i>see</i> lumber)	24	Free.
Ware, China and porcelain.	26	30 p. c.
“ earthen and stone ( <i>see</i> earthenware)	26	
“ enamelled iron.	28	35 “
“ galvanized iron.	28	35 “
“ japanned.	28	35 “
“ granite.	28	35 “
“ tin, stamped.	28	35 “
“ plated ( <i>see</i> plated ware).	27	30 “
“ table, cut, pressed or moulded.	26	5c. per doz., and 30 p. c.
Waters, medicinal ( <i>see</i> proprietary medicines).	14	50 p. c.
“ mineral, natural, not in bottle—under regulations made by the Comptroller of Customs.	22	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>W</b>		
Warps, cotton, bleached, dyed or coloured.....	17	3c. per lb., and 15 p. c.
“ “ on beams.....	17	1c. per lb., and 15 p. c.
“ “ No. 60 and finer.....	17	15 p. c.
“ not bleached, dyed or coloured.....	17	2c. per lb., and 15 p. c.
Washers, wrought iron or steel, N.E.S.....	28	1c., per lb., and 25 p. c.
Washes, toilet ( <i>see</i> perfumery).....	22	30 p. c.
“ “ ( <i>see</i> spirits, <i>e</i> ).....	22	
Waste, for paper ( <i>see</i> rags).....	31	Free.
Watch actions and movements.....	6	10 p. c.
“ cases.....	6	35 “
Watches and jewels, cases for.....	31	10c. each and 30 p. c.
“.....	6	25 p. c.
Water colours, by Canadian artists ( <i>see</i> paintings).....	3	Free.
“ “ other ( <i>see</i> paintings).....	3	“
“ lime ( <i>see</i> cement, hydraulic).....	12	40c. p. brl.
“ limestone or cement stone.....	12	\$1 per ton.
Waters, strong, mixed ( <i>see</i> spirits, <i>d</i> ).....	22	\$2.12½ per I. G. and 30 p. c.
“ Cologne and lavender ( <i>see</i> spirits, <i>e</i> ).....	22	
Water hog, tanned ( <i>see</i> glove leather).....	23	10 p. c.
Wax, paraffine.....	23	3c. p. lb.
“ candles, paraffine.....	23	5c. “
Webbing, elastic.....	31	25 p. c.
“ non-elastic.....	31	20 “
Wedges, iron or steel.....	9	1c. per lb., and 25 p. c.
Weighing beams of iron or steel.....	9	35 p. c.
Welding compound, cherry-heat.....	14	Free.
Well-pumps, iron.....	28	35 p. c.
Whalebone, manufactured.....	23	Free.
Whale oil.....	25	20 p. c.
Wheat.....	21	15c. per bush.
“ flour.....	21	75c. per brl.
<p>When wheat or grain grown in Canada is taken to the United States to be ground and the produce thereof in flour and meal returned to Canada, such produce may be returned free of Customs duty, provided the owner thereof resides near the frontier and more than five miles from any Canadian grist mill at which such wheat or grain could be ground, and that he observes and complies with the following rules:—</p> <p>1st. He shall report to the nearest Customs officer the exact quantity of wheat or grain which he is taking out, and such officer shall enter into a book to be kept for that purpose the name of the owner, the date of the transaction, the quantity in bushels and fractions of bushels so to be taken out, and the name and location of the mill and the proprietor thereof where the grinding is to be performed.</p>		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>W</b>		
Wheat flour—		
2nd. He shall report inwards in like manner the exact quantity of flour or meal and other product of said wheat or grain when he returns the same to Canada, and make a solemn declaration to the effect that such flour or meal and other product is the actual produce of the wheat or grain taken from Canada, and no other.		
3rd. The officer receiving such reports shall verify the truth thereof to the best of his ability and enter the particulars in the aforesaid book, and shall require the owner to append his signature to such entries in attestation of the correctness of the same.		
If it be found that any additional quantity of product has been returned more than that which the quantity of wheat or grain should properly produce, or if it be ascertained that any change has been made therein by the substitution in whole or in part of foreign wheat or grain or the product thereof for the Canadian wheat or grain represented to have been taken out to be so ground, or if any other fraudulent act has been done in reference thereto, then the product or the alleged product so returned shall be seized and forfeited.		
Wheelbarrows . . . . .	10	30 p. c.
Wheels, part of ( <i>see</i> hubs) . . . . .	10	15 “
Whips of all kinds, except toy whips . . . . .	10	50c. p. doz., and 30 p. c.
“ articles for manufacture of ( <i>see</i> reeds, square) . . . . .	31	Free.
Whip, gut or cat-gut, unmanufactured . . . . .	23	“
White ash ( <i>see</i> lumber) . . . . .	24	“
“ wood ( <i>see</i> lumber) . . . . .	24	“
“ glass, enamelled . . . . .	26	25 p. c.
“ “ obscured . . . . .	26	25 “
Whiskey ( <i>see</i> spirits, a) . . . . .	22	\$2.12½ c. per I. G.
White lead, dry . . . . .	14	5 p. c.
“ zinc . . . . .	14	5 “
Whiting or whitening, gilders' whiting or Paris white . . . . .	26	Free.
White shellac, for manufacturing purposes . . . . .	24	“
Winceys of all kinds, N. E. S. . . . .	15	22½ p. c.
“ checked, stripped or fancy cotton, over 25 inches wide . . . . .	17	2c. p. sq. yd., and 15 p. c.
Window glass, common and colourless . . . . .	26	20 p. c.
Windows, stained glass . . . . .	26	30 “
Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, including orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant wines, containing 26 per cent or less of spirits, of the strength of proof, whether imported in wood or in bottles (6 quart or 12 pint bottles to be held to contain an Imperial gallon), 25 cents per Imperial gallon, and for each degree of strength in excess of 26 per cent of spirits as aforesaid, an additional duty of 3 cents until the strength reaches 40 per cent of proof spirits; and in addition thereto 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . . . . .	22	25c. p. I. G., and 3c. p. I. G. for each degree from 26 up to 40, and 30 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>W</b>		
Wine, champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles containing each not more than a quart, and more than one pint, three dollars and thirty cents per dozen bottles; containing not more than a pint each, and more than one-half pint, one dollar and sixty-five cents per dozen bottles; containing one-half pint each or less, eighty-two cents per dozen bottles; bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay, in addition to three dollars and thirty cents per dozen bottles, at the rate of one dollar and sixty-five cents per Imperial gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle,—the quarts and pints in each case being old wine measure; in addition to the above specific duty there shall be an <i>ad valorem</i> duty of thirty per cent. . . . .	22	\$3.30 p. doz.
(But any liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than 40 per cent of spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits.)		
Wine, spirits of ( <i>see</i> spirits, <i>a</i> ) . . . . .	22	\$1.65 p. doz.
“ ginger ( <i>see</i> spirits, <i>g</i> ) . . . . .	22	82c. p. doz.
Wire, of brass or copper. . . . .	28	\$1.65 p. I.G. for all over 1 qt. p. bottle, and 30 p.c.
“ of brass and copper, twisted, when imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes for use in their factories . . . .	28	15 p. c.
Wire, of iron or steel, No. 13 and 14 gauge, flattened and corrugated, used in connection with the machine known as the wire grip machine for the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather belting, when imported by manufacturers of such articles to be used for these purposes only in their own factories . . . . .	28	Free.
Wire, buckthorn and strip, iron or steel. . . . .	28	1½c. p. lb.
“ “ ( <i>see</i> steel strip) . . . . .	28	Free.
“ cloth of brass and copper . . . . .	28	20 p.c.
“ covered with cotton, linen, silk or other material. . . . .	28	35 “
“ fencing, barbed, of iron or steel . . . . .	28	1½c. p. lb.
“ crucible cast steel wire, when imported by manufacturers of wire rope, pianos, card clothing and needles, for use in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories only. . . . .	28	Free.
Wire, iron or steel ( <i>see</i> steel, No. 20 gauge) . . . . .	28	“
“ platinum ( <i>see</i> platinum wire) . . . . .	28	“
“ rigging for ships and vessels. . . . .	11	“
“ rigging ( <i>see</i> ships). . . . .	11	“
“ rods ( <i>see</i> brass). . . . .	28	“
“ rope, iron or steel, N.O.P. . . . .	28	25 p. c.
“ all kinds, N.E.S. . . . .	28	25 “
Woodenware, viz.: pails, tubs, churns, brooms, brushes and manufactures of wood, N.E.S., and wood pulp. . . . .	24	25 “
Wood for fuel, when imported into Manitoba and North-west Territories. . . . .	24	Free.
Wood mouldings, gilded or otherwise, further manufactured than plain . . . . .	4	30 p. c.
Wood mouldings, plain . . . . .	4	25 “
Wood pulp. . . . .	24	25 “
“ redwood ( <i>see</i> lumber) . . . . .	24	Free.
Woods, sawn or split ( <i>see</i> lumber) . . . . .	24	“

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>W</b>		
Wood of the persimmon and dogwood trees, when imported in blocks for the manufacture of shuttles.....	24	Free.
Wood, veneers of, not over $\frac{1}{8}$ in. in thickness .....	24	10 p. c.
Wool, class 1, viz.: Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, South Down combing wools, or wools known as lustre wools, and other like combing wools, such as are grown in Canada....	23	3c. p. lb.
Wool, and the hair of the alpaca goat, and of other like animals, not further prepared than washed, N.E.S. ....	23	Free.
Wool, carpets ( <i>see</i> carpets).....	15	
Woollen clothing ( <i>see</i> clothing, woollen) .....	15	10c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
“ fabrics ( <i>see</i> fabrics, woollen).....	15	
“ felt ( <i>see</i> felt, pressed).....	15	17½ p. c.
Woollen manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animals, viz.:—blankets and flannels of every description; cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings, felt cloth of every description not elsewhere specified; horse-collar cloth; yarn, knitting yarn, fingering yarn, worsted yarn, knitted goods, viz.:—shirts, drawers and hosiery, N.E.S. ....	15	10c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
Worm-gut, manufactured or unmanufactured, for whip and other cord.....	23	Free.
Worsted, manufactures of ( <i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	10c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
Wringers, clothes .....	9	\$1 each, and 30 p. c.
Writing slates.....	26	1c. each, and 20 p. c.
<b>X</b>		
Xylonite or xylolite, in sheets or in lumps, blocks or balls, in the rough.....	14	Free.
Xylonite, xylolite or celluloid, collars of.....	18	24c. p. doz., and 30 p. c.
<b>Y</b>		
Yams.....	21	25 p. c.
Yarn, spun from the hair of the alpaca or angora goat, when imported by manufacturers of braids for use exclusively in their factories in the manufacture of such braids only, under such regulations as may be adopted by the Comptroller of Customs.....	15	Free.
Yarn, cotton, under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or coloured....	17	2c. p. lb., and 15 p. c.
“ cotton, under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or coloured....	17	3c. p. lb., and 15 p. c.
Yarns, cotton, not coarser than No. 40, unbleached, bleached or dyed, for use in covering electric wires; also for the manufacture of cotton loom harness; and for use in the manufacture of Italian cloths, cotton, worsted or silk fabrics.....	17	Free.
Yarns, cotton, in cops only, made from single cotton yarns finer than No. 40, when for use in their own factories by		



ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
<b>Y</b>		
Yarns— the manufacturers of Italian cloths, cashmeres and cotton cloths for the salvages of the said cloths, and for these pur- poses only . . . . .	17	Free.
Yarns, hosiery, under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or coloured . .	17	2c. p. lb., and 15 p. c.
“ hosiery, under No. 40, bleached, dyed or coloured . . . . .	17	3c. p. lb., and 15 p. c.
“ jute, plain, dyed or coloured, when imported by manu- facturers of carpets, rugs and mats, and of jute webb- ing or jute cloth, for use in their own factories . . . . .	19	Free.
Yarn, knitting, under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or coloured . .	17	2c. p. lb., and 15 p. c.
“ “ “ bleached dyed or coloured . . . . .	17	3c. p. lb., and 15 p. c.
“ woollen, fingering, worsted, knitting, &c. ( <i>see</i> woollen manufactures) . . . . .	15	10c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
Yarns, made of wool or worsted, when genapped, dyed and finished, and imported by manufacturers of braids, cords, tassels and fringes, to be used in the manufacture of such articles only in their own factories . . . . .	15	Free.
Yeast, compressed, in bulk or mass of not less than 50 lbs. . . .	14	4c. p. lb.
Yeast cakes and baking powders in packages weighing 1 lb. or over; and compressed yeast in packages weighing 1 lb. or over, but not over 50 lbs., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty . . . . .	14	6c. “
Yeast cakes, compressed yeast and baking powders, in pack- ages of less than 1 lb. in weight, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty . . . . .	14	8c. “
Yellow metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing . . . . .	28	Free.
<b>Z</b>		
Zinc, in blocks, pigs and sheets . . . . .	28	Free.
“ chloride, salts and sulphate of . . . . .	14	5 p. c.
“ manufactures of, N.E.S . . . . .	28	25 “
“ seamless drawn tubing . . . . .	28	10 “
“ white . . . . .	14	5 “

## APPENDIX B.

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# CROWN LANDS OF CANADA.

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### DOMINION LANDS REGULATIONS.

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THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA.

H. H. SMITH, LANDS COMMISSIONER, WINNIPEG.

Under the Dominion Lands Regulations, all surveyed even-numbered sections, excepting 8 and 26, in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or otherwise disposed of or reserved, are to be held exclusively for homesteads.

1. Homestead entry for one quarter-section (160 acres) of surveyed agricultural land, open to such entry, may be obtained by any person who is the sole head of a family, or by any male who has attained the age of 18 years, on application to the local agent of Dominion lands, and on payment of an office fee of \$10. Condi-  
tions of  
homestead  
entry.

At the time of making entry the homesteader must declare under which of the three following provisions he elects to hold his land, and on making application for patent must prove that he has fulfilled the conditions named therein.

(1.) The homesteader shall perfect his entry by beginning actual residence on his homestead, and cultivation of a reasonable portion thereof, within six months from date of entry, unless entry shall have been made on or after the first day of September, in which case residence need not commence until the first day of June following, and continue to live upon and cultivate the land for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from the date of perfecting the homestead entry.

(2.) The homesteader shall perfect his entry by beginning actual residence, as above, within a radius of two miles of his homestead, and continue to make his home within such radius for at least six months out of every twelve months for the three years next succeeding the date of perfecting the homestead entry; and shall, within the first year from the date of perfecting the entry, break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead quarter-section; and shall within the second year crop the said ten acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional—making twenty-five acres; and within the third year

after the date of perfecting homestead entry he shall crop the said twenty-five acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional, so that within three years of the date of perfecting his homestead entry he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped, and fifteen acres in addition broken and prepared for crop, and shall have erected on the land a habitable house in which he shall have lived for three months preceding his application for homestead patent, and subsequent to the performance of his other homestead duties.

(3.) The homesteader shall perfect his homestead entry by commencing the cultivation of the homestead within six months after the date of entry; or if the entry was obtained on or after the first day of September in any year, before the first day of June following, shall, within the first year after the date of perfecting his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop not less than five acres of his homestead; shall, within the second year, crop the said five acres, and break and prepare for crop not less than ten acres in addition, making not less than fifteen acres in all; shall erect a habitable house upon his homestead before the expiration of the second year after perfecting his homestead entry, and before the commencement of the third year shall *bona fide* reside therein, and cultivate the land for three years next prior to the date of his application for his patent.

Any person who, being entitled to a second homestead entry, has made, or may hereafter make, entry for his pre-emption as such second homestead, may earn patent therefor by residing on the first homestead for not less than six months in each of the three years succeeding the perfecting of such second entry, and by bringing under cultivation an area of not less than forty acres of his second homestead, fifteen acres to be prepared for crop the first year after entry; the said fifteen acres to be cropped and an additional fifteen acres prepared for crop during the second year, and the thirty acres to be cropped during the third year, and ten acres in addition prepared for crop.

Power to  
purchase  
home-  
stead.

In the event of a homesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three years provided by law, he will be permitted to purchase his homestead at the Government price at the time of entry, on furnishing proof that he has resided on the land for at least twelve months from the date of his perfecting his homestead entry, and that he has brought at least thirty acres thereof under cultivation.

Or adjoining  
quarter-section.

2. In connection with his homestead entry, the settler may also purchase, subject to the approval of the Minister of the Interior, the quarter-section of the same section, if available, adjoining his homestead, at the Government price, which is at the present time \$3 per acre; one-fourth of the purchase money to be in cash, and the balance in three equal annual instalments bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum.

3. The Government make no advances of money to settlers, but for the better encouragement of *bona fide* settlement, in cases where any person or company is desirous of assisting intending settlers, when the sanction of the Minister of the Interior to the advance has been obtained, the settler has power to create a charge upon his homestead for a sum not exceeding six hundred dollars, and interest not exceeding eight per cent per annum, provided that particulars of how such an advance has been expended for his benefit be first furnished to and acknowledged by the settler and verified by the local agent, homestead inspector, or other agent appointed by the Minister of the Interior, or if the charge be made previous to the advance, then such charge shall only operate to the extent certified to by the local agent, homestead inspector or other agent as having been actually advanced to or expended for the benefit of the settler. The advance may be devoted to paying the cost of the passage of the settler, paying for the homestead entry, providing for the subsistence of the settler and his family, to erecting and insuring buildings on the homestead, and to breaking land and providing horses, cattle, furniture, farm implements, seed grain, &c.

For the further protection of the settler it is provided that the time for payment of the first instalment of interest on any such advance shall not be earlier than the 1st November in any year, and shall not be within less than two years from the establishment of the settler upon the homestead, and also that the settler shall not be bound to pay the capital of such advance within a less period than four years from the date of his establishment on the homestead.

4. The odd-numbered sections are at present reserved for the purpose of being granted as land subsidies in aid of the construction of colonization railways in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, except in special cases otherwise ordered by the Minister of the Interior.

5. Payments for land may be in cash, scrip, or police or military bounty warrants.

6. Homestead settlers, whose land is destitute of timber, may, upon payment of an office fee of 25 cents, procure from the Crown timber agent a permit to cut the following quantities of timber free of dues: 30 cords of dry wood, 1,800 lineal feet of building timber, 2,000 poplar fence rails and 400 roof poles. Homestead settlers may also obtain a permit, on payment of the same fee, to cut burnt or fallen timber of a diameter up to 7 inches inclusive, for fuel or fencing, for their own use.

In cases where there is timbered land in the vicinity available for the purpose, the homestead settler, whose land is without timber, may purchase a wood lot, not exceeding in area twenty acres, at the price of \$5 per acre cash.

Power to create a charge on homestead.

Date of repayment.

Lands reserved.

Payments.

Permits to cut timber for domestic use.

Or purchase a wood lot.

Timber  
licenses.

7. Licenses or permits to cut timber on surveyed or unsurveyed lands are granted, after competition, to the highest tenderer.

Coal  
lands.

8. The price per acre of coal lands is : for land containing lignite or bituminous coal, \$10, and for anthracite coal, \$20. The land may be sold by public competition, or to the applicant.

When two or more parties apply to purchase the same land, tenders may be invited between the applicants, or it may be sold at public competition by tender or auction, as may be deemed expedient, at the upset price of coal lands.

Grazing  
lands.

9. Leases of grazing lands in Manitoba and the North-west Territories and within the railway belt in British Columbia may be granted. Leases shall be for a period of not exceeding twenty-one years, and no single lease shall cover a greater area than 100,000 acres.

The lessee is obliged, within each of the three years from the date of granting the lease, to place upon his leasehold not less than one-third of the whole amount of stock which he is required to place upon the tract leased, namely one head of cattle for every twenty acres of land embraced by the lease, and shall, during the rest of the term, maintain cattle thereon in that proportion.

After placing the prescribed number of cattle upon his leasehold, the lessee may purchase land within the tract leased for a home, farm or corral.

Any portion of the lands forming a grazing tract authorized to be leased subsequent to the 12th January, 1886, unless otherwise provided in any lease thereof, is open for homestead and pre-emption and to purchase from Government at the price obtaining in the class in which the lands are situate ; and in the event of such settlement or sale the lease (if any) to be void in respect of such lands so entered or purchased.

Mining  
locations.

10. Any person may explore vacant Dominion lands not appropriated or reserved by Government for other purposes, and may search therein, either by surface or subterranean prospecting, for mineral deposits, with a view to obtaining a mining location for the same, but no mining location shall be granted until the discovery of the vein, lode or deposit of mineral or metal within the limits of the location or claim.

On discovering a mineral deposit any person may obtain a mining location, upon marking out his location on the ground, in accordance with the regulations in that behalf, and filing with the agent of Dominion lands for the district, within sixty days from discovery, an affidavit in form prescribed by mining regulations, and paying at the same time an office fee of \$5, which will entitle the person so recording his claim to enter on the land and work it for one year.

At any time before the expiration of five years from the date of recording his claim, the claimant may, upon filing proof with the local agent that he has expended \$500 in actual mining operations on the claim, and by paying to the local agent therefor \$5 per acre cash, and



a further sum of \$50 to cover the cost of survey, obtain a patent for said claim, as provided in the said mining regulations.

11. On 3rd April, 1889, judgment was given by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, declaring that the right to administer the minerals within the railway belt in British Columbia was vested in the Government of that province. In order to dispose of the anomalous condition of affairs that consequently arose, viz., that the jurisdiction over the lands was vested in the Dominion Government, and the right to administer the minerals in that of the province, the following arrangement, ratified by Order in Council of 28th February, 1890, was agreed upon between the two Governments:—

Regulations,  
Railway  
Belt, B.C.

No disposition of lands containing minerals (except coal lands) shall be made by the Dominion Government, other than by patent in fee simple, thereby bringing the minerals at once under the administration of the provincial mining laws.

All lands containing minerals (except coal lands and Indian reserves) offered for sale by the Dominion Government, shall be open for purchase by the Provincial Government at the price of \$5 per acre.

Any lands sought to be acquired by the Provincial Government under the last clause shall be set apart from alienation by the Dominion, upon the Provincial Government making a written application for the same. Such lands to be surveyed (if not already done) by a Dominion land surveyor, at the expense of the Provincial Government.

Nothing in the agreement shall apply to coal lands.

The agreement may be terminated at any time by either Government.

All minerals, including gold and silver, within Indian reserves, shall be administered by the Department of Indian Affairs.

## PROVINCIAL CROWN LAND REGULATIONS.

### ONTARIO.

#### *Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto, Ont.*

Any head of a family, whether male or female, having children under 18 years of age, can obtain a grant of 200 acres; and a single man over 18 years of age, or a married man having no children under 18 residing with him, can obtain a grant of 100 acres. These lands are mostly covered with forest, and are situate in the northern and north-western parts of the province.

Such a person may also purchase an additional 100 acres at 50 cents per acre, cash. The settlement duties are—to have 15 acres on each grant cleared and under crop at the end of the first five years, of which at least 2 acres are to be cleared annually; to build a habitable house,

at least 16 feet by 20 feet in size ; and to reside on the land at least six months in each year.

In the Rainy River districts to the west of Lake Superior, consisting of well-watered, uncleared land, free grants are made of 160 acres to a head of a family having children under 18 years of age residing with him (or her) ; and 120 acres to a single man over 18, or to a married man not having children under 18 residing with him ; each person obtaining a free grant to have the privilege of purchasing 40 acres additional, at the rate of one dollar per acre, payable in four annual instalments. The soil of this district is a deep loam, and for an area of nearly a million acres is very fertile.

#### QUEBEC.

##### *Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec, P.Q.*

About 6,000,000 acres of land have been surveyed by the Provincial Government, for sale.

Lands purchased from the Government are to be paid for in the following manner :—One-fifth of the purchase money is required to be paid the day of the sale, and the remainder in four equal yearly instalments, bearing interest at 6 per cent. But the price at which the lands are sold is so low—from 20c. to 60c. per acre (15d. to 2s. 5½d. stg.) that these conditions are not very burdensome.

The purchaser is required to take possession of the land sold within six months of the date of the sale, and to occupy it within two years. He must clear, in the course of ten years, ten acres for every hundred held by him, and erect a habitable house of the dimensions of at least 16 ft. by 20 ft. The letters patent are issued free of charge.

The parts of the Province of Quebec now inviting colonization are the Lake St. John district ; the valleys of the Saguenay, St. Maurice, and the Ottawa Rivers ; the Eastern Townships ; the Lower St. Lawrence ; Lake Temiscamingue, and Gaspé.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

##### *Commissioner of Crown Lands, Halifax, N.S.*

There are now in Nova Scotia about two millions of acres of ungranted lands, a considerable quantity of which is barren and almost totally unfit for cultivation, but there is some land in blocks of 200 to 500 acres which is really valuable and some of it the best in the province, and quite accessible, being very near present settlements. The price of Crown lands is \$40 (£8 stg.) per 100 acres.

The grants of lands to the early settlers in this province contained no systematic reservation of minerals. In some instances gold, silver and precious stones only were reserved ; in other cases the gold, silver,

iron, copper, lead, &c., were retained for a source of revenue to the Crown. In this connection the rates of royalties paid are :—

On the gross amount of gold obtained by amalgamation or otherwise in the mill of a licensed mill-owner, a royalty of two per cent.

On coal, seven and a half cents on every ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds of coal sold or removed from the mine.

On copper, four cents per unit.

On lead, two cents per unit.

On iron, five cents on every ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds of ore solid or smelted.

Tin and precious stones, five per cent of their value.

The Act of Settlement releases to the owner of the soil all gypsum, limestones, fireclay, barytes, manganese, antimony, etc., and any of the reserved minerals whenever the reservation is not specified in the original grants.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

*The Surveyor-General, Fredericton, N.B.*

It is estimated that there are about 7,800,000 acres of ungranted land in this province. Ten years ago the free grant system of settlement was introduced, and it was found a great success.

Crown lands may be acquired as follows :—

(1.) Free grants of 100 acres, by settlers over 18 years of age, on condition of improving the land to the extent of \$20 (£4) within three months ; building a house 16 by 20 feet, and cultivating 2 acres within one year ; and continuous residence and cultivation of 10 acres within three years.

(2.) One hundred acres are given to any settler over 18 years of age who pays \$20 (£4) in cash, or does work on the public roads, etc., equal to \$10 (£2) per annum for three years. Within two years a house 16 feet by 20 feet must be built and 2 acres of land cleared. Continuous residence for three years from date of entry, and 10 acres cultivated in that time, are required.

(3.) Single applications may be made for not more than 200 acres of Crown lands without conditions of settlement. These are put up to public auction at an upset price of \$1.00 (4s. 2d.) per acre. Purchase money to be paid at once. Cost of survey to be paid by purchaser.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

*Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B.C.*

Any person being the head of a family, a widow or a single man over 18 years of age, and a British subject, or an alien purposing to become a British subject, can pre-empt 160 acres of land belonging to

the province west of Cascade Mountains, or 320 east of these mountains, at \$1 per acre. Two months' leave of absence under the Land Act, and an additional four months for sufficient cause, when applied for to the Chief Commissioner, can be had in each year till Crown deed is obtained. A certificate of improvement, showing that the claim has been improved to the extent of \$2.50 per acre, is necessary before Crown deed can be issued. Timber and hay lands can be leased from the Government. Timber lands pay a yearly rental of 10 cents per acre, and a royalty of 50 cents per 1,000 feet on all logs cut. Leases of land for other purposes may also be granted by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

##### *Commissioner of Crown Lands, Charlottetown, P.E.I.*

There are about 45,000 acres of vacant Government land available in this province, consisting of forest lands of medium quality, and averaging in price about \$1.00 an acre. Intending settlers are allowed ten years to pay for their holdings, the purchase money bearing interest at 5 per cent and being payable in ten annual instalments.

#### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S LANDS.

The company offers for sale agricultural lands in Manitoba and the North-west of fine quality. The lands within the railway belt, extending 24 miles from each side of the main line, will be disposed of at prices ranging from \$2 (8s. sterling) per acre upwards.

If paid for in full at time of purchase, a deed of conveyance of the land will be given; but the purchaser may pay one-tenth in cash and the balance in payments spread over nine years, with interest at six per cent per annum, payable at the end of the year with each instalment.

Liberal rates for settlers and their effects will be granted by the company over its railway.

For further particulars apply to L. A. Hamilton, Land Commissioner, Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Winnipeg; or to Archer Baker, 17 James Street, Liverpool.

#### SOUTHERN MANITOBA LANDS.

The land grant of the Manitoba South-western Colonization Railway Company, only recently placed on the market, contains over 1,000,000 acres of land, well adapted for grain-growing and mixed farming, in a belt 21 miles wide, immediately north of the international boundary,

and from range 13 westward. The terms of purchase are the same as those of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and applications to buy should be made to the same officers.

#### HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S LANDS.

Section No. 8, and three-quarters of section No. 26, in the greater number of townships, are Hudson's Bay Company's lands, and all settlers must be careful not to enter upon them, unless they have acquired them from the company. The prices vary according to locality. Applications may be made to C. C. Chipman, Chief Commissioner, Winnipeg.

#### MANITOBA AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S LANDS.

The lands within the grant to this railway company will be disposed of under the following regulations :—

The price of land may be obtained from the land commissioner at Winnipeg ; it varies from \$2.60 to \$6 per acre, the price being regulated by the location of the parcel and the quality of the soil.

If paid for in full at the time of purchase a discount will be allowed, but the purchaser may pay one-sixth in cash and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at 6 per cent per annum.

All sales are subject to the following general conditions :—

1. All improvements placed upon the land purchased to be maintained thereon until final payment has been made.

2. All taxes and assessments lawfully imposed upon the land or improvements to be paid by the purchaser.

3. The company reserves the right to take, without remuneration, a strip or strips of land 100 feet wide, to be used for right of way of the railway or any of its branches, wherever the same shall be located.

The lands of this company have been thoroughly examined by competent men, who made accurate diagrams of each section, and also a written description as to surface, soil, etc.

These diagrams and written descriptions of all the railway lands can be seen at the office of the company, at Winnipeg.

#### ALBERTA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY'S LANDS.

This company owns, in the district of Alberta, in the North-west Territories, 400,000 acres of farming and grazing prairie lands. The lands are on the line of the company's railway from Dunmore (where it joins the Canadian Pacific Railway) to Lethbridge, the site of the coal mines.



The company have for sale blocks of land from 10,000 to 33,000 acres in extent, for grazing or colonization purposes, and are also willing to lease lands on favourable terms. Smaller farms, from 80 acres upwards, can also be obtained. Full information and plans may be obtained from the company's offices at Winnipeg, Dunmore and Lethbridge.

#### CALGARY AND EDMONTON RAILWAY COMPANY'S LANDS.

This company's land grant consists of 1,900,000 acres of agricultural and ranching lands in Alberta, and a report on any section can be seen at the company's land office in Winnipeg.

The railway runs through the centre of the district in which the lands are situated, connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Calgary.

These lands are for sale at prices ranging from \$2.10 per acre upwards, according to location and quality. At present the majority of the lands (within easy reach of the railway) are offered at \$3.10.

Terms, one-tenth cash and balance in nine equal yearly payments, interest at six per cent.

For full particulars and free pamphlets and maps apply to Osler, Hammond & Nanton, land agents, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

#### QU'APPELLE, LONG LAKE AND SASKATCHEWAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S LANDS.

This company's land grant consists of 1,500,000 acres of good agricultural land in the Saskatchewan district, and a report on any section can be seen at the company's land office in Winnipeg.

The Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway runs through the district, connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Regina.

These lands are for sale at prices ranging from \$2.10 per acre upwards, according to location and quality. At present the majority of the lands (within easy reach of the railroad) are offered at \$3.10 per acre. Terms, one-tenth cash, and balance in nine equal yearly payments, interest at 6 per cent.

For full particulars and free pamphlets and maps apply to Osler, Hammond & Nanton, land agents, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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